The Financial Post

'The Canadian Newspaper for Businessmen and Investors

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Housing Co-ordinator

Terrence F. Flahiff, 39, as housing supply co-ordinator, shares the housing helm with David Mansur of Central Mortgage. Born in Paris, Ont., Mr. Flahiff in March, 1945, became executive assistant to Harry Carmichael, then director-general of industrial reconversion; last December was loaned to War Assets Corp. as director of overseas equipment disposal. Mr. Flahiff since has been executive assistant to Reconstruction Deputy Minister V. W. Scully. This week Hon. Ray Atherton, on behalf of President Truman, presented him with the U. S. Legion of Merit for services rendered to Canada-U. S. munitions co-operation.

THE NATION'S BUSINESS

Excessive Demands Only Aid Wreckers

Responsible labor leaders in both the United States and Canada have repeatedly gone on record in support of private enterprise.

"Free enterprise and free labor are interdependent, neither can last without the other," stated the American Federation of Labor in introducing its platform for postwar."

"Trade unionism needs capitalism like a fish needs water. Look what's happened to trade unionism in the totalitarian countries," said David Dubinsky, outstanding U. S. labor leader, explaining why he resigned from the Socialist party.

"It is impossible for labor to win success without co-operating with employers," Aaron Velleman, AFL organizer, told a Toronto audience not long ago.

And others, including John L. Lewis have echoed similar sentiments on various occasions.

At the same time those same leaders as well as the vast majority of the rank and file of labor have, publicly repudiated communism and any other form of radicalism that threatens the functioning of our present economic system.

Yet these same responsible labor leaders and their followers are playing directly into the hands of the revolution seeking radicals when they support uneconomic demands. Inevitably these must all lead in one direction. If these demands are resisted generally, then the country faces widespread strikes and violence with the government forced to take over or be taken over. If those demands are accepted then we face sharply accelerating price inflation with the same final result. In the end both free labor and free capital are sacrificed as they were in Germany or Russia.

Capital and management well know and labor should know that all they have to divide is what the consumer is willing and able to pay. There are no hidden reserves on which to draw when wage or other demands exceed that limit. Eventually the consumer stops buying and we invite depression as we did after the first Great War.

Instead of merely keeping on the pressure until the lid blows off responsible labor would be better advised to investigate how close we may be to an explosion. Instead of mere lip service to enterprise and capital, labor should lend its active support.

Securities Commission's Job

A very significant statement of principles governing present securities regulation in Ontario was issued recently by the Ontario Court of Appeal. A stock salesman had his license cancelled by the new Ontario Securities Commission. He appealed. The Appeal Court turned down the appeal, upheld the Commission decision.

This judgment is of special importance because it sustains the Commission in some of its basic policies. It is important, too, because it will be cited in many future cases of similar nature and certainly it will be required reading for those who contemplate contesting security commission orders.

Here are some highlights of the judgment.

Registration as a broker or salesman under a previous Security Commission is no valid claim to registration under the new. Both by the specific order of the new Securities Act and by his interpretation of the powers of the Commission, the Chief Justice confirms its powers to review and reverse decisions of the previous Commissioner. The judgment says: "A registered broker or salesman has no vested interest that is to be weighed in the balance against the public interest."

The Chief Justice also emphasizes that a complaint or charge of specific misconduct does not have to be made to justify the Securities Commission in examining a licensee. The clear implication of that policy is that the Securities Commission's duty is to exercise positive, preventive action.

But most significant of all is the Chief Justice's complete vindication of the Commission's use of very broad discretionary power. The judgment reviews the reasons which the Commission gave for cancelling this man's license. The appellant had been convicted of obtaining money by fraud in 1935. The Commission felt the appellant had failed to give a satisfactory report of his business activities 1939-1942. Also noted was a complaint that the appellant had tried to sell stock by telephone and failing to do so, had allegedly sent the intended customer "what purported to be confirmation of the sale of 500 shares." The fact that this salesman had made frequent changes in his brokerage connection was noted. Then the Chief Justice quoted this from the Commission report:

> "His personal characteristics do not assist his cause; on the contrary they invite caution in dealing with a person who managed to obtain a broker's license at the age of 16. He has ability of a kind which if directed in the wrong direction would be a serious menace to the public. There is no real evidence that it has ever been fully directed in the right direction. We cannot on the strength of the material before us take the grave responsibility of continuing his registration."

The Chief Justice, after citing the foregoing, added: "I do not think the Commission are placing the requirements of their statutory duty too high when they refuse approval of the registration of one as to whose past conduct and present fitness they are not satisfied by the evidence before them. To allow the appeal would be an unwarrantable interference with the exercise by the Commission of the powers and discretion that the statute has vested in them."

It has long been very clear that the securities control job could only be done effectively if the Commission were provided with and used wide discretionary power.

Because of the very breadth of its discretionary power now confirmed by the Chief Justice, the Commission has the gravest responsibility to keep clearly defined the standards of conduct which it believes in, and to apply those standards equally and impartially throughout the whole stock selling community.

Boards Get More Power To Lift Pay

Decision This Week is Second Major Step in "Orderly Retreat" from Rigid Control

By KENNETH R. WILSON

OTTAWA (Staff)—The "orderly retreat" program of wage-price decontrol in Canada took a further major step this week with the Government's decision to amend the wages order and grant "discretionary" powers to regional and national boards.

This is the second major step toward wage decontrol in four months. The last change took place Jan. 31 when boards were empowered to authorize wage increases on two counts: (1) where wage rates are low in comparison with generally prevailing levels in the same occupation; (2) where applications for higher wages are not inconsistent with maintenance of existing price ceilings.

It is this latter section of the present wages order which now disappears and is replaced by giving boards "discretionary" power. This is what was urged by a number of labor leaders prior to the January amendment.

No Salaries Change

So far as can be ascertained, no corresponding change in the salaries order is at present contemplated by the Government. Undoubtedly, however, there will be pressure to have the salaries order similarly amended so as to provide this authority as well with "discretionary" power.

The new government wage policy seems to be an attempt to anticipate a new basis on which present labor-management strife can be settled amicably without recourse to the disastrous work stoppages such as have paralyzed U. S. and some Canadian industry. Wages, in short, are to be allowed to find a new level on the discretionary basis. But employers will still be required to prove overall financial need if they seek a price increase from WPTB.

Just what the new wage pattern will be remains to be seen. To some extent, terms of settlement of the long-drawn B. C. timber strike may have a bearing on the outcome.

Wage Pattern Shows

But in the east and central Canada, where the great bulk of wage discussions are now proceeding, a formula for 10 cents an hour increase and a 40-hour week seems to be shaping up as the generally accepted new basis.

On June 8, the Ontario Regional Board agreed to a 40-hour week for the important men's clothing industry. Earnings for the 40 hours are to be the same as previously for 44 hours. This indicates a 10% increase across the board for this industry with higher wages if overtime is worked above the 40-hour period. A similar agreement has been made in Quebec.

Again, the pulp and paper industry in eastern Canada has just concluded agreements for a 10 cents an hour pay boost.

What the new wages order is expected to accomplish is to provide a more reasonable basis where employer and employee can be brought together through a commissioner or through regular wage adjustment channels.

Radio Receiver Patents Spread Under New Plan

Five new names have definitely entered the field of radiomaking in Canada since the war, and at least three more companies are currently negotiating to join them. Today there are 17 manufacturers holding licenses from Canadian Radio Patents Ltd., central patent licensing agency organized by the industry.

Brand & Millen Ltd., Long Branch, Ont.; Dubeau & Frères Ltée., Quebec City; Moffats Ltd., Weston, Ont.; Northland Radio Industries Ltd., Calgary; and Vancouver Radio Laboratories, Vancouver, are the newcomers. They join a long list of leading radio names like Canadian General Electric, Canadian Marconi, Canadian Westinghouse, Northern Electric, Rogers Majestic, RCA Victor, Philco, Stewart-Warner, Stromberg-Carlson, Sparton.

Canadian Radio Patents Ltd., now negotiating for the completion of new agreements within the industry, has been working under an interim arrangement since Dec., 1944, when its original sublicensing contracts, dating from 1927, expired. These early agreements covered only patents applying to ordinary home radio receiving sets and they gave exclusive use of them to member companies of CRPL. The new agreements are being worked out to include patents for FM receivers, police radio receiving sets, intercommunication radio office equipment, amplifier equipment, radio-phonograph combinations, television receivers, virtually every apparatus likely to be turned out by a radio receiver manufacturing plant. And CRPA will no longer, under the new agreements, hold exclusive rights to patents.

Today, while CRPL is in a position to make available in one parcel the inventions of member companies, research laboratories, and individual inventors, any Canadian manufacturer can stay out of the organization, go separately to patent owners and make his own arrangements for use. A great deal of extra expense and red tape is involved in such individual negotiations, radio makers point out.

Another change from earlier CRPL arrangements is in the elimination of a $10,000 minimum annual payment and the substitution of a $1,000 deposit as security against loss through default in payment of royalties.

Today CRPL has worked out a system of flat-rate royalty charges at 60c. per set for radio receivers retailing at less than $30, and scaled up to $2.75 each for sets selling at more than $250. Average resulting royalty on current set production is slightly less than $1. This simplified system was introduced, when civilian radio production was resumed last year, in order to facilitate accounting and pricing procedure.

CRPL agreements contain no restriction on the number of sets to be manufactured or sold, where they may be merchandised or at what price.

World Trade Conference Is Scheduled for October

OTTAWA (Staff)—First official step toward a world trade conference will be the calling of an 18-nation Preparatory Committee to meet on Oct. 15; probably in England.

The Preparatory Committee, named by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations now meeting in New York, will include membership from United States, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Cuba, Belgium, France, China, Czechoslovakia, Russia, Lebanon, Brazil, Netherlands, Norway, Chile, India.

Although very useful work can be done by this committee toward study and preparation for an International Trade Conference in 1947, it is felt that until the United States takes some steps toward declaring its trade and tariff position, no real progress can be made toward an effective lowering of world trade barriers.

As announced in The Financial Post on May 11, the United States decided recently, that it would not be able to call a trade conference this year, due to the imminence of the U. S. elections in November. This was a matter of great regret and disappointment to Canadian and other governments. These expectations were based on the United States' action last December in inviting 14 nations to a preliminary discussion of trade and tariff matters looking toward a world trade parley. When the U. S. decided (in April) that it could not hold such a parley because of political factors, the ball was thrown to UNO.

It is expected that this U. N. Preparatory Committee meeting will do preliminary work looking toward an agenda for a world trade conference. Another quite important and useful function will be to acquaint the 18 member governments with the detail and context of International Trade Organization proposals agreed to by Britain and United States last November.

Although these proposals call for drastic and far-reaching action in respect of tariff, cartel, commodity agreement and other trade barriers, they have been given little notice or attention outside a very few countries.

For the most part governments have been waiting to see what action the United States would take toward implementing these proposals, before taking the program too seriously.

Canada late last year, appointed a committee under Hector McKinnon to hear and receive tariff representations from Canadian manufacturers and traders. However, the U. S. hearings have never materialized; will not now materialize until after the November elections.

Just what the next U. S. Congress will do about trade and tariff matters is also a matter for conjecture. The whole U. S. schedule has really been knocked haywire through failure of Congress to give quick passage to the U. K. loan bill. Very early in the negotiations the Americans decided that they did not want to hold tariff hearings and make new trade plans (publicly) while the Senate hearings on the U. K. loan were under way. Now, many people are inclined to be sceptical whether the time has passed when really effective measures toward an all-round lowering of world trade barriers is possible.

At least, the new U. N. preparatory committee will take some tentative official steps in that direction in October.

Federal Aid to Feeder Air Lines? Ottawa Will Answer Question Soon

OTTAWA (Staff) — Within ten days the Government or the Air Transport Board will issue its first major policy decision in the matter of "feeder" or "secondary" air lines.

For months the board and other interested departments have been trying to whack out a defensible policy for operation of "secondary" commercial air lines. The first test case involves a service between Vancouver and Lethbridge.

Last January, three companies appeared publicly before the Board for permission to operate a scheduled commercial air service between these centres and intermediate points not normally served by TCA. The companies were Okanagan Airways; Capilano Airways; B. C. Central Airlines. Their application is still pending but decision is expected within the next week to ten days. Out of this decision is expected to come for the first time some pattern for government policy toward secondary lines.

Post Office Support

The issue is largely a question of costs and government subsidy.

Until recently, air line operations in Canada could be heavily underwritten by air mail subsidy. Thus in 1940 TCA received 60 cents air mail revenue per plane mile flown In 1945 the comparable revenue was 42 cents a plane mile. Mail revenue varied up or down depending whether TCA had a deficit. As well, the Post Office was obligated to increase its payments as extra planes were added, irrespective of the amount of mail carried.

On April 1 this year, the Post Office announced a new type of contract. In future, TCA will be paid on a pound-mile basis and the rate per pound-mile will decrease gradually over the next four years. Certain existing contracts (other than TCA) are still being honored on the old basis. Also the "pioneer" type of service is still being underwritten since air mail is a necessity not a luxury. But new contracts for secondary services, such as Vancouver-Lethbridge, will apparently have to go on the pound-mile basis.

This raises the question, to what extent a feeder line is to be guaranteed any poundage at the new rates?

For example, at the new TCA rate of 1.5 mills per pound-mile, an airline which carried only 25 pounds of airmail per load would receive only 3¾ cents per plane-mile. Yet if the Post Office were to guarantee a minimum of say 100, or 150 or 200 pounds of mail per plane, airmail revenue would rise sharply to 15 cents, 22½ cents and 30 cents per plane mile respectively. Justification for such a guarantee might be found in the expectation that airmail poundage might be encouraged to increase to the guaranteed level.

Passenger Rates

Apart from the vital question of air mail revenue, the chief, if not the sole source of secondary line revenue is passengers. (Express traffic is probably negligible for the first few years, except for bush lines.) Passengers probably won't pay more than 8 cents a mile, unless, as in the case of Canadian Pacific Airlines' northern coverage, the traffic will bear two or three times that amount to save weeks or months of time.

At 8 cents a mile (the comparable TCA rate in 1945 was 5.15 cents) a 10 passenger plane carrying 60% load will only earn about 48 cents a plane mile.

Since over-all costs on such a plane are probably around 80 cents, the gap is perhaps 32 cents per mile, to be filled either by an airmail poundage guarantee or by direct government subsidy. The latter is something which both treasury and air authorities are anxious to avoid.

So far, they have avoided it by not licensing any feeder line services. But that can't go on forever. And within the next few days the Government is expected to give its answer.

See Dominion Selling UK 150 Million Bushels Wheat

Five-year Contract Said in Prospect, at $1.55 Level for Two Years or Longer — Order for 180 Millions Said Turned Down

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG—Until actual arrival of a British grain delegation in Ottawa last week, opinion in Winnipeg had tended to discount the likelihood of a firm contract for several years' supply of wheat between Canada and Great Britain. Now, with actual negotiations known to be in progress, an agreement seems not improbable. But it would probably prove unpopular with wheat producers, and would give the Government a great deal of trouble in ensuing years.

What is understood to be in prospect is a five-year undertaking on the part of the United Kingdom to take 150 million bushels of Canadian wheat annually. For the first two, and possibly for three years, the basic price would be the present Canadian export ceiling of $1.55 per bushel at the lakehead, with the price for the remaining period of the agreement subject to renegotiation.

The first British suggestions, it is understood, covered a contract for 180 million bushels annually, equivalent to practically the whole British requirements for imports of bread wheat, leaving a margin for imports of soft wheats for biscuits and cake flours to be obtained elsewhere, presumably from Australia.

In Canadian opinion that quantity was too high. To guard against a short crop being harvested in subsequent years, it might impose on Canada the necessity of keeping a reserve on hand to an extent which would impair Canada's ability to keep up connections with other importing countries, where in normal years an outlet for at least 150 million bushels of wheat must be found.

Threat to Exports

It seemed to threaten with extinction the Canadian flour export trade to Great Britain, as well as possibly to other countries. Milling men had visions of Canadian wheat being ground in Britain for export as flour, after a possible admixture of Argentine wheat. These apprehensions have only to a small extent been lessened by the report that the quantity involved in the contract is likely to be 150 million bushels instead of 180 million bushels annually.

It is apparent that if the Government is going to extend for a term of years its monopoly on the export of Canadian wheat, as is implied in such a contract, the sale of flour abroad will be included. Eventual rationalization of the plan, would, in the opinion of many observers, mean probable government absorption of the Canadian milling industry, with the prospect that the scale of operations of the milling industry would be gradually reduced without the selling efforts through a great force of agents abroad through which the Canadian export flour business was built up.

Inherent in such a direct contract as seems now to be under negotiation, appears to be the disappearance of the export firms through which the sale of Canadian wheat abroad was formerly conducted. Apparently they will be left without function so far as the trade with Great Britain is concerned; and it is considered doubtful if they would be able to survive on the business available to other countries.

Opportunity for U. S.

Elimination of the wheat market in Canada, at least for the period of the contract, and probably permanently, seems to be involved. Such a market could not be allowed to function during the term of the contract, and its revival afterward would be a matter of doubt and difficulty. With the disappearance of Canadian firms and personnel interested in wheat trading and export, there may later be opportunities for American firms, who in the meantime will have remained in business in the United States, to move into Canada if in later years opportunities for commercial business in Canadian wheat should develop.

One reason for past doubts as to a long-term firm contract being made with Great Britain lies in the constitutional expedients which would be necessary to enforce a government monopoly after the ex-

(Continued on page 8)

John Bertram Export Outlook Reported Good

"We have had a wave of enquiries from foreign firms ready to place orders," an official of John Bertram & Sons, Ltd., informs The Financial Post. "Sooner or later many of these will be translated into completed orders."

At the moment, lack of many essential component parts — electrical motors, transformers, etc.— and temporary inability to secure export permits have made delivery dates so uncertain as to lead to outright cancellation of many orders or refusal, on the part of the company, to accept them in the first place. Abroad, failure to secure precious exchange dollars from their own Governments has "spiked" many foreign companies' opportunities to place much-needed orders, the official says.

The company's export business might eventually represent 30%-35% of total production, the Bertram spokesman states. Before the war it was between 10%-15%. The accumulated demand for heavy production machinery, both at home and abroad, is tremendous and eventually will have to be met.

At 60% Capacity

The sudden cancellation of the huge Russian order, further complicated by tight supply situation that developed in many essential materials as a result of strikes in United States and Canada, has left company's plants in a state of curtailed production. Men have been laid off and plants are currently operating at about 60% capacity, the official states. Russian business, which would have meant maximum capacity for about a year, had been monopolising a large part of capacity when cancellation order came in. About 25% of cancelled orders are being diverted to UNRRA but a substantial part of contract had called for specially designed equipment that would not be readily marketable in this country, it is stated.

Tax On Co-ops One of the Major Budget Headaches

OTTAWA (Staff)—One major tax headache as budget day approaches is the taxation of co-operatives. If a federal-provincial agreement had been reached, the probable pattern here might have been reasonably clear. It was this:

To free patronage dividends from tax and relieve all corporations of at least half of the current corporation rate when earnings were paid out in the form of dividends.

Failure to reach a provincial agreement threw a monkey wrench into such planning.

Any forthcoming tax relief in the budget is almost certain to be promissory and not immediate. For 1946-47, the Government has ordinary expenditure of $2.7 billions to meet, apart from cash requirements on loans to Britain and elsewhere. Against this, revenues will probably not exceed $2.2 billions leaving a gap of probably $500 millions on ordinary account.

Other probabilities:

1. No new social security legislation;
2. Separate, but not compulsory deals to be offered provinces;
3. Tax relief for 1947 "exceedingly generous" in raising exemptions and corporation taxes.

Some in Ottawa are reported to believe the proposals are too generous in view of the country's financial obligations.

If Rt. Hon. J. L. Ilsley brings down a budget on June 27, there will not be long to wait for an answer.

Boost in Dole Goes to House

OTTAWA (Staff).— Following public hearings here this week the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee decided to make one amendment in its proposals to increase benefit rates. With this one modification the new proposals (Financial Post, May 25) now go to the Government for approval and parliamentary sanction.

The alteration is that new class 8 benefits as proposed, will only extend to persons earning $36 or more, per week. The earlier proposed starting point was $34. This means that class 7 will range between $26 and $35.99.

In public hearings this week some objections to the new proposals were raised by the Canadian Manufacturers Association and by the Canadian Construction Association. Canadian Chamber of Commerce and other bodies expressed approval.

Inside News

79 Years After

Threescore and 19 years ago, our forefathers brought forth on this continent a new nation. Today, as the anniversary of Confederation (July 1) approaches, The Financial Post polls informed Canadians in many walks of public life, on the question of whether the Fathers of Confederation builded better than they knew. (p. 7)

Hydraulic Legs

Artificial legs with hydraulic mechanism to help reproduce normal action are the subject of experiments in Germany. New acoustical plaster, now available in Canada, is said to reduce noise substantially. What's New in Business (p 13).

Yukon is Booming

Postwar mining revival is in full swing in the Dawson, Mayo and Whitehorse districts of the Yukon, with crews and supplies flown into many camps. (p. 27).

Not United on Union

Four religious denominations last week discussed various forms of closer co-operation, which might ultimately lead to union. Liquor questions also proved contentious, at the theological gatherings. Rumors hint Premier John Hart of British Columbia may become a Senator, or possibly Canadian High Commissioner to Eire. The Provincial Roundup (p. 11).

London's Close Call

If German rocket bombs had been ready two months earlier, London would have been totally wiped out, the British admit. Task of rebuilding more than 400,000 blitz-wrecked homes is a formidable one, and the progress made thus far is disappointing to observers from overseas, Floyd S. Chalmers, Executive Vice-president of Maclean-Hunter Publishing Company Limited, reports from London. Chalmers' Diary (p. 3).

Prefabs Recognized

National Research Council prepares to distribute its new "Building Code for Smaller Municipalities," an abridgement of the five-year-old National Building Code. The new code features suggested regulations for house building, singles out new materials and prefabrication for extensive treatment. Construction Trends (p. 20).

Strike Outlook Grim

As 40,000 appeared about to take up tools after strikes in B. C. lumber and Great Lakes shipping, 100,000 others were toying with the idea of joint action to "down tools" in steel, farm implements, motors, rubber, electrical equipment. Labor Roundup (p. 8).

Plumbers Like Idea

National Association of Master Plumbers and Heating Contractors record approval of Ottawa's idea for manufacture of cast iron soil pipe and other scarce plumbing materials in idle Crown-owned foundries and war plants (p. 15).

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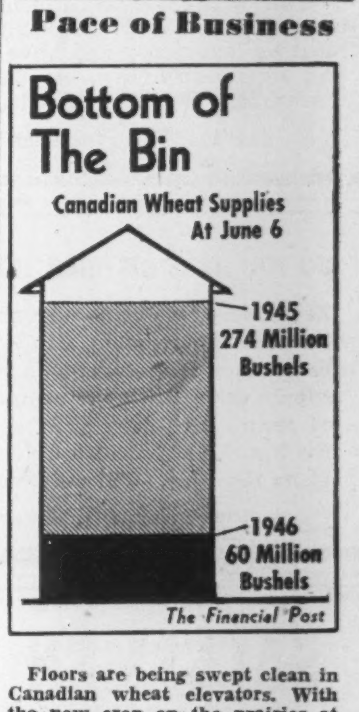
Pace of Business



Floors are being swept clean in Canadian wheat elevators. With the new crop on the prairies at least two months away, carry-over is down to around 50 million bushels with shipments out of commercial storage exceeding farm deliveries by at least two million bushels weekly. At the end of the official crop year, next July 31, visible supply is expected to be the lowest ever recorded since the West became a major wheat source. A year ago there was five times as much wheat in Canadian elevators as there is today. Millers are already experiencing difficulty in getting supplies to keep going and some mills may have to shut down before new crop becomes freely available in September.

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Association of Assessing Officers of Ontario—H. J. Bennett, London, Ont., president; A. L. Shaw, Timmins, W. A. Rowland, Leaside, M. R. Sloan, Peterborough, vice-presidents.

Bell Telephone Co. of Canada—William Milner, manager, Woodstock; C. F. Holland, manager, Kitchener; LeSueur Brodie, general sales supervisor, Western Area; S. F. Long, Toronto division sales manager.

British American Oil Co. (Toronto)—Frank M. Church, assistant director, industrial relations.

Canadian Comstock Co.—H. W. Biskeborn, electrical and mechanical engineer, to company executive.

Commercial Union Assurance Co. (and associated companies) — C. D. Trusler, manager for Canada.

Canadian Transit Association—E. Gray-Donald, Quebec, president; W. H. Furlong, Windsor, vice-president; G. E. Waller, Hamilton, treasurer.

Canadian Comstock Co. — H. W. Biskeborn, an executive.

Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien—Jacques de Levergne, general secretary.

Canadian Construction Association—Harold J. Ball, Kitchener, Ont., honorary secretary.

Canadian Brush, Broom & Mop Manufacturers' Association—G. Russell Hogg, Toronto, president; C. W. Meakins, Hamilton, vice-president; W. J. Cannon, Toronto, secretary-treasurer.

Capital Trust Corp. (Ottawa) — Corlis G. Keyes, a director.

Carrier Engineer Ltd—Charles H. Hill, president.

Canadian Pacific Railway Co. (Montreal)—Geo. W. Spinney, member of executive committee.

Canadian Society of Cost Accountants and Industrial Engineers—R. S. M. Ausman, Toronto, president.

Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada (Montreal)—Hon. C. A. Dunning, member of executive committee.

Dominion Steel & Coal Corp. (Sydney)—Chas. E. Hunt, a director.

Dominion Woollens & Worsteds, Ltd. (Toronto)—S. F. Farwell, a director.

Dominion Government — M. J. Vechsler, trade commissioner, Liverpool.

Daly & Morin Ltd. — Norman A. Smith, a director.

Ford Motor Co. of Canada — J. C. Miller, advertising manager, Windsor, Ont.

Ganong Bros., Ltd. (St. Stephen, N.B.)—Arthur D. Ganong, president and managing director; R. Whidden Ganong, vice-president; A. Brewer Edwards, secretary-treasurer; Philip D. Ganong, J. H. Drummie, directors.

General Bakeries Ltd.—J. Leo Kelleher, manager, Toronto division.

Johnson & Johnson, Ltd. (Montreal) — W. M. Campbell, executive vice-president.

Kiwanis International — John MacD. Burden, Toronto, international vice-president.

Montreal Stock Exchange — H. S. Jones, a member.

National Association of Purchasing Agents—Garnet T. Dickson, Toronto, a vice-president.

Occidental Fire Insurance Co. — Geo. C. Marler, Montreal, a director.

Ontario Government — Lionel H. McAuley, manager, Sault Ste. Marie tourist reception centre.

Ontario Society of Industrial and Cost Accountants—F. E. Wood, Ottawa, president.

Ontario Nickel Mines, Ltd. — T. J. Day, president; G. E. McCuaig, a director.

Odeon Theatres of Canada, Ltd. (Toronto)—J. Earl Lawson, managing director; George Peters, executive assistant to president; Frank Fisher, western division manager; Harvey Hunt, head buyer and booker.

Optometrical Association of Ontario — E. F. Attridge, Toronto, president; E. J. Chisholm, Ingersoll, vice-president; Orval Wyckoff, Toronto, secretary.

Pilkington Glass, Ltd. (Toronto)—R. G. Hunter, technical works manager.

Polymer Corp. (Sarnia, Ont.)—Jas. S. Tapp, assistant research director.

Saskatchewan Government—Geo. Dickson, chairman, provincial highway traffic board; B. H. Peterson, classification supervisor, civil service commission.

Stanley Brock Ltd.—J. P. Walwyn, a director.

University of Manitoba—Dr. H. C. Collins, supt., fur & game experimental station.

Winnipeg Stock Exchange—D. A. B. Murray, president.

See Wartime Housing Costs Averaging $4,000

By KENNETH R. WILSON

OTTAWA (Staff)—As at May 11, 1946, Wartime Housing Ltd. had completed for occupancy 21,051 houses, Parliament heard last week.

As at March 31, 1946, cost of houses alone, erected by the company, was $86.1 millions (exclusive of any special buildings, land costs or land improvements). This covers houses actually completed at that date and, in addition, moneys expended on additional houses under construction (4,219 at May 11; 1,535 more under contract). Rate of completion is given as between 175 and 200 a week.

Since only four fifths of Wartime houses were completed as at March 31, it is not yet possible, on the basis of the $86.1 million cost figure submitted, to ascertain what each house cost. A further complication is that 1,600 of the houses completed or under construction have basements; the rest are without basement. But assuming that more than half the bills for uncompleted houses were unpaid as at March 31, it appears that average cost per house will run at least $4,000. Land used by Wartime Housing cost, in all only $1.2 millions. Land improvements have cost $12.5 millions. The company has spent $13.7 millions on special buildings, staff houses, community halls, schools, etc.

Adding these "extras" to the Wartime Housing bill means total outlay as at March 31, 1946, of $112.3 millions. Number of persons on the company payroll is given as 1,098. Monthly payroll is presently $159,000.

Below is the summary of houses under construction or finished by provinces:

Location	Houses Completed to May 11/46†	Houses Under Construction as of May 11/46‡	Houses Contracted For
British Columbia	2,493	1,097	
Alberta	527	723	50
Saskatchewan	355	550	150
Manitoba	437	338	250
Ontario	11,372	959	885
Quebec	3,131	451	
New Brunswick	451	49	200
Nova Scotia	2,285	52	
	21,051	4,219	1,535

†Of these, 350 in Alberta and 773 in Ontario are with cellars.
‡Of these, 437 in Ontario and 98 in Quebec are with cellars.

Rolloplanes and Rocket Make Money This Year

Amusement park operators in Canada are well on their way toward a record-making 1946 season. The weatherman's "cloudy and cool" hasn't discouraged one whit those Canadians who go for Coney Island atmosphere, operators tell The Financial Post.

J. W. Conklin, president of Conklin & Garrett Ltd., Hamilton, Ont., largest operators of show equipment in Canada, reports business to date a little better than 1945, and 1945 was a better year than anything done pre-war. S. Solman, president, Sunnyside Amusement Co. Ltd., Toronto, estimates his early season take up 15% over last year.

Conklin Shows, which operates as an independent in Canada's three largest amusement parks (six rides at Sunnyside Beach, 13 at Belmont Park, Montreal, and seven at Crystal Beach, near Fort Erie, Ont.) and also has a complete show on the road, complains of scarcity of repair materials and of competent help this year. And Mr. Solman, who began to build Toronto's Sunnyside back in 1922 on a stretch of reclaimed swampland, echoes Mr. Conklin.

"Our business shows the effect of all sorts of things," said the veteran showman. "The weather, strikes, unemployment, general prosperity; we feel them all. We're even held up for new equipment, like any other industry."

When will there be some new packages of Rolloplane and Rocket thrills to buy for dimes and quarters? Not until late next year or first thing in 1948, The Post is told. Most of the dizzy rides are made in the U.S., and manufacturers are so swamped with replacement orders for pre-war equipment that their new ideas just have to stay on the shelf.

The dimes and quarters pushed eagerly through wickets in those rainbow-colored ticket booths from coast to coast add up into big business for major operators. Ride devices in established amusement parks are said to gross $12,000 to $15,000 a year; and where they are operated on the road they do better for their owners, taking $15,000 to $40,000. Big operators say they feel lucky if they clear 8% of their gross income.

To reap this, amusement companies have to invest heavily in thrill-makers of assorted shapes and sizes. And they come high. Cheapest Merry-Go-Round on the market, for example, costs about $9,700 in the U.S.; and fancier models go up to $35,000. Other devices range between $8,500 and $30,000 in the U.S. Small-scale models for tinier passengers are proportionately smaller in cost—$2,500 to $8,000, U.S.

Total investment in the Sunnyside Amusement Co., which is controlled and largely owned by Mr. Solman, is estimated at $400,000. Under present circumstances, however, he says he wouldn't want to try to build another Sunnyside, with 13 rides and numerous other attractions, for $600,000.

NHA Amendments To Aid Farmers

OTTAWA (Staff) — Important amendments to the National Housing Act are expected to be introduced in the Commons shortly by Reconstruction Minister Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe.

Some of the amendments are routine and to implement recent changes whereby NHA moved from finance to reconstruction. Others are of considerable importance. They cover a wide range of territory, greater encouragement to house building in outlying areas; changes in the basis of farm appraisal, etc.

The integrated housing plan, under which assistance is provided to builders for construction of low-cost houses for sale has been extended by order-in-council to include duplexes. Revision of the plan is intended further to encourage new residential construction, particularly in the province of Quebec.

HEVA CADILLAC GOLD MINES completed a series of 49 diamond drill holes up to end of 1945 fiscal year and since that date has started its 3-compartment shaft to objective of 580 ft. Drilling indicated two main zones, namely West ore zone and East zone, with possibility of a third or Central zone which has to await further development underground.

The West ore zone has an indicated length of 350 ft. and a drilled depth, on the incline, of 850 ft. across an average width of 9.4 ft. Grade averages $9.40. The East ore zone is described as roughly 300 ft. by 300 ft. across an average width of 6.3 ft. averaging $7.90 gold.

ROYAL INSURANCE CO. of Liverpool, England, in its 100th annual report shows increases in assets, fire, accident and marine premiums and new life insurance written. Underwriting profit was slightly lower. Fire insurance results in the United Kingdom were satisfactory, but in Canada and the United States small losses were shown. Automobile premium rates have been kept down to wartime levels despite higher road accident totals. Burglary losses have increased sharply. Important figures with comparisons follow, calculations being made at £1 equals $5.

	1945 $	1944 $
Total assets	382,552,545	373,480,685
Fire acc. & mar. prems.	87,923,655	86,125,000
Underwr. profit	7,816,185	8,036,435
New life ins.	20,027,445	18,851,470

How UK Tax Deal Affects Canadians

OTTAWA (Staff)—Here is the position of Canadian holders of sterling securities under the new reciprocal tax agreement signed a few days ago between Canada and Britain:

(a) The U. K. tax at source will be allowed as a credit against the Canadian residents' income tax.

(b) U. K. tax at source will no longer include any super-tax.

It is assumed of course that the Canadian holders of sterling securities are resident in Canada and will be paying Canadian income tax on the interest or dividends received from the U. K. securities.

Look For It Here

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Montreal Listings Up $153 Millions

MONTREAL (Staff) — Montreal Exchange reports that value of listed stocks and bonds increased some $153 millions during April, of which stock appreciation totalled $151.2 millions, bond appreciation $1.5 millions. Other significant trends:

—Since April, 1945, listed stocks have appreciated $2,228 millions in value: listed bonds have depreciated $45 millions, though industrial bond prices increased $1.3 millions. Part of the stock appreciation was due to price mark-ups: part was due to the increased number of listings during the year.

—Biggest gainer, dollarwise, during April was the pulp and paper group, up $62.7 millions to $682.3 millions. Biggest loser, dollarwise, were the golds, down $77.6 millions.

WORKING WITH CANADIANS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE SINCE 1817 . . . "MY BANK" TO A MILLION CANADIANS

B of M

BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE TO DEBENTURE HOLDERS of THE RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF EAST KILDONAN and THE SCHOOL DISTRICT OF EAST KILDONAN NO. 14

In accordance with the plan of adjustment of the debenture debts of The Rural Municipality of East Kildonan and The School District of East Kildonan No. 14 the Municipal and Public Utility Board of Manitoba has fixed the Twenty-eighth day of June, 1946, as the date upon which the old debentures and coupons will be exchangeable for the new debentures, coupons and cash settlements, according to the provisions of the plan set out in Order No. 275/45 of the said Board.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR EXCHANGE

Debenture holders, accordingly, are requested to forward their debentures together with all unpaid interest coupons, both matured and unmatured, to the Imperial Bank of Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba, for exchange. It is suggested that the debenture holder should conduct the exchange through his own Bank.

H. A. LEIGH,
Secretary-Treasurer.
The Rural Municipality of East Kildonan

FOR SALE

Modern Furniture & Chair Plant at Coaticook, Quebec. Main Building 400 ft. x 80 ft. besides dry kiln, power house, etc. 14 acres. Complete with woodworking machinery, finishing equipment, machine shop, boilers and steam plant. J. W. Kilgour & Bro. Limited, Beauharnois.

PATENT AGENTS

Desiring exchange cases with Scandinavian patent agent, apply Box 7107, Sylvester Hvid, Frederiksberggade 21, Copenhagen.

CANADIAN TAX FOUNDATION

EXECUTIVE REQUIRED

Applications are invited for the position of Chief Executive of the Canadian Tax Foundation which has been formed for the purpose of conducting a programme of research and investigation of Canadian taxation and its effect on Canadian economy. The position will carry a substantial salary. Applicants should possess extensive experience within the fields of either Law, Public Accounting, Public Finance or Economics. Applications, which will be treated confidentially, setting out details of experience and qualifications, should be forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer, Canadian Tax Foundation, 603 Royal Bank Building, Toronto 1, Ontario.

We want to talk to successful salesmen who know the vehicle and apparatus lines in the municipal equipment field, such men to represent us in our established field in Canada.

Apply Box 173, The Financial Post, Toronto

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER

Canadian subsidiary of American manufacturing and engineering firm requires Office Manager with broad accounting experience.

Write giving outline of experience, preferences for type and location of employment, age and range of salary expected next few years.

Box No. 169, The Financial Post, Toronto 2, Ont.

MAN WANTED
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

Manufacturing Company in City west of Toronto requires a man with good education, mechanically inclined, general office and accounting experience preferred. Must be aggressive and have initiative, also executive and organizing ability. Age 30 to 40. State present remuneration. Replies held strictly confidential.

Box 175, The Financial Post, Toronto, Ont.

DO YOU WANT DISTRIBUTION IN WESTERN CANADA?

Exclusively wholesale organization with branches in Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Winnipeg and planned branches in Saskatchewan serving lumber and building supply dealers, wish to contact manufacturers desirous of securing efficient distribution of their products in the Prairies and British Columbia. Best of bank references available. Will welcome close investigation.

Apply Box 131, Financial Post, Toronto

SALESMEN WANTED

Security Salesmen wanted to sell for active Oil Company owning producing wells and having off-set locations in Canada's largest proven oil field. Attractive proposition, and lead cards supplied, to salesmen who can produce.

Apply Box 165
The Financial Post, Toronto

WANTED
Immediate Offers for
EXPORT
All types commodities
Cash against documents
Box 66, The FINANCIAL POST, Toronto.

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Classified ads. cost 4c. per word and figure for each insertion. Minimum ad. 12 words. Add six words when box number is required. When replies are to be mailed to advertiser, add 10c. Classified ads. payable in advance. Contract rates on application.

AVAILABLE

ASSISTANT TO Sales Manager or General Manager. Man 38, experienced all phases sales and accounting. Postgraduate, university education. Interested in small or large concern. Box 163, The Financial Post, Toronto.

ABLE EXECUTIVE

NOT A SPECIALIST but experienced in general business matters. Good knowledge of merchandising, accounting, business controls, purchasing, sales, advertising, production, company and tax matters, personnel and public relations, general business management. Good salesman, organizer, negotiations. Position desired, Toronto area or will travel. Excellent references. Age 46, married. Interview requested. Box 161 in confidence. The Financial Post, Toronto.

CALLING FOR TENDERS
CITY OF QUEBEC

PUBLIC NOTICE

The City Treasurer will receive up to 12 a.m. daylight saving time, June 25, 1946, sealed tenders for the purchase of an issue of bonds amounting to $1,955,600, dated July 1st, 1946, redeemable by serial within a period of twenty years, as per by-laws No. 615, 616, 617, 618 and 619 of the City.

For further information and tender forms please communicate with the undersigned.

Dated Quebec June 18, 1946.
C. R. FONTAINNE, C.A.
City Treasurer

Men are Getting into Summer and

Sport Coats

$17 to $25

More and more men are smartening up by adding a distinctive sports coat to their Summer wardrobes . . . for casual comfort, for interesting contrast, for versatile wear. Simpson's is featuring an unusual selection of herringbones, overchecks, diagonals, donegals and many other outstanding tweeds in greys, blue-greys, tans, browns, heathers and teals. Easy-fitting lounge, drape or conventional models, single-breasted with two or three buttons. Sizes 35 to 42. Each $17 to $25.

Simpson's
THE STORE FOR MEN
Second Floor

Little to Buy, Workers Take Holiday Still Less to Buy as Production Lags

Floyd S. Chalmers, Executive Vice-President of Maclean-Hunter Publishing Company Limited, is now in England, as one of a party of 17 Canadian publishers and editors, attending the Imperial Press Conference. Following is the third of a series of articles.

London

TUESDAY: Had every London morning paper sent up to my room this morning. I wanted the very last word on the BIG news of the day: the Derby, which gets more space than foreign affairs and local government put together. Reading and talking about the Derby is a national fascination at this time; almost a mania. A visitor catches it.

At the Imperial Press Conference, a round-up on Empire trade and resources, with brief highlight talks from all areas, led off with a stalwart defense of Imperial preference by "Herbie" Morrison. I came next for Canada, followed by Sir Keith Murdoch for Australia and speakers from other Dominions and colonies.

A luncheon party to hear about (but not see) the latest in television was brightened as I found as a fellow guest Lord Brabazon. First pilot licensed in Britain, he had briefed me in 1941 on aircraft production in Britain when he was minister in charge. He has just chaired a committee which has selected the types for British postwar aircraft. His auto license is "FLY-1." He hunted around the United Kingdom until he found the man who had that number, bought his car, and will have the number until he dies.

* * *

Chalmers Clicks on Derby Dark Horse

WEDNESDAY: The Derby, a quite incredible spectacle as 500,000 people, only a handful of whom pay any admission fee, crowd the Downs to see the first postwar renewal of the world's most famous horse race, with 17 three-year-olds, valued at from £12,000 up, competing. All England, from Their Majesties down to gypsies, tipsters and costermongers, make their way to the course and camp for days. We went down in buses as guests of the London Transport Board. At the track we transferred to double-deckers parked at a choice spot, lunched inside and stood on top for a spreading view of the famous race.

It was an open race and I avoided all the six or eight favorites, having a better tip. Sydney W. Morrell, of UNRRA, flew in from Vienna last night. I gave him two eggs for breakfast and, in return, he told me to bet on long-shot Airborne. I put on a quid, 10s. at 50 to 1 to win and 10s. at 12 to 1 to place. When the great (16 hands), awkward grey pounded up the hill to pass the eight or nine leading horses, with his jockey not able even to keep him running in a straight line, it was exciting and I clutched tightly on my ticket. The bookie advertised "we pay with a smile" but on this occasion he just paid. For the longest Derby odds since 1913 I collected £31.

"Bill" Morrell, who gave me the tip, collected £480. His wife is a Canadian, daughter of Mrs. E. Clarke Bowker of Montreal. His two youngsters are in Canada and he will shortly be coming to Canada to live.

* * *

London Wiped Out If Rockets Earlier

THURSDAY: The three Chiefs of Staff came along this morning for a candid, "off-the-record" discussion of how the Empire—and the World—can be defended. They are Viscount Alanbrooke, CIGS, every inch a field marshal; Admiral of the Fleet Lord Cunningham, a seadog with an admirable perspective on world security; and that most fascinating person, Lord Tedder, chief of the Air Staff, short in stature, long in intellect and wisdom. They frankly answered all questions, including some pointed ones on Canadian defense from C. Harold Hale, editor of the Orillia-Packet Times, and Charles H. Peters, editorial director of the Montreal Gazette.

In the afternoon, a visit to much-bombed Lambeth. The damage done by the blitz was not new to me; but what was new was havoc wrought by flying bombs and V-2 rockets. Each of the latter has left a vast clearing, equivalent to all except the fringes of four square blocks. The average buzz-bomb destroyed 400 houses; the average rocket 600-700. One realized what the British mean when they say that had the rocket bomb been ready two months earlier London would have been totally wiped out. We got figures on rehousing. First, the size of the job to be done (London area alone):

No. of dwelling units pre-war	2,000,000
Totally destroyed or rendered uninhabitable	403,000
Damaged, additional to above	1,400,000

And here is the score-card on rehousing:

Houses made habitable	67,000
Temporary houses	12,800
Houses rebuilt completely	165
New houses	410

* * *

Costs Are High Construction Slow

The Government is proud of the record. But most of those from overseas were grievously disappointed. Even allowing for shortage of materials, and for the fact that repair has procedence over new construction, the record is not good. One reason is that British labor has not yet settled down to work. One estimate is that building labor eficiency in Britain is little more than 60-70% of pre-war.

Costs of new housing are also tragically high. Prefabs, some of which are incredibly bad and probably won't last out the 10 years for which they are intended, cost £1,250, without land. Permanent houses being built for rent (3 bedrooms) cost about the same.

The new permanent houses will rent for 10s. a week, plus "rates," or around 15s. 6d. in all; flats somewhat higher. But this is possible only because the Government and local authorities subsidize them to the extent of £22 yearly, almost half the cost.

I asked if private builders get any materials. Answer: for every four state-built houses, one private dwelling may be built. The private speculative builder is out of the picture. This is Socialism and the Government would rather have bureaucrats build high-cost houses leisurely than let private enterprise put up cheaper houses and make a profit out of them.

Guest at dinner of Col. Eric Gore-Brown, chairman of the Southern Railway. There I met Sir Edward Peacock, Canadian-born leader among London's bankers. He has just passed 70 (which automatically took him off the board of the Bank of England). He appears to be in excellent health.

* * *

Rank Plans Big Canadian Campaign

FRIDAY: This morning's talks were on "Freedom of the Press." First speaker was Francis Williams, ex-editor of Daily Herald, now PRO to the PM. Then Brendan Bracken, former M of I chief and Col. J. J. Astor, our chairman, and publisher of the Times, whose speech was a gem.

Williams deplored the declining influence of newspapers due to their craze to entertain. Bracken was afraid death duties would end personal ownership of newspapers and throw them into undesirable hands.

In the afternoon, we visited one of Arthur Rank's five film studios, "Pinewood," once the country estate of Canadian Grant Morden, who made a fortune in promotions and threw it away in the crash. We saw how Rank gets results. He provides finances, studios, cameras, distribution, etc., but allows his producers complete freedom to express their genius uninhibited.

I walked on a set where lovely Deborah Kerr was playing a nun in "Black Narcissus." Great was my delight when I saw my old friend, Michael Powell ("49th Parallel," "I Know Where I'm Going," etc.), directing the film. In the shadows behind the camera stood his associate, Emeric Pressburger, Hungarian genius of scenario writing, once head of Germany's UFA story department, another of Hitler's refugee gifts to the civilized world.

Rank showed us "rushes" of other films, including "Great Expectations," and then gave us dinner. He told us of his plans to develop British films further, to make pictures in Canada and elsewhere in the Empire, to get them world-wide distribution. He is a gentle, courteous Yorkshireman, but tough in fibre, resourceful, and backed with ample capital. Single-handed he is giving Hollywood a run. But he told us he welcomed a strong, new group, now emerging in British films under Korda. He likes competition; especially British competition.

* * *

Millions Thronged to Victory Parade

SATURDAY. Today one saw London in jubilation. At first, the nation disliked the idea of the V-parade, but today all London's millions, with as many more from the provinces, decided to make a big day of it. The Imperial Press delegates were choicely favored. Col. Astor had set out chairs on the lawn behind Carlton House Terrace. Twenty feet above the crowds, and not far from the saluting base, ours was the stunning spectacle of the Royal Family, the supreme commanders, the prime ministers of the Empire, the troops of all the Allies except Russia and Yugoslavia, together with hundreds of different types of mobile fighting equipment, coming through historic Admiralty Arch, immediately before us. Loud were the cheers for the Royal Family; for Churchill; for "Monty" and "Alex" and Mountbatten and all the other war leaders. Just as loud were the cheers for Field Marshal Smuts and Mr. King.

After the parade Ontario House opened its doors as an "advance casualty clearing station" for Canadians.

By evening, the rain had ceased and people flocked by the millions—I repeat, by the **millions**—to see the magic fairyland of light and fireworks and music that made London an exciting place to be. The crowds were the largest in London's history. But in it there was one grim reminder of the Blitz; crimson fire-bombs lit up the sky and one looked through arches of dismembered churches to see the Great Fire of 1940 come to life. Frank Ashton, editor of the Sydney (Australia) Sun, and I walked from Marble Arch to Piccadilly Circus, Leicester Square and into Trafalgar Square. Here we were caught up by an unyielding tide of bodies. It took us two hours to swim back to Grosvenor House. But we were lucky; queues half a mile long lined up to get into the tube stations and most of London trudged home. Tens of thousands lay down in the rain that started again at midnight and slept on the grass, under monuments, and in shop doorways.

* * *

Churchill Sombre But Still Confident

SUNDAY: We move on from one peak of interest to another. Today we motored to Hever Castle, one of the "stately homes of England," where the Astor family have gathered millions of pounds of historic treasures together for the nation. We passed through the 12th century drawbridge and under the original oaken portcullis into a picture-book castle. The castle was extended in Tudor times by the Boleyn family and here Henry VIII courted ill-fated Anne.

The Coldstream Guards band was playing on the spacious lawns. Luncheon was served in a marquee. The high spot of our program today was the presence of Winston Churchill. He gave us a delightfully Churchillian talk, sombre but confident in tone. After lunch he moved around among us and everyone had a chance for a conversation in groups of three or four. I had brought along my copy of "Monty's" autograph album, just off the press, and Mr. Churchill autographed it for me.

The one man to whom the day was not too easy was our Canadian chairman, Senator W. Rupert Davies. He had been selected to reply to Churchill. It is not easy to follow the greatest speaker of the generation, but be it recorded that Rupert filled us all with pride as he thanked the man he called "the No. 1 citizen of the world."

Isabel Pepall of Toronto came in for dinner tonight. She is doing splendid work for the Canadian Red Cross at St. Dunstan's where she is helping to bring confidence and light to blinded soldiers.

* * *

Inadequate Diet Threatens Epidemic

MONDAY: Whit Monday and a free day. For me, a chance to catch up on these notes and on my sleep.

In one of the morning papers, a Harley Street doctor expresses concern over the nation's diet. The diet is down below the danger mark, chiefly due to insufficient fats. The danger of epidemic is great. And what trials the patient housewife goes through to give her family even this insufficient diet! One woman told me yesterday she queued up for one hour and forty minutes to get a loaf of bread for herself and husband over the Whitsuntide holidays.

This business of queues is not merely a joke from Punch; it is hard reality. The queues for the tubes on Saturday were blocks long. At Waterloo the other day there were 200 ahead of me in a queue for taxis. I finally lugged two heavy suitcases on the tube. People who want tickets for the Channel Isles queue up for three days. Each night they get a ticket allotting them their places in the queue next morning. This is what the Daily Mirror calls a bureaucrat's dream: people queuing up to get a place in a queue.

Another note on the output of the United Kingdom worker. Chairman of a coal company reports that production per manshift has dropped since pre-war from 1.17 tons to 1.00 ton. In the United States it is 6.23 tons. The price of coal at the pit-head is three times that in America.

* * *

Need Inspiration To "Work" Campaign

Which brings up another point. Britain is short of fuel, yet is forced to supply coal to Europe. That is why sober-minded men urge the quickest possible re-establishment of Germany; so that she may produce machinery for her coal mines and get them working, taking the load off Britain. And the continent needs farm implements too. Russia has stolen all she can. If German industry is not revived, say these Britishers, Britain herself will find her recovery indefinitely delayed.

How is Britain going to get her industrial workers to put their shoulders to the task? Here is the dilemma: the worker puts in a short week because there is nothing in the shops to buy with the extra money he could earn. And there's nothing in the shops because, first, exports must have priority and, second, because the production is insufficient to enable the shops to be stocked with goods.

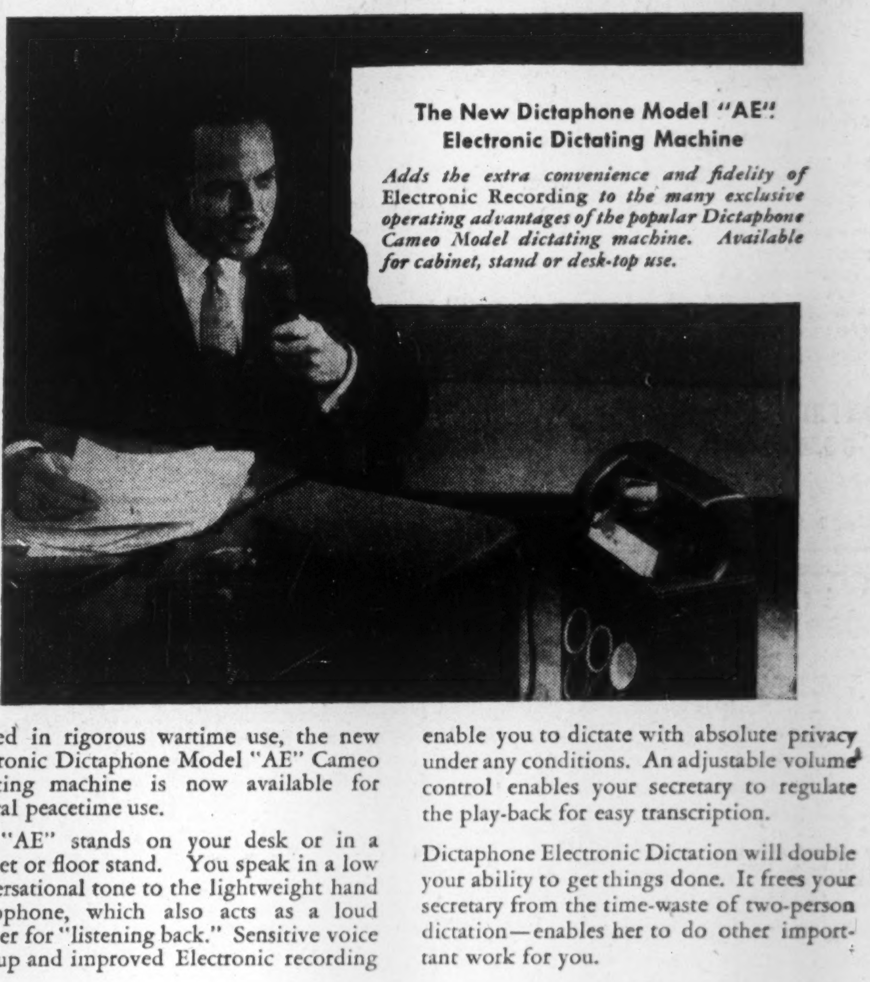
Britain obviously needs a Woolton or a Beaverbrook to inspire the nation to a "Work" campaign. Part of the plan would have to be the allotment of home consumption. The Labor Government has been lucky for Britain in one respect; it has kept strikes at a minimum. But it has not succeeded in getting manhour output up to what is needed. The people were glad to vote for Utopia; but they are not yet ready to work for it.

ABEL C. KAY

has been elected President of the Advertising & Sales Club, Hamilton, Ont.

MEXICO TRAMWAYS CO. will be unable to hold its annual meeting in June, shareholders are informed by Secretary J. S. Holmested. The Interventor, appointed in Feb., 1945 by the Mexican Government to take over temporarily and operate the company's property, is still in charge and the company officials are denied access to their offices and records in Mexico, it is stated. As a result, there has been delay in preparation of 1945 statements. A similar condition prevailed in 1945 and the annual meeting was eventually held Dec. 11, 1945.

Now... improved to expedite your peacetime business...



The New Dictaphone Model "AE" Electronic Dictating Machine

Adds the extra convenience and fidelity of Electronic Recording *to the many exclusive operating advantages of the popular Dictaphone Cameo Model dictating machine. Available for cabinet, stand or desk-top use.*

Proved in rigorous wartime use, the new Electronic Dictaphone Model "AE" Cameo dictating machine is now available for general peacetime use.

The "AE" stands on your desk or in a cabinet or floor stand. You speak in a low conversational tone to the lightweight hand microphone, which also acts as a loud speaker for "listening back." Sensitive voice pick up and improved Electronic recording enable you to dictate with absolute privacy under any conditions. An adjustable volume control enables your secretary to regulate the play-back for easy transcription.

Dictaphone Electronic Dictation will double your ability to get things done. It frees your secretary from the time-waste of two-person dictation—enables her to do other important work for you.

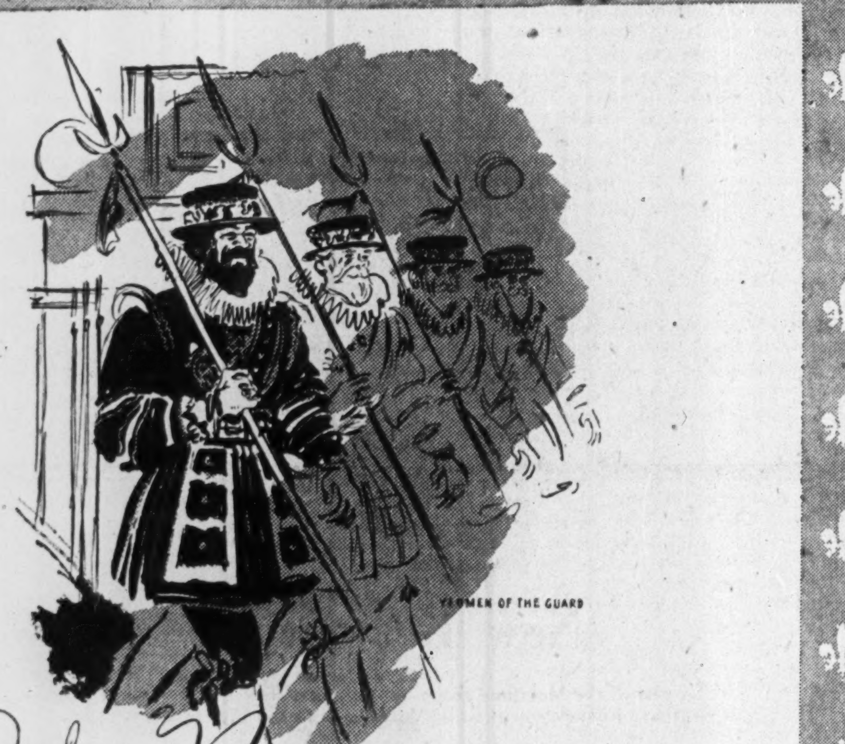
DICTAPHONE *Electronic Dictation*

Learn for yourself how this microphone "Control Center" will double your ability to get things done. Free descriptive literature will be sent on request.

DICTAPHONE

DICTAPHONE CORPORATION LIMITED, 86 RICHMOND ST. W., TORONTO

The word DICTAPHONE is the registered trade-mark of Dictaphone Corporation (U.S.A.), makers of Acoustic and Electronic dictating machines and other sound recording and reproducing equipment bearing said trade-mark.



We're Ready to re-outfit Canada's Peacetime Regiments

Whatever the requirements of Canada's peacetime regiments may be — they can count on Beauchamp and How to interpret the dress regulation to perfection.

Quotations — samples — measuring charts will be supplied for Service, Undress, Mess, Full Dress, Blazers and Band Uniforms.

Beauchamp & How LIMITED

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS 91 KING ST. WEST

New LIGHT on old problems

Research, according to the dictionary, is "the effort to find new information . . . by experiment or by diligent investigation of sources."

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Canada Cement Scheme Rouses Strong Objection

Strong exception to the compromise arrangement, approved by directors of Canada Cement Co., to eliminate preferred dividend arrears has been expressed by Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, president of Canadian General Securities Ltd. Replying in support of the plan has been J. H. Gundy, president of Wood, Gundy & Co. and a director of Canada Cement Co.

Briefly the plan proposed that the 200,869 6½% preferred shares par $100, be divided into five new $1.30 preferred shares, par $20, and callable at $30 a share. Preferred dividend arrears of $40.25 at Mar. 20, 1946, would be eliminated with the shareholders' right to the arrears said recognized in the increased call price of the shares. (The present preferred is callable at $110 as against $150 in the equivalent of new shares.)

$8 Million Gift?

In opposing the plan, Mr. Meighen argues that the actual result is to transfer over $8 millions in arrears from the preferred stock to the common shareholders without any possibility of return as "there isn't a chance that the company will ever redeem the stock that they are putting out." Purpose of the proposal is to allow payment of common dividends, he suggests, and asks "If the company is to be free to pay on the common, where is the preferred to land when the turn of the tide comes?"

One argument, used in favor of the plan and similar plans, is that the payment of the preferred arrears would subject the holders to a heavy income tax liability and so be of little advantage to them. While arguing that this would be so if the arrears were paid all at once, Mr. Meighen points out that if they were liquidated gradually as the company was able to pay, "you will just pay the tax contemplated under the law, which is what everyone will be prepared to do." He feels that it might be preferable to pay the taxes than to hand over the arrears to another group for nothing and points out that some holdings, such as companies, would not pay taxes on receipt of the arrears. Further there is no real saving in taxes for individuals as the premium on redemption would be considered taxable income, Mr. Meighen points out.

Market Value Up

In reply, J. H. Gundy referred to the increase in quoted market value of the preferred following announcement of the proposal from ranging around $147-8½ a share to $150-$155 a share and stated: "Since the announcement of the new proposal there has been a continuous demand for the shares at a price that enables anyone to realize his full claim for back dividends, plus the redemption premium of 10%, all tax free."

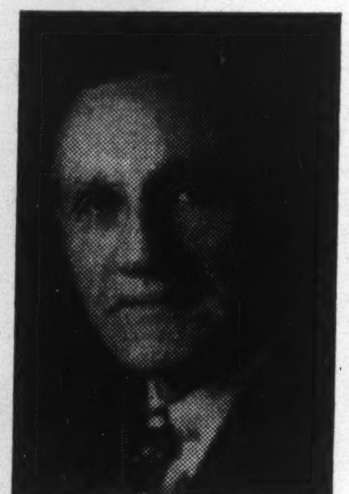
"The fact that so few Canada Cement preferred shares have come on the market would indicate that the shareholders generally prefer to carry on under the new scheme rather than take their full claim in cash, free of tax, by selling their shares in the market," Mr. Gundy said.

Mr. Gundy also pointed out that Howard Smith Paper sold a 4% preferred which is now around a 3.81% basis and McColl-Frontenac Oil a 4% preferred which gives a return of 3.90%. He stated: "The effect of the scheme of arrangement is to fund the arrears and the redemption premium at a dividend rate of 4.33% which anyone familiar with the great demand for similar preferred shares at higher prices must agree is generous."

Following Mr. Gundy's reply, Mr. Meighen said that there would naturally be a demand by large holders of common stock to buy preferred to ensure having the necessary majority at the preferred shareholders meeting. "More than once preferred shareholders' meetings have been carried in this way, the designers of the plan depending upon less experienced shareholders being confused by the sleight-of-hand of company mechanics, and not appreciating what is actually being done," he said.

With reference to Howard Smith Paper and McColl-Frontenac Oil, Mr. Meighen quoted their earnings records for the last eight years as reasons why their new 4% issues are selling over par. Canada Cement had a much different record, averaging $6.32 a share for the eight years, he showed.

The legislation permitting capital rearrangements was never intended to enable the companies to put through deals unless it was done to avoid liquidation, Mr. Meighen told The Financial Post. Canada Cement is in no danger of liquidation so there seems no reason why preferred holders should be forced by vote to waive their contracted rights, he argues.



JACQUES de LAVERGNE
elected general secretary of Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien.

Budget Is Up $3.6 Millions In Montreal

MONTREAL (Staff)—Civic budget-makers here have set their 1946-1947 spending sights $3.6 millions higher than a year ago, but there will be no increase in taxes for the general citizen. That's the gist of the estimates recently adopted by city council.

Estimated expenditures are $60.1 millions: revenues have been estimated at $55.9 millions, with the indicated $4.2 millions shortfall being met out of the General Fund surplus. Monies thus appropriated will be used for such permanent purposes as retirement of additional debt and execution of public work debt and execution of public works of a permanent character. Other significant budget features are:

Reflecting the expected refunding of the city debt this year on a more favorable interest basis, interest expenditures are expected to drop from $9.2 millions to $9 millions.

Proposed city capital expenditures total $3.15 millions, up $1.13 millions. Major capital outlay will be the $787,000 McTavish St. reservoir reconstruction project. Some $500,000 is earmarked for acquiring new, and improving old parks and playgrounds.

Licenses for taxicabs and automobiles for hire have been boosted to $150, while drivers of for-hire automobiles will now pay $5 for their licenses.

The $4.2 millions appropriated out of the General Fund surplus will be used to redeem $1.05 millions of city debt, in addition to securities which must be redeemed, while $3.15 millions will be for capital purposes.

Stock Offered Of Fittings, Ltd.

Another old-established family corporation enters the investment field with public offering of 49,224 no par value shares of 60c. cumulative, convertible, noncallable stock of Fittings, Ltd., Oshawa, Ont., by Bankers' Bond Corp. A bonus of one common share is being given with each five Class A shares which are offered at $12.50 a share to yield 4.80%.

Founded in 1902 as Oshawa Steam & Gas Fittings Co. by the Storie family, the firm is now one of the largest Canadian manufacturers of malleable and grey iron pipe fittings, valves, drain fittings, Rex high high-pressure unions, lip unions, flanged fittings, electric conduit fittings, malleable conveyor chains and malleable and grey iron castings, the prospectus states. The company now employs about 700.

Products are marketed direct by the company or through wholesale jobbers throughout Canada to manufacturers of farm implements, bicycles, refrigerators, electrical equipment and to the plumbing, construction and building trades.

The plant is operating at full capacity and expects to continue so, for some time. Expenditures of $300,000 on plant equipment are planned over a few years.

No new financing is involved as the stock, which is being offered, was owned by President A. G. Storie and vice-president W. G. Bowden. Issued capital consists of the 49,224 Class A shares and 83,040 no-par-value common shares. Class A shares are convertible share for share into common shares until July 1, 1956.

Net earnings after taxes and available for dividends have averaged $1.65 for Class A shares and about 63c. for common shares for the 10 years from 1936 to 1945 (including refundable EPT), the prospectus shows.

Directors are:

A. G. Storie, president; W. G. Bowden, vice-president; D. D. Storie, sec.-treas.; D. M. Storie; and E. G. Storie, all of Oshawa, Ont.

Essex Packers To Buy Plant At Hamilton

New money for the expansion of the packing firm of Essex Packers Ltd., Hamilton, Ont., is being raised by an issue of $500,000 5% cumulative redeemable first preferred shares, par $50. The 10,000 new shares are being offered by Goulding, Rose & Co., Toronto, at $50 a share with a bonus of one no par value common share being given with each two preferred shares.

The incorporation of Essex Packers Ltd. is the result of a business association of almost 15 years on the part of the active principals of the business. Starting in 1931 in the manufacture of sausages at Windsor, Ont., the business was expanded and developed in the Essex-Kent and Niagara peninsulas. In 1935, a partnership was organized and in 1942 Essex Packing Co. was incorporated. The present firm, incorporated May 15, 1946, includes Essex Packing Co., Windsor, Ont., Merritton-Essex Packing Co., Merritton, and Sales Packing Co., Woodstock, Ont.

To meet the need for increased refrigeration facilities and additional machinery and equipment to permit qualification for government inspection and profitable treatment of by-products, the company has arranged to purchase for $614,965 the Hamilton, Ont., plant of Fowler's Canadian Co., a division of Armour & Co. of the United States.

The Company's previous plants were not adequately equipped to qualify for Dominion Department of Agriculture inspection, a requirement for export business.

The proceeds of the sale of the $500,000 first preference shares are to supply part of the purchase price of the Hamilton plant.

Issued capital, on completion of the present financing, will consist of $500,000 5% first preferred, $200,000 5% non-cumulative second preferred, par $50, and $100,000 no par value common shares. The owners of the businesses and property acquired by the company are accepting second preference and common shares in payment of their interest in the businesses. In addition, the president is said providing $100,000 cash on account of the purchase price of the Armour business at Hamilton.

Directors are:

Harry Poworoznyk, president, Merritton; John A. McPharlin, vice-president, Windsor; Joseph Yarem, Woodstock; A. H. Murphy, K.C., London; L. S. Lee; G. W. Rose; and J. R. Holman; all of Toronto.

Newsprint Still In Short Supply Figures Reveal

MONTREAL (Staff) — Canadian newsprint production in May reached a new high of approximately 360,000 tons, or 96.3% of an estimated annual capacity of 4.3 million tons. Production for the first five months of 1946 was up 31% from last year, up 49% from pre-war levels.

To newspaper publishers, however, there was not much reassurance to be gleaned from the demand-supply position which continued tight. Stocks in hands of all U. S. consumers improved 8,454 tons from April (an historical low) but this improvement was attributable entirely to opening up of water transportation and to movement of some 11,000 tons formerly in storage.

Europe's Absence

Just how long the supply problem will last, is uncertain. Main bottleneck in supply is the fact that European newsprint, formerly a 300,000 tons per year contributor to North American supplies, has not been exported to the United States since November, 1942. Also U. S. mills are not making the contribution to supply that they did pre-war. Though U. S. production for the first five months of 1946 was up 6.4% from last year, it's still running 15% below pre-war at a time when consumption is up some 20%. (Producers have found it more profitable to convert their machines into production of other types of paper).

In the background is the question which holds the key to any easement in the situation: when will European newsprint be available? At present the U. S. is only able to buy "residual" supplies after minimum requirements of the U. K., France, Netherlands, Denmark, Finland, etc., have been met. In practice this means that nothing now is available: northern European sources are still short some 150,000 tons in meeting minimum reuirements of Europe and Latin America.

The OPA recently closed the doors, temporarily at least, to a newsprint price increase asked by the Newsprint Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee. It was felt in Washington that present newsprint prices were sufficient for a reasonable return on invested capital though many maintain that U. S. production would be stepped up if the realized price per ton of newsprint were made more attractive.

Farm Machinery Prices Likely Up

OTTAWA (Staff)—Higher prices for imported farm machinery are forecast in a new Wartime Price and Trade Board order.

The new order permits sellers to add to prices as at June 15, the excess "landed cost" caused by higher prices in the United States. Recently the OPA increased farm implement prices 10% at wholesale, plus an unspecified figure based on the financial needs of individual manufacturers. Since prices under this order are likely to move rapidly but unevenly across the board, and since half Canada's farm implement needs are normally imported from the United States, it was felt necessary to give dealers authority to meet these price jumps from across the border.

Dom. Woollens Sales Up 11%

Common Divd. Raised to 80c. Yearly — Cloth Production at 1939 Rate

For the first five months of the current fiscal year dollar value of sales for Dominion Woollens & Worsteds was up 11% over the similar period in 1945, President Henry Barrett stated at the annual meeting. Directors declared a dividend of 20c. a share on common stock, payable Aug. 1, 1946. This places the annual dividend on an 80c. basis—up from the previous 50c. rate.

A continued heavy demand for the company's products is indicated, the president said. Current cloth production is equal to 1939 production and, with an increase in operating staff, the company should show a considerable increase over pre-war output.

The making and combing of "tops" has been added to pre-war operations. This completely integrates operations, necessitating carrying of larger inventories of raw materials; but with the lifting of excess profit taxes, earnings should increase substantially, the president said.

Shareholders were told that their company furnished approximately 25% of all the cloth required for battledress by the Canadian Government and is the largest unit supplying essential civilian requirements.

Capital expenditures in 1945 were $74,202 but larger amounts will have to be spent in the coming year for capital replacements, Mr. Barrett said.

Six Prefab Makers To Get Priorities

OTTAWA (Staff) — Agreement has been reached here to include six manufacturers of prefabricated houses in the general plan for material priorities.

The operating companies are Western Homes of Edmonton; North American of Winnipeg; Halliday Company of Burlington; Faircraft of Montreal; Canadian Prefabricators of Quebec. As well, the Peerless Prefabricating System of construction will qualify for priority treatment wherever it arranges for distributors in Canada.

These prefabricators have already filed bills of material with the Government. In return for granting priority to veterans and agreeing to control of selling price or rental value of their homes, they will be given a material priority such as is now accorded under the integrated housing plan.

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London, Eng. Hamilton Kitchener London, Ont.

Textile Output Above Pre-war

MONTREAL (staff) — Strides made by the Canadian textile industry toward satisfying unparalleled consumer demands for textile products were reviewed this week by Horace Boivin, vice-president of the Silk Association of Canada.

Speaking before the 17th annual meeting of the association in Montreal, Mr. Boivin stated that there are now more textiles available than at any time in the past; that in 1945 Canadian consumers used an average of five yards more than in the 1937-1939 period, and that with war business completed textile materials would be available in amounts exceeding pre-war usage by 10 yards per person.

. . . Tariffs

Should tariffs by Canada be reduced, then present employment levels of 15,000 in the textile industry could not be maintained, Mr. Boivin stated. Referring to the 55% average duty maintained on manufactured textiles in 1938, against a 24% Canadian level, he suggested that lower tariff initiative ought to commence with a reduction in U. S. rates.

. . . Price Ceilings

Unnecessary continuation of controls would hamper initiative, increase costs and limit industry's ability to create jobs. Mr. Boivin was not, however, disposed to scrap all government controls overnight.

. . . Real Silk

Possibility that real silk would compete with rayon and nylon were not considered very likely by the speaker. At the presnt time, he pointed out, raw silk is four times its pre-war price and the price of silk goods would have to correspond, he maintained.

MR. R. H. McDADE

Mr. McDade has been appointed an Assistant General Manager at the Head Office of The Canadian Bank of Commerce. A native of Nova Scotia, Mr. McDade spent his early banking career at various Maritime and Western branches before taking up military service in the first Great War. He was appointed Assistant Manager at Rio de Janeiro in 1929, Manager of that branch in 1932, and Assistant Manager at London, Eng. three years later. He was made a Superintendent at Head Office early in 1943, and Manager at London, Eng. toward the end of that year.

CUA President Warns Against Underinsurance

Unless fire, automobile and casualty insurance policies have been revised recently to meet higher prices and replacement costs, policyholders are likely to find themselves considerably underinsured, if a claim occurs, says R. de Grandpre, president of the Canadian Underwriters Association in a published statement.

For example, he states, the man who insured his home for $5,000 may find it would cost him $8,000 to replace it today, because the cost of construction is up. Many Canadian properties he estimated are underinsured about 45%. He added:

"In considering automobile and casualty insurance the buyer or the holder must realize that accident awards are higher today on account of the increased earning power of the victims."

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Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company Limited

Refunding and General Mortgage Bonds — Series "B"

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

NOTICE is hereby given that Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company Limited has elected to redeem and to pay off, on July 1st, 1946, all of its outstanding Refunding and General Mortgage Bonds Series "B" issued under and secured by a Trust Indenture and Mortgage dated January 1st, 1926, as amended by two Supplementary Trust Indentures and Mortgages dated February 12th, 1926 and January 1st, 1936, respectively, all made by the said Company in favour of The Eastern Trust Company, Trustee.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that on the said date fixed for redemption, namely July 1st, 1946, there will become due and payable on each of the bonds so to be redeemed in lawful money of the Dominion of Canada, at the office or agency, or offices or agencies, at which, at the option of the holder, the principal of the bonds is payable (namely, any of the principal offices of The Canadian Bank of Commerce in the Cities of Halifax, N.S., Montreal, P.Q., and Toronto, Ontario) the principal thereof, together with a premium of three per cent (3%) of such principal amount as is specified in such bonds, and together also with accrued interest to July 1st, 1946, upon presentation and surrender of the said bonds with all unmatured coupons pertaining thereto, including the coupon payable July 1st, 1946.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that from and after July 1st, 1946, interest on the said bonds shall cease to accrue.

DATED at Halifax, N.S., this 2nd day of April, 1946.

MARITIME TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE COMPANY LIMITED
(Sgd.) W. A. WINFIELD, President.
(Sgd.) ROBERT O. CUTLER, Assistant-Secretary.

MEXICO TRAMWAYS COMPANY

(Incorporated under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada)

To the 5% Non-Cumulative Income Debenture Stockholders and the Shareholders of the Company.

On 15th June, 1945, the Company advised you that in February of that year the Government of the Federal District had appointed an Interventor to take over temporarily and operate the properties of Mexico Tramways Company, on account of which situation it would be impossible to follow the usual practice and hold the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders during the month of June. It was eventually held on 11th December.

The Interventor is still in charge, and the officials of the Company are denied access to their offices and records in Mexico. Owing to these conditions considerable delay has been experienced by the Company's auditors in the preparation of the statements for the year 1945 and consequently in this present year it will again be impossible to hold the Annual Meeting in June.

The Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be convened as soon as possible.

Dated 15th June, 1946.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. S. HOLMESTED, Secretary.
25 King Street West,
Toronto 1, Canada.

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Notice to the Holders of Debentures and Certificates of Indebtedness of the TOWNSHIP OF SANDWICH EAST ONTARIO

Notice is hereby given that a Plan for the Adjustment and Reorganization of the debenture and other indebtedness of the Corporation of the Township of Sandwich East, Ontario, has been approved by the Council of the Township and the Department of Municipal Affairs of the Province of Ontario and is being recommended to the creditors by the Sandwich East Debenture Holders Committee.

Since, to become effective the Plan requires the approval of the holders of at least two-thirds of the debt of the Township, the Committee desires to urge that it is important that all holders of debentures and certificates of indebtedness of the Township of Sandwich East communicate with the Secretary of the Debenture Holders Committee, F. W. Cline, Tenth Floor, 302 Bay Street, Toronto 1, Ontario, in order to obtain details of the Plan affecting their securities together with the Form of Approval and Proxy.

New Brunswick
Largest of the Maritime group of provinces, New Brunswick has a history of development which dates back to the 17th century.
A rolling country, interspersed with good farming areas, it has been called the best watered country in the world and its numerous rivers provide access to extensive lumbering areas in its interior and to many of the most attractive hunting and fishing resorts in the Dominion.
New Brunswick's great 600 mile coast line bordering one of the world's most famous sea-fishing areas make its fisheries extensive and valuable.
In Saint John, a splendidly equipped ice-free port, the province has one of the two National Atlantic winter ports of Canada.
This abundance of natural wealth together with allied industries, excellent transportation facilities and an important Tourist business should go far to establish the future prosperity of this province.
For your investment portfolio, we offer, as principals:
Province of New Brunswick
2¾% Sinking Fund Debentures
Maturing June 15, 1966
Price: 98.75 and interest to yield 2.83%
Descriptive circular available upon request.
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276 St. James Street West, Montreal — Telephone: Harbour 4261
Offices at Toronto, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke and New York. Correspondents in London, England.

amended april 5th

The Ontario Succession Duty Act was amended effective April 5th this year. The Act has been revised in several points of practical importance to estates and estate planning. A booklet summarizing the provisions of the Act with regard to taxable and non-taxable property (as now amended) will be sent on request. It is complete with tables of rates and practical examples of the calculation of duty on estates and trusts.

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Brick and Tile Output Makes Better Showing

Clay products output in Canada is showing substantial gains as prices rise with price ceiling adjustments. Production increases in 1945 are shown in the following table based on figures used by President W. C. McGolpin before the recent annual meeting of the Brick & Tile Manufacturers' Association of Canada:

CLAY PRODUCTS OUTPUT GAINS AS PRICES RISE

	—No.—		—Value— $000		—Average Sell. Price— $	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
Brick (thousands)	155.3	183.9	3,048.9	4,076.8	19.62	22.17
Struct. Tile (thousands of tons)	81.2	93.1	802.8	992.7	9.87	10.65
Drain Tile (thousands)	13.4	12.5	418.1	454.1	31.06	36.31

*From presidential address of W. C. McGolpin, Brick & Tile Mfrs. Assn. of Canada.

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and
MR. G. N. THOMAS
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INVESTMENTS THIS WEEK

Is Abitibi Now Ready For Another Refunding?

Publication of the final report of the receiver and manager of Abitibi Power & Paper Co. reveals new reasons for the movement of the company's new securities to present levels. With dollar sales up only 9% and operating income up 6%, the profit after all charges was up 76.4% to $1,841,040.

A continuation of the reduction in depreciation charge, which started two years ago, would benefit earnings. From $4.5 millions a year for 1940-43, inclusive, it was cut to $3,750,000 in 1945.

With working capital of $26,894,657 at Dec. 31, 1945, and probably higher now, redemption of a block of the new bonds would seem likely with lower interest charges the result. (Working capital above $17.5 millions may be used for this purpose). Some analysts are calling the whole issue to be refunded before the end of 1946.

Analysing the 1945 results in relation to the new reorganized capital structure indicates:

Bond interest requirements of $2,946,700 (incl. 11% for U. S. exchange) covered 2.18 times (1.88 times in 1944).

Earnings on the new $2.50 preferred—$34.39 a share ($26.69).

Earnings on the new $1.58 preferred—$1.14 a share ($0.87)—but still falling $498,466 short of meeting the full requirement.

No earnings for the new common—deficit 40c. (d. 71c.).

More significant than the actual results are said to be the indications for better results in 1946.

The 1945 statement suggests that even a small increase in sales may have a considerable effect on profits. Demand continues high and with the inventory of pulpwood up 54.5% (above the amount required for capacity operation), increased sales in 1946 are expected.

* * *

Is Abitibi $1.50 Preferred Out of Line With Common?

One market anomaly pointed out by analysts is that either Abitibi's $1.50 preferred should be bought or the common sold. With the common selling around $22 a share, analysts see little justification for the $1.50 preferred staying about $19½ when it ranks ahead of the common for dividends, is callable at $25 a share and would yield 7.7% in the basis of the full $1.50 dividend. This dividend is not cumulative until Jan. 1, 1947, or until the 5% bonds due 1965 have been reduced to or below $35 millions, whichever is the earlier.

* * *

Another Dilemma For Dow Theorists

Last week the Dow-Jones railroad stock average reached a new bull market high of 68.31, thus topping its previous bull market closing high of 68.23 on Feb. 5. By following the industrial average into new high ground, the movement of the rails confirmed the bull market which started in 1942.

Or did it?

One of the chief credos of the Dow cult is that the "penetration" must be "decisive." To most theorists, "decisive" means the line must go through its old high by at least a point. This penetration is only 8/100 of a point, and some of theorists are saying there is no confirmation of the bull market—yet.

William Hamilton, one of the earliest exponents of the Dow Theory, said: "One of the shortest ways of going wrong is to accept an indication by one average which has not been clearly confirmed by the other. Dow always ignored a movement of one average which was not confirmed by the other."

The current bull market is now 49 months old. The longest bull market in history lasted seventy months, from Oct., 1923, to Sept., 1929. The second longest bull market lasted 56 months, from July, 1932, to March, 1937.

As usual, the lack of confirmation for the Dow Theorists is giving the anti-theorists a chance to trot out their objections to the whole idea. In particular, they object to tieing the industrial average down to the rails. Except for the war years, they point out, the rails have been in chronic financial difficulties since 1929, and current developments show that the rails are far from out of the woods yet. Would it not be possible, runs the argument, to have prosperity and a bull market without the rails participating? And in any event, it is held, the rails have been so sluggish in recent years that bull markets have been far advanced before the rails "confirmed." The current delayed action of the rails has done nothing to weaken the stand of the anti-Theorists.

* * *

Dominion Stores Common Seen Strong on Earnings

Explanation for Dominion Stores selling recently at its highest level since 1930 is probably 1945-6 earnings of $1.55, up over 20% from the previous year and the highest since 1931.

With nine fewer stores, sales reached an all-time high, up 8.9% from the previous year and 75% higher than for 1939. This sales increase was greater than the increase in wages and costs of services supplied so that the percentage of operating costs to sales was further reduced in 1945-46, it was pointed out. Sales per stores amounted to $146,341 or over three times the $47,290 sales per store for 1939.

Based on 1945-46 results and assuming a 40% tax rate, earnings of $2.76 a common share might be shown by Dominion Stores. The common is selling around $28 a share.

* * *

Expect Goodyear Tire To Refund Preferred

The "street" reports that Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada is planning refunding its 5% preferred $50 par value stock to a 4% basis. The unissued 40,000 5% preference stock is to be re-classified to 4% stock. At the same time the plan calls for issuing of an additional 120,000 of new 4% preferred stock. Shareholders will be asked to vote on refunding plan on June 25, according to the report.

* * *

Canadian Food Products Says Murray's Lunch Not Acquired

Rumors that Canadian Food Products Ltd. has purchased Murray's Lunch Ltd. from Crawley & McCracken Co. are "absolutely untrue," President H. L. Walker tells The Financial Post. Some negotiations took place about six or seven months ago but did not result in a deal, it is understood.

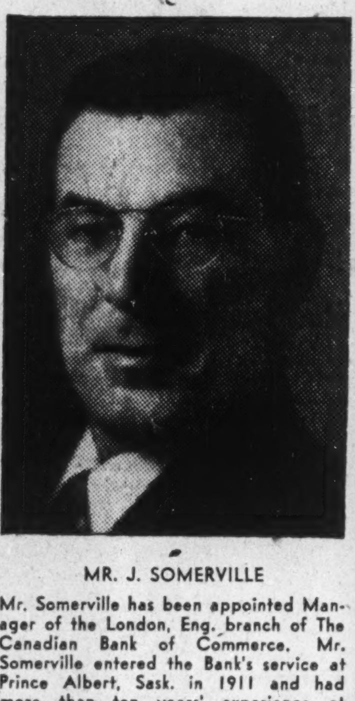
* * *

Says CPR Has 'Hidden' Equity In Its Smelters Common

Consolidated Mining & Smelting common reached a new high last week with sales made at $102¾ per share. Market observers saw in this action of Consolidated Smelting justification for the increased market interest in C.P.R. common.

These observers point out that C.P.R., through ownership of 1,682,500 shares of Consolidated, has a substantial "hidden" equity in its balance sheet investment position. At the year ended Dec. 14, 19454, C.P.R. carried at $69.7 millions its investments in stocks and bonds of controlled companies. At present prices its investment in Consolidated Smelting alone totals approximately $170 millions.

STANLEY BROCK LTD. sales and profits show an increase for the current year to date as compared with last year, The Financial Post is told. Profits last year were at the rate of 70c. a share on the Class B stock. The company has declared a dividend on the Class B stock of 10c. a share for the quarter ending July 31, 1946, which is at the rate of 40c. a year.



MR. J. SOMERVILLE

Mr. Somerville has been appointed Manager of the London, Eng. branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce. Mr. Somerville entered the Bank's service at Prince Albert, Sask. in 1911 and had more than ten years' experience at branches in Western Canada. In 1924 he was transferred to the Bank's office at Havana, Cuba, and two years later was made Assistant Manager there. He was appointed an Assistant Inspector at Head Office, Toronto, late in 1931, Assistant Manager at Ottawa three years later and Manager of the Phillips Square branch, Montreal, in 1936. For the last two years he has been senior Assistant Manager of the Montreal main branch. *

Hatch Estate Is $8.8 Millions But Details Are Not Disclosed

The first big estate to go behind the "silk curtain," dropped by Ontario's 1946 legislation, the totals of the $8.8 million Harry C. Hatch estate are available from Toronto court records but details are lacking.

The more important bulk items listed at the court office are these:

Stocks and bonds	$6,258,552
Cash and bank accounts	314,182
Insurance	235,331
Book debts and notes	1,881,362

Under former regulations, details of each security held were generally registered with both Surrogate Court and succession duty department. But under an amendment to the Ontario Succession Duty Act last April, full details go only to the Provincial Treasurer, a summary to surrogate. Reason for the amendment was that: "By filing returns in the Succession Duty Office instead of in the Surrogate Court, administration will be simplified and expedited and the confidential nature of the information preserved."

Since Surrogate Court records are open to press and public while succession duty records are secret, full details of an estate may not become generally known until all duties are paid and the accounts are turned over to the Surrogate Court for passing. (This may not be for a year or more after the estate is probated.)

Actually, legal sources inform The Financial Post, it has long been at least theoretically possible to follow the new procedure—filing detailed reports with the treasurer and presenting the surrogate with a summarized recapitulation.

Anticipate Common Dividend For Great Lakes Paper Co.

Shareholders of Great Lakes Paper Co. were told that the net profit for the first four months of the current year was roughly $280,000 or practically double the ratio of the previous eight months by the Hon. W. Earl Rowe, president, at the special meeting last week which approved the plan of reorganization. Common shareholders can reasonably anticipate dividends in the not-too-distant future, he said.

Converting the first four months profit figure to an annual basis would indicate a net profit of around $840,000 for 1946. This would mean earnings of $3.85 a class A share and $1.35 a common share. But certain factors suggest this may be bettered.

The current month and the quarter ending June 30 will establish new records surpassing the month of May and the quarter ending Mar. 31, 1946, which had been at new peaks, it is stated. The supply of wood pulp is said highly satisfactory and operation of the mills at 100% capacity both for newsprint and sulphite is said assured barring unforeseen events. The year is expected to show the best results in the company's history.

Refunding of the outstanding 5% bonds with a new 3½% serial issue in the United States is almost consummated, it is stated. This would mean a reduction of over $60,000 a year in interest requirements.

Standard Fuel Refunds Pref.

A 12.3% increase in earnings of Standard Fuel Co. available for preferred and common dividends, including refundable EPT, will be shown in the annual report for the year ending April 30, 1946, a prospectus covering a new issue of 4½% preferred stock indicates. Earnings of $107,015 including $18,310 refundable EPT are shown ($85,335 and $17,387 respectively for the previous fiscal year).

A new issue of 20,000 shares of 4½% preferred stock is being offered at $51 a share to yield about 4.41% by Wood, Gundy & Co. Proceeds are to provide in part for the redemption of the presently outstanding $1,156,000 6½% preferred shares at $110 and accrued interest on Aug. 31, 1946.

This refunding will cut annual preferred dividend requirements from $75,140 to $45,000 a year or 40%. The saving is equivalent to about 60c. a common share. If preferred dividend requirements at the new rate were deducted from the earnings for the year ending Apr. 30, 1946, it would indicate that $1.18 a common share would have been shown by Standard Fuel.

We offer as principals:

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK
2¾% SINKING FUND DEBENTURES
DUE JUNE 15, 1966
PRICE: 98.75 YIELDING 2.83%

BELL, GOUINLOCK & CO.
LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1920
MONTREAL — TORONTO — WINNIPEG

MUNICIPAL ENGINEER
preferably bilingual, required by the Municipality of the City of Hull. State experience and monthly salary desired. Applications to be addressed to City Manager, City Hall, Hull, P.Q.

BUY, HOLD or SELL
Inexpensive continuing advice covering all Canadian Stocks and Bonds. Tells you EXACTLY what to do and when to do it.
Write for FREE information today.
CANADIAN MARKET TRENDS
Box 675 — Vancouver, B.C.

Ward-Price, Limited
Auctioneers — Valuators

Estates Department
is exceptionally well equipped to conduct Auction Sales and make intelligent Appraisals of
Art Property, Books, Old China, Silver, Jewelry, Paintings, House Furnishings and Personal Effects of Every Description
Careful consideration of the problems of Executors and Testators; confidential advice without charge

Trade Division
is now available to Assignees, Liquidators, Receivers, Trustees-in-Bankruptcy and others to conduct Auction Sales and compile valuations of
Bankruptcy Stocks, Office Furnishings, Store Equipment, Trade Merchandise, Factory and Plant Machinery.

28 College Street
TORONTO

These shares having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record.

Outstanding Issue

49,224 Shares
[No Par Value]
Fittings, Limited
(Incorporated under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada)
Cumulative Non-Callable Convertible Class "A" Shares

Entitled to fixed preferential cumulative cash dividends at the rate of 60c per share per annum payable in equal half-yearly instalments (January 1st and July 1st) commencing January 1st, 1947, at par, at any branch in Canada of the Company's bankers; non-voting until the dividends thereon are in arrears for 18 months, in which case holders of such shares shall be entitled to one vote for each share held; entitled on distribution of assets first to receive unpaid cumulative dividends and thereafter to share equally share for share with the common shares.

Convertible Feature

Class "A" shares shall, at the option of the holders, at any time up to July 1st, 1956, be convertible share for share into Common shares, and in the event that 90% of the Class "A" shares are converted into Common shares then all the remaining Class "A" shares may, at any time, at the Company's option be converted into Common shares on the same basis.

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR:
The Royal Trust Company, Toronto

Capitalization

	Authorized	Outstanding
Convertible Class "A" Shares, No Par Value	49,224 Shares	49,224 Shares
Common Shares, No Par Value	131,264 Shares	82,040 Shares

The Company has made application to list the Class "A" and Common shares on The Toronto Stock Exchange.

In the opinion of Counsel, these Class "A" shares are investments in which The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932 (Dominion) as amended states Companies registered under it may invest their funds.

The offering of these shares, which are being purchased from shareholders of the Company, does not represent new financing by the Company.

The Company

The Company was founded in 1902 at Oshawa, Ontario to engage in the manufacture of malleable and gray iron pipe fittings. As the business grew and expanded, a wide variety of iron and steel lines were added to production and additions to plant and equipment made from time to time. Today Fittings, Limited manufactures malleable and gray iron pipe fittings, valves, drainage fittings, unions, flanged fittings, electrical conduit fittings, malleable conveyor chain, as well as an extensive range of malleable and gray iron castings and these products are marketed in all nine Provinces of the Dominion.

We, as principals, offer these Class "A" shares, subject to prior sale and change in price, if, as and when issued and accepted by us, and subject to the approval of Mr. J. S. D. Tory, K.C., Toronto, Counsel for the Company and for the Selling Shareholders and of our Counsel, Messrs. McMillan, Binch, Wilkinson, Berry and Wright, Toronto. The right is reserved to reject any application or to allot a smaller number of shares than applied for.

A Prospectus will be promptly furnished upon request.

Price: $12.50 per share yielding 4.80%
With bonus of one Common share with each five Class "A" shares.

It is expected that Interim Share Certificates will be available for delivery on or about July 3rd, 1946.

BANKERS BOND CORPORATION
LIMITED
350 BAY STREET, TORONTO — TELEPHONE: ADelaide 8267

The information contained in this advertisement is based upon statements and statistics which we believe to be reliable. We do not guarantee, but believe the information herein to be true.

Never Such an Opportunity

Never in the history of Canada has there been such an opportunity for expanding export trade, especially in manufactured goods. There is a huge war-accumulated demand almost everywhere. Two of the biggest pre-war exporters, Germany and Japan, are out of the picture, perhaps for a long time. Production of other European producers has been seriously impaired.

On the other hand, here and in the United States, our industrial plant is not only undamaged by war but greatly expanded. Canada has made big league strides since 1938. Hundreds of new goods and scores of new processes have been added to our industrial accomplishments. And expansion alone is not only our advantage over potential European competitors. In locating our plants, including most of those added during the war, only economic reasons had to be considered — sources of raw materials and labor, transportation facilities and power.

In contrast, first consideration in most of Europe has been strategic from the military point of view. Instead of concentrating industry close to raw materials and population, in many cases factories have been scattered through remote mountain and forested sections where they would be safer from air attack and from invasion. This extreme and uneconomic decentralization sent production costs soaring and unless industry is completely reorganized and rebuilt, it will mean permanently inflated costs. The mass production technique of this continent, moreover, has never been fully mastered in Europe nor has that continent ever enjoyed a mass purchasing power and resulting high standard of living comparable with Canada and the United States.

Long before this the factories of Canada and the United States should have been pouring out goods for which there is a huge demand at home, in South America and in many other parts of the world. Instead we have been hampered and still are hampered with shortages of key raw materials, largely as a result of strikes. In Canada we have an abundance of developed electric power. Transportation is in far better shape than that of Europe. We have skilled labor and general know how. We have also a tremendously expanded output of base and light metals. But we greatly lack steel, mined coal, cut lumber and such basic materials necessary to manufacture into needed goods.

Above all we lack a realization on the part of labor leaders and others that if Canada is to forge ahead and capture a great and permanent place in world industry and trade now is the time to work and get a flood of goods started. That alone will defeat inflation; that alone will insure prosperity.

Should We Control Farm Prices?

It is not the fashion in certain agricultural circles today to speak with any approval of the old law of supply and demand. That sort of thing is supposed to be hopelessly out of date, much too primitive for dealing with the complex marketing problems of the present. Instead the talk is all about floor and ceiling prices, subsidies, bonuses, quotas, priorities and other forms of state and group controls.

During and since the war Canadian farmers have had a good deal of experience with that sort of regimentation and few observers can honestly say that they are very happy about it. In fact, there is much more than a suspicion that farmers are distinctly dissatisfied.

They remember the ill-fated attempts of a quarter century ago to control wheat, rubber, cotton and coffee; attempts that ended in a worse mess than those they tried to correct. They are beginning to doubt the wisdom of the present attempts; are beginning to question the authority of those who pretend to speak for agriculture, who argue that nature can be put in an artificial strait jacket.

Some farmers, at any rate, are not convinced that the old simple system was so bad. When supply and demand functioned freely, there were wide swings in prices, it is true, but so were there wide swings in farm production.

It is extremely doubtful if man has ever devised a fairer, safer or more stable method of remunerating agriculture than paying high prices when crops are scarce, lower prices when they are abundant.

It is the return per acre not per bushel that is important. It costs practically as much to grow a 10 bushel per acre wheat crop as a 20 bushel one, but under a long term fixed price the farmer only gets half as much in the poor year. In other words he is heavily penalized for unfavorable weather over which he has no control. To produce the 10 bushels he has had to meet the same overhead, has had to work just as hard, and wait just as long.

Not only is a fluctuating price fairer for fluctuating production, but it tends to create a more stable supply. Higher prices encourage greater acreage when the world is short of wheat, lower prices work the other way when the bins are full. Had prices moved freely in the last few years we would have had a good many more million bushels of wheat to offer starving Europe. Instead we are perilously close to being cleaned out now and harvest is still more than two months away.

These facts should be weighed carefully by the Canadian representatives now discussing with a British delegation at Ottawa the possibility of a long range wheat contract. They should be very sure that they are not committing themselves to some unsound scheme which might be regarded as unfair by our competitors and in the end disastrous to our producers.

Above all there should be the fullest publicity. If the Canadian Government is considering nationalizing the grain and milling industries, and that might easily be the result of a long range rigid contract (see Winnipeg report on page 1) then the public should know in advance.

It Takes Capital to Make Jobs

One fact that the public is too apt to lose sight of is that it costs money to supply jobs. An illustration of this is seen in the undertaking shortly to be commenced by Canadian Titanium Pigments Ltd., at Cap de la Madeleine in Quebec. This plant will be built at an estimated cost of $5 millions and will give employment to 225 persons.

Thus before one dollar can be realized from this undertaking an outlay of some $22,000 per job created is required.

What this country needs more than anything else just now is just such a movement of money into job creating industrial developments. A series of such new enterprises could act like the breaking of a log-jam in a river. When one reads in the daily press that thousands of Canadians are leaving for the United States every month, it can be realized just how necessary it is to provide these and other Canadians with the incentive to stay at home.

The country can stand more such enterprises as the Cap de la Madeleine undertaking and individuals and companies with courage and foresight ought to be encouraged to make the most of the opportunities that Canada affords.

Ridiculous Offer for MLH&P

How ridiculous is the value placed on Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated by the Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission is illustrated in the new approach.

Instead of a reasonable offer, actually the Quebec Hydro has presented MLHP shareholders with a bill for $37.4 millions. Deducting this "deficit" from the value of the unexpropriated asset would mean an equity of about $15 a share, the company has stated.

Not since the early twenties could investors have bought the common stock at the equivalent of that figure. If no allowance is made for the issuance of preferred shares in the 1926 stock split, one would have to go back to 1922 for such a bargain, and if complete allowance is made to 1924.

Meanwhile company operations have grown tremendously. Between 1924 and 1943 (latest year for which company figures are available), electric output increased nearly five-fold (from 1,157.6 million kw.h. to 5,622.6 million kw.h.) and gas up one fifth (from 4,546.4 million cu. ft. to 5,482.6 million cu. ft.) In the same period the number of electric lighting customers has gone up from 175,315 to 285,435 or 62.7% and gas customers from 134,778 to 200,121 or 48.4%.

This growth has been financed by investors — either through purchasing bonds or through leaving profits in the business. From 1924 to 1943 the company's equity has increased over $32 millions, representing money invested in the business to expand and improve service, largely through not paying out all the profits. This amount is equivalent to over $7 a share, and it is hardly likely investors would have reinvested it in the business if they had not felt that any Canadian government would treat them fairly.

The only redeeming feature of Premier Duplessis' offer for the Montreal Light, Heat & Power was that, after over a two years wait, it pointed a way for the whole question to be taken out of politics. It should have been divorced at the very start and a prompt settlement made.

The feeling of at least some foreign shareholders may be seen from the following excerpt from a letter from an English shareholder:

> "This iniquitous confiscation by the Provincial Government—for confiscation it is until indemnity has been paid—is a blot on the execution of present-day administration which closely resembles a 'Horse Deal,' rather than the process of law, based upon principle. If this is the way in which Canada runs her affairs, Canada has little to be proud of."

It is only by a prompt and fair settlement in cases of government expropriation that investors —both Canadian and foreign—will continue to have enough confidence in Canada to invest new money here to develop the country.

What About Building Bylaws?

If next week's meeting in Ottawa to discuss joint action on community planning gives proper recognition to the housing aspect of that subject, then the need for modernization and standardization of municipal building by-laws should be fully aired.

It is certain that most of the other housing problems of community planning will get ample discussion. That much is indicated by the identity of the conference sponsor—Central Mortgage and Housing Corp., administrator of all Dominion Government housing agencies and house building programs. And continuous interest in housing has been indicated by the other participants, including the Engineering Institute of Canada, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, other professional organizations concerned and representatives of the provinces.

At least one of the provinces, The Financial Post understands, is considering making building by-law reform a major plank in its community planning platform. There is developing, though only gradually, a wide new interest in how much we are paying for outmoded and ill assorted building codes in the way of stalled progress toward better low-cost housing.

It is to be hoped the conferees on community planning in Ottawa next Tuesday and Wednesday will make an important place in their deliberations for recognition of this question.

U. S. Loan Makes Progress

Recent approval by the U. S. Senate of the proposed loan to Britain makes its passage by the House almost a certainly. Administration supporters will still have to keep exercising pressure on Congress but the real test of U. S. anti-loan strength came in the Senate vote. It was met and bested.

Basically Canada made her commitment to Great Britain as a contribution to the cause of freer trade and future world prosperity. It was not the fact that the proceeds of the loan will either be spent directly in Canada or that the dollars will find their way back that determined Ottawa policy. We could just as well have spent the dollars here ourselves.

It was the more significant economic consideration that the dollar loan will afford Great Britain an opportunity of eventually making a proportionately greater contribution to world trade than the size of the loan would suggest, that made it justifiable in an economic sense. The loans, in substance, will act as a lever to get world trade moving.

If the Canadian loan is to be in any way effective in putting Britain on its economic feet, however, then the American loan must go through too. Considering the fact that our income is only one-twentieth as large as the U. S., it has been estimated that the free cash that Canada has agreed to provide is equivalent to more than one-quarter of the proposed U. S. loan. In the light of Canada's contribution there can certainly be no question that the U. S. is being called upon to share a disproportionate part of the cost of world recovery.

Stop Me If —

A well-known boxer went to a restaurant and, to protect his coat, attached a ticket which read: "Owned by a champion boxer, who will be back in five minutes."

When he returned a little later, all he found was his ticket with the added note: "Taken by a champion sprinter, who is not coming back."

• • •

He: "They say that in China you can buy a wife for five dollars."

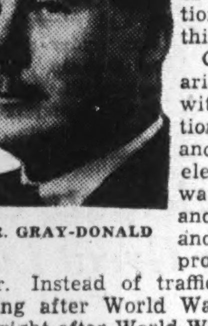
She: "Why, that's frightful."

He: "Oh, I don't know; a good wife might be worth it."

Post Scripts

Faces Transit Headache

A stocky, ruddy-faced man who looks like an engineer and is one, is the new president of the Canadian Transit Association. He is E. Donald Gray-Donald, chief engineer, Quebec Power Co. and Quebec Railway, Light & Power Co. He was elected at the annual meeting of the association in Winnipeg this month.



MR. GRAY-DONALD

CTA is primarily concerned with construction, equipment and operation of electric railways, motor bus and coach lines and it faces a big problem this year. Instead of traffic volume receding after World War Two, as it did right after World War One, it has been going up. In Canadian cities this year it is running about 6% ahead of last year. At the same time equipment is wearing out and replacement is slow. Amid this set of conditions the position of president of CPA is not an easy one.

Gray-Donald was born in Amoy, China, in 1900, where his father was in the British customs service. When a boy he came to Canada's Pacific coast and attended collegiate in Victoria. In 1915 he went to Great Britain and completed his school courses in Edinburgh. Subsequently he worked in the plant of Vickers Limited in London and spent two years in Palestine on general engineering work.

Returning to Canada in 1921 he went to McGill University, graduated in electrical engineering in 1926. He took postgraduate work at Laval University and got a Master of Science degree in 1934.

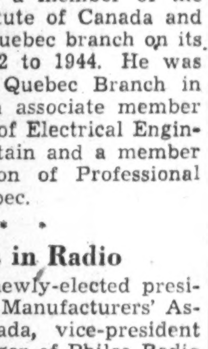
All the years of his professional career have been in the province of Quebec. In June, 1926, he took employment with the Shawinigan Water and Power Co., and in 1927 was transferred to Quebec Power Co.

Gray-Donald is a member of the Engineering Institute of Canada and represented the Quebec branch on its Council from 1942 to 1944. He was chairman of the Quebec Branch in 1944-45. He is an associate member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers of Great Britain and a member of the Corporation of Professional Engineers of Quebec.

• • •

25 Years in Radio

Sure, he's the newly-elected president of the Radio Manufacturers' Association of Canada, vice-president and general manager of Philco Radio Corp. of Canada Ltd., but he also had something to do with starting the late Alexander Woolcott's "Town Crier" radio career, and wrote one of the earliest columns reviewing radio programs for a theatrical trade paper of the "Variety" ilk.



MR. CAPELL

It was back in the roaring twenties that Sydney Layfield Capell (known variously as "Syd" and "Cappie") found himself at the corner of Broadway and 40th Street in an office building two floors below New York radio station WOR. He and a Broadway press agent turned up the idea of a gossip column of the air, settled upon story-teller Woolcott to do the job. The idea and Woolcott clicked.

Swarthy, greying, easy-talking Capell virtually grew up with modern radio. He got into it in 1918 as a 15-year-old wireless operator in the merchant marine. That was when he left England and his birthplace in Northumberland. He left the technical side of radio for the merchandising end late in 1923 after a stint with the DeForest Radio, Telephone & Telegraph Co., Jersey City, N.J. Capell's job with Dr. DeForest consisted of corresponding with "all the early radio bugs who wanted to know how to hook up a cigar box to receive time signals."

In 1930, the new RMA head joined Philco in the U. S. He came to Canada in 1936 as general sales manager, was appointed vice-president and general manager of the Canadian company in 1938. His age (16) with Philco is just one year short of the age of his RMA—both have seen the growing up stages of electric radio.

For RMA the new president sees great things. Greatest of all, to his way of thinking, is a continuance even into the days of peacetime competition of the spirit of co-operation, the habit of helping each other out, developed by Canadian radio manufacturers under stress of war.

"During the war our RMA people got to know each other for the first time," Capell told The Financial Post. "The heads of our biggest companies got on a first-name friendship basis, and a lot of our former mutual distrust was dispelled.

"We may still have our trade secrets, and there will be competition among us; but now we think nothing of calling up the other fellow and discussing a common problem openly. The FM committee of RMA is an example of the new spirit. It's doing important exploratory work for the whole industry in the period ahead of the competitive era that will come. We'll probably have a television committee before long, too."

The man who heads an association 100% strong across Canada's whole radio manufacturing industry makes his home in Toronto with Mrs. Capell and 19-year-old daughter Lois. Lois is studying at the Ontario College of Art, and her brother, Robert, is currently stationed at Bremen, Germany, a 2nd lieutenant in the United States Army.

• • •

Took Laura Secord West

The recent appointment of Robert John McGillis to be general manager of Laura Secord Candy Shops, Ltd., is another example of a young man with initiative being promoted to a top executive position.

Forty-two years old, friendly and decisive in manner, Bob McGillis was born in 1904 in Avonmore, Ont., where his father was a general merchant. He was educated at Mountain and Winchester, Ont., and St. Andrew's College, Toronto.

MR. McGILLIS

At the age of 22 McGillis took his first job in the office of the Grolier Society (publishers handling the Book of Knowledge) in Toronto. After three years the firm sent him to Winnipeg. Due to the depression the Grolier Society curtailed their activities in Western Canada in 1932. McGillis, however, decided to go into business for himself as a manufacturers' agent.

That took a good deal of courage, as business was then at a low ebb. However, McGillis knew the reputation of Laura Secord candies and decided that there should be a good market in western Canada for them. He came east, saw John D. Hayes, now president, and persuaded the company to depart from its usual custom of selling only in the territories served direct. To ensure rapid delivery while the candy was still fresh, McGillis persuaded them to express to Winnipeg. Operating under the name of McGillis Western, he opened up all the western agencies for Laura Secords in drugstores in the main centres. He also handled other lines of goods, although Laura Secord was his main line.

McGillis promoted Laura Secord's candy so well in western Canada that in 1938 the company persuaded him to come to Toronto as sales manager. In 1943 he was promoted to secretary, a position which he still holds.

Outside of his work, McGillis is active in the Kinsmen Club and its work with underprivileged children.

In January, 1930, McGillis was married to Helen Lunam of Campbellton, N.B. They have three daughters. Besides their home in Leaside they have a cottage in the Caledon Hills about 40 miles west of Toronto.

—Cartoon by Grassick.

"LADY, THY NEED IS GREATER THAN MINE."

Teamwork—Keystone of Efficient Production

Only Achieved When All Employed Regard Company's Interests as Their Own

Digest of an address by C. A. Massey, president, Lever Bros. before the Dominion Council of Foremen's Club at Hamilton, this month.

The technique of mass production which is the keystone of modern manufacturing depends largely on "teamwork" for its effectiveness.

In the case of the rank and file the kind of teamwork required is largely—although not entirely—physical; and its absence may be readily detected. If for example, several men are loading a freight car and one of them does not pull his weight, his mates soon become aware of it and draw attention to the fact.

But with management, it is rather different. If foreman Joe on the day shift fails to warn foreman Bill who follows him on the night shift, of some difficulty that he has been experiencing with one of the machines, a lot of trouble may be caused that could otherwise have been avoided. But the probability is that no one but Joe himself will ever know that with a little thought and "teamwork" on his part, the money that was wasted in lost time as a result of his omission, could have been saved.

The point is of course that teamwork in management is an invisible—an intangible thing—a thing that only gets the attention it deserves when the lack of it becomes apparent. But by that time a lot of water has usually "flowed under the bridge"—and has carried away with it in the form of unnecessary costs —money that could have been turned into extra profit.

It is a fact that in any organization in which the "team spirit" predominates —information seems automatically to be exchanged between the personnel concerned—with the result that the left hand usually knows what the right hand is doing. And because of that—everything runs smoothly without the necessity for a barrage of memos and red tape.

But how do you go about developing teamwork in management—what brings it into being?

Well—to put it bluntly—most of the good things—as well as the bad things in an organization, seem to filter down from the top. If for example, the head of your company is a rugged individualist—one of those people who likes to make all his own decisions without discussing his problems with anyone else or getting their views—then you will usually find that his immediate subordinates take their cue from him. And so on down the line with the result that no matter how fine a lot of fellows they may be outside of the business—you end up with an organization consisting of a lot of people working in individual water-tight compartments—each going his own way and keeping his thoughts and ideas strictly to himself.

But if on the other hand, the "old man" is a sensible fellow—one who discusses the affairs of the business with his colleagues because he recognizes the value of considering all points of view before making a decision—then you will surely find his attitude reflected in that of his immediate subordinates. And the same spirit will travel right down the line with the result that you have an organization in which the principal concern of the individual is the good of the whole.

There are many fields of special interest to foremen in which it will be of particular value to them and to the business as a whole to foster the "team spirit" in the people under their direction.

Take the matter of costs, for example. Some costs are "fixed" in their nature and there is not very much that foremen or the people under them can do to control them. But other variable or fluctuating costs can very definitely reflect the quality of the management of a given department.

The wage bill for example can be kept at a minimum if the foreman is careful to see that the labor in his department is fully occupied and does a full day's work.

People keep down their own power bills by turning off the lights in the house when they are no longer needed —and it should not be difficult to ensure that the members of your staff exercise the same care as they do at home. How often have you seen motors left running when they weren't driving a thing?

To a great extent, true plant economy usually comes about as a result of "good housekeeping." The kind of things that you try to instill in young Johnny when he rushes out to play leaving the radio turned on and the front door wide open.

Quite often the necessity for a minor adjustment to a machine if not drawn promptly to the attention of the maintenance staff may result in a major operation having to be performed, thereby causing the closing down of a department with consequent loss of time and production.

Half the battle lies in making the people under your direction cost-conscious. And this is usually a matter of getting them to bring to work the same habits they display at home. But to accomplish this, you have to make your people realize that in the long run— the better they serve the company—the better they serve themselves.

What Others Are Saying

Editorial of the Week

Opportunity Not Defeat

Winnipeg Free Press

The capacity of the western world greatly to expand trade is unquestionable. The only question is whether it has the intelligence to use its opportunities. The answer will be given by the success or failure of a world conference on the reduction of tariffs and on fair methods of trade.

The free enterprise system, where it has been intelligently applied, already has produced standards of living far in advance of those achieved by any state-controlled economic system in history. Unhappily, after the first World War, the free enterprisers of the world largely forgot the secret of their own success, which was maximum competition and minimum restrictions on the production and movements of goods. They attempted to maintain their own prosperity by hiving themselves off in economic self-containment.

Both capitalists and workers — and farmers more acutely than anyone—paid the price of this folly. But when the war came it was the free enterprise nations like the United States, Britain and Canada which suddenly performed an apparently impossible miracle of production, supplied the tools to beat state-controlled Germany and many of the weapons used by state-controlled Russia.

In that war the true capacities of the free enterprise nations was demonstrated—they could produce more, distribute more and at the same time enjoy more goods for themselves than they or anyone else had ever believed possible. The question today, therefore, is simply whether this new-found capacity is to be utilized. It was utilized during the war by a far-reaching integration of the resources of these nations, by the movement of necessary materials and skills between them, by the combination of their different resources.

It can only be utilized to the maximum now by the same method.

Other People's Views

IF LABOR AND MANAGEMENT CANNOT AGREE they are inviting the state to step in and take over, argues the **Swift Current Sun.** "If that is what capital and labor want, they can just keep on failing to agree. It will come of natural consequence. Labor does not want government intervention unless it is to make industry knuckle under. Industry for its part cannot perform efficiently with labor dictating. In between, the great, long-suffering public is caught in the squeeze. Concessions to labor in the way of vast increases in wages bring the cost of living up. It cannot be otherwise without consumer subsidies, and these are going out as V-E day recedes further into the dusk of history. Everyone wants labor to get its just dues and to be well paid, to have security and all the other things in life they are entitled to. Capital for its initiative and effort is also entitled to make a reasonable profit. But for both to be unreasonable, and the little man to be caught in between, is becoming hard to take and alarming. There must be more reasonable and more sensible ways out."

ALL COMMERCIAL PROPERTY should share in taxation, asserts the **Vancouver News Herald.** "The rule operates both ways. There should be no exemption of municipally operated commercial and industrial undertakings from federal taxation on the same terms as private undertakings. Justice can only be done when all services are accounted and paid for at usual rates."

RADIO POLITICAL SPEECHES can be far too long, observes the **Ottawa Journal,** which states flatly that many of five minutes duration are far too long. It adds: "A half-hour radio speech by Mr. Churchill might seem to many too short; a quarter-hour speech by an inferior speaker might seem to many too long. The trouble with most of our radio speakers, and some of our platform speakers, too, is that they make their hearers fear they will never make an end. A further trouble with some is that they don't seem to understand that when they are speaking on the radio they are speaking to people in their homes, and that, given the privilege of entering such homes, they should do so with grace and good manners."

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June 22, 1946

Has Our Confederation Developed As Expected?

THE QUESTION: "In what ways has surpassed, lived up to, or fallen short of, the hopes of fathers of Confederation?"

So far as physical development is concerned, Canada has lived up to and probably surpassed the hopes of the fathers of confederation, according to most replies to The Financial Post question this week. But nearly all stress disappointment over continuing internal disunity and the marked development of the central provinces at, they claim, the expense of the others.

Answers in detail follow:

GEORGE W. AUXIER, Counsel for Ives Royal Commission, Ottawa:

The Fathers of Confederation, in sinking their colonial differences for the sake of the whole country, undoubtedly anticipated that future statesmen would view the welfare of Canada as not inconsistent with the welfare of the individual provinces. They could not know of technological advances and world changes which have been largely responsible for Canada's industrial development, for the high living standards of her people and for her eminent position amongst nations. In this we have exceeded their expectations. But they would have been shocked to know that so many of us continue to consider Canada as a group of crown colonies and delay the achievement of our destiny as a nation for the sake of continuing our intercolonial quarrels.

MAJOR JOHN BARNETT, Manager Ontario Branch, Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian, Toronto:

Newspaper reports of pre-Confederation speeches in the Maritimes and Canada reveal that the Fathers hoped and expected that the new nation would develop large, mutually profitable interprovincial exchange of commodities or trade, which would create national feeling, growth, unity, expansion.

Interprovincial trade, as envisioned by the Fathers has been a sad failure. It lacks mutuality. It has been one-sided. The central provinces sell largely to and buy little from the others. They have expanded, while the Maritimes have seen the larger part of their industrial and financial concerns move or be moved, to central provinces. The prairies have found it largely impossible to develop industrially or financially or to sell any substantial part of their production in Ontario and Quebec.

Rightly or wrongly, most people in the Maritimes and on the prairies feel that for them, Confederation is a failure and has made them mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the aggrandizement of the central provinces.

Unless interprovincial trade can be made more mutual, national feeling will continue to be a myth, a common flag, a delusion, and real national unity and strength, a pale shadow.

* * *

G. H. BARR, Regina, Sask. Member of the firm Barr, Cumming & Barr, barristers:

The Fathers of Confederation envisaged a united nation with strong central authority. Their hopes with respect to development in agriculture and industry in world trade and military prowess have been more than realized, but we have fallen far short of their ideal in constitutional developments, population and national consciousness. Canada's magnificient achievements under the stress of war, both abroad and on the home front, have demonstrated what could be accomplished in peacetime with the same united effort and devotion to a high ideal. She will never achieve her true destiny and justify the high hopes of her founders, until sectional and racial consideration and ambitions give way to the broader national interest.

* * *

T. S. EWART, Ottawa lawyer and authority on constitutional law:

I will confine my reply to constitutional development. The Canadian delegates and their draft bills provided that the name of the new federation should be the Kingdom of Canada. We have become a kingdom but we do not recognize it. We are still colonial minded, as is clearly shown by the demand that the Union Jack be retained in our flag and by the opposition to the change from Dominion Day to Canada Day. Canadians are not satisfied to be known as Canadians but insist on being known as British subjects. By developing from a colony to a kingdom, Canadians have lived up to the hopes of the Fathers, but take so little pride in their country that they will not learn that the change has taken place, or the implications of the change.

* * *

JIM GREENBLATT, Editor The Sun, Swift Current, Sask.:

It all depends on one's interpretation of "development." Physical development has surpassed the expectations of the Fathers of Confederation. But, they joined together originally to achieve unity. Political unity deteriorated while racial unity has fallen short because of kowtowing political leadership on all sides. My impression is that the Fathers would rather have had development in the latter than in the former.

* * *

WATSON KIRKCONNELL, Professor of English, speaker and author, McMaster University, Hamilton.

Canada has surpassed all economic prophecies in becoming the fourth trading nation of the world. She has been slowly fulfilling the hoped-for reconciliation of the two major peoples of the Dominion. The Fathers of Confederation would, hawever, have been shocked into appalled incredulity at a forecast that Canadian citizens would pledge themselves to destroy our liberal democracy and Christian institutions, after seizing revolutionary power, in the interests of an alien communist dictatorship in Moscow. Equally astounding today, is the mendacious propaganda of certain newspapers, in favor of that foreign tyranny.

* * *

J. K. MAY, President, Scott Bathgate Co., Winnipeg:

Canadians today, produce and deliver a greater volume of actual goods than any equivalent number of people anywhere. Fathers of Confederation could not have foreseen the two World Wars which have deeply altered economic trends; fostered bureaucracy, and changed the pattern of business. But Canadians, a vigorous, enterprising people, will hold their place in the van of progress, continue to solve their problems in a practical, businesslike way. No man in 1867 could have dreamed of amenities now within the reach of all, or have foreseen that opportunity today is more varied and the rewards greater than ever before.

* * *

Dr. MORLEY LOUGHEED, Health Officer, Winnipeg, Man.:

Fathers of Confederation did not foresee the development of large urban areas, quite capable of being autonomous in local affairs without reference of a provincial authority often unsympathetic. The authority and rights of municipalities might have been made definite and dear, and some of our problems today might have been more easily handled. Otherwises, hopes of the Fathers of Confederation have been well lived up to.

* * *

RANDOLPH PATTON, Associate Editor, Winnipeg Tribune, Winnipeg:

Fathers of Confederation lived in a horse-and-buggy age, but they knew their horses. We have automobiles but have much to learn in driving. Our fathers lived in a moral world. Our shortcomings in moral or social adjustment may be due to mistaking the letter of their high principles for the spirit in which they tried to live with their fellow men. Patience and courage and understanding are not mere principles. They are the life blood of the process of social adjustment. Canada's pioneers had them in high degree. We need them in even greater measure, if we are to reap the rich heritage they passed on to us.

* * *

R. H. TUPPER, K.C., Vancouver:

I think Canada's wealth has surpassed, and her position in the British Commonwealth and internationally has fulfilled, the hopes of the Fathers of Confederation. They could have foreseen with disappointment, the absence of a strong central government and the lack of any intelligent popular national policy, applicable to modern conditions. They could not have expected either the growth of our educational facilities or our failure to apply much wisdom to our national life. They must have looked forward to a larger and less disunited population.

* * *

HON. LEONARD P. TILLEY, former Premier of New Brunswick:

In my opinion, Canada has lived up to the main objectives of the Fathers of Confederation.

1. We have become a nation within the British Commonwealth of Nations.
2. As a nation we have made outstanding contributions for victory in two great wars for world freedom.
3. Without confederation, nine separate colonies could never have accomplished such results.
4. If Canada is to succeed as a nation we must realize that a federal Government is our mother government and provincial governments should loyally co-operate.
5. In these troublesome days, Canadians look to our leaders for a united national get-together.

* * *

HUGH TEMPLIN, Editor, News-Record, Fergus, Ont.

I do not recall having read any prophecies by Fathers of Confederation about the distant future of Canada, but I am sure they would be much surprised if they could see our country today, particularly the farming areas of the Prairie Provinces, the mining districts in the north, and the large manufacturing plants and modern inventions. The independents position of Canada might amaze some of the Fathers of Confederation. We would probably be more surprised if we could see Canada eighty years from now.

CORLIS K. KEYES

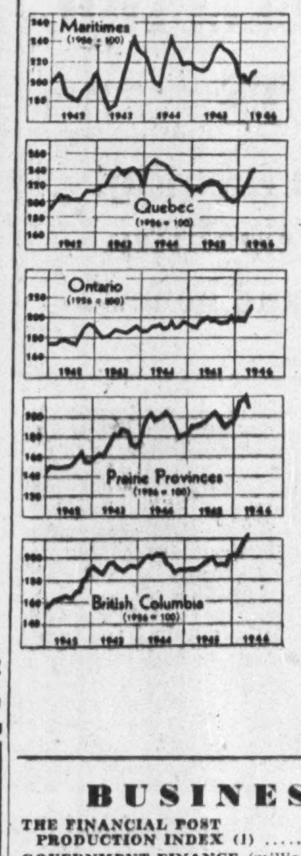
President of Keyes Supply Co., Ottawa, has been elected a director of Capital Trust Corp.

Ontario and B.C. Reach Higher Business Levels

Higher indexes of business activity were recorded in all economic areas except the Prairie Provinces in April, over the preceding month. The index rose to a new high in both Ontario and British Columbia. Ontario business registered a major increase, the index rising 7.5 points but changes in the Maritimes, Quebec and British Columbia were of minor proportions.

Operations of the electric power industry showed an increase in each of the five areas. Cheques cashed in clearing centres were higher in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, while sales of life insurance were up in each of the areas except the Maritimes.

Wheat receipts at country elevators in the Prairie Provinces were 9.5 million bushels against 6 million in the preceding month. As the gain was contra-seasonal, the index for this commodity rose sharply.



Trend of Business in Economic Areas

	April 1946	% Change April 1945	March 1946
Maritimes:			
Constr. contr. ...... $	3,304,000	+132.8	3,336,000
Bldg. permits ...... $	1,660,000	+124.3	1,077,000
Life ins. sales .. $000	6,868	+43.3	6,764
Bank debits.. $000,000	117.8	+1.0	123.7
Elec. pwr. . kw.h.000	101,000	+8.6	98,000
Employment*	164.2	—8.7	165.7
Index	212.5	—2.6	211.5
Quebec:			
Constr. contr. ...... $	20,508,000	+146.4	26,450,000
Bldg. permits ...... $	14,854,000	+171.2	12,835,000
Life ins. sales .. $000	27,170	+30.3	26,544
Bank debits . $000,000	1,610	+20.3	1,638
Elec. pwr. . kw.h.000	1,978,000	—2.6	1,959,000
Employment*	171.6	—9.0	170.4
Newsprint prod.. tons	337,862	+37.1	334,127
Cotton consump... lb.	13,893,717	+5.1	15,079,767
Index	242.9	+8.8	241.0
Ontario:			
Constr. contr. ...... $	38,082,000	+199.4	15,683,000
Bldg. permits ...... $	18,222,000	+148.1	14,869,000
Life ins. sales .. $000	46,225	+59.4	46,760
Bank debits . $000,000	2,742	+24.6	2,674
Elec. pwr. . kw.h.000	918,000	—0.9	947,000
Employment*	173.6	—5.8	173.9
Livestock slaughter.*	193.3	—16.4	203.2
Auto production, no.	16,830	+48.0	14,351
Index	213.5	+7.1	206.0
Prairie Provinces:			
Constr. contr. ...... $	11,343,000	+34.4	8,579,000
Bldg. permits ...... $	12,046,000	+345.3	5,786,000
Life ins. sales ... $000	16,221	+58.0	14,436
Bank debits . $000,000	861	—3.9	806
Elec. pwr. . kw.h.000	269,000	+5.1	287,000
Employment*	145.2	+2.8	145.7
Wheat receipts .. bu.	9,487,000	—45.3	6,036,000
Wheat prices**	125	.....	125
Index	208.0	+7.4	220.1
British Columbia:			
Constr. contr. ...... $	2,681,000	—21.0	3,532,000
Bldg. permits ...... $	5,302,000	+267.9	5,000,000
Life ins. sales ... $000	7,680	+60.8	7,488
Bank debits . $000,000	443.4	+46.0	436.7
Elec. pwr. . kw.h.000	240,000	+4.8	246,000
Employment*	156.8	—8.8	159.8
Index	223.3	+14.9	221.8

*1926=100. Employment statistics apply to preceding month.

**Cents and eighths of a cent per bushel.

BUSINESS THIS WEEK

	MAY	APR.	MAR.	FEB.	Year Ago
THE FINANCIAL POST PRODUCTION INDEX (1)	....	189.6	189.0	188.0	234.3
GOVERNMENT FINANCE (millions of $)					
Dom. total revenue	....	156.2	....	190.3	150.4
Dom. total expend.	....	122.2	....	218.0	162.2
MERCHANDISING					
Dept. store sales index no. (1) ..	....	213.4	222.2	162.1	164.8
Retail sales index no.	....	211.9	210.2	167.0	174.6
Wholesale sales index no.	....	238.1	234.0	210.4	197.3
Country store (% change pr. yr.)	....	....	....	+9.8	....
FINANCE					
Dividend payment index (5)	....	144.2	142.7	141.4	140.0
Bank debits (1)	....	....	191.4	181.2	225.2
Bank deposits index (1)	....	....	250.2	249.4	215.5
Money supply (millions $)	....	....	7,084	7,126	6,036
NEWSPRINT % OF CAPACITY					
Production ratio	....	....	92.8	92.8	70.2
Shipment ratio	....	....	89.0	85.8	71.1
RAILWAY FREIGHT LOADINGS					
▪Tons (D.B.S.) index	184.4	187.9	198.5	182.5	214.2
▪Cars (D.B.S.) index	146.4	143.9	150.1	147.0	153.9
COST OF LIVING					
D.B.S. index	122.0	120.8	120.1	119.9	119.0
EMPLOYMENT INDEX, D.B.S.					
All industries	....	168.5	167.0	167.2	176.9
Manufacturing	....	185.0	182.6	182.8	212.9
Payrolls (June 1/41=100) (2) ...	....	129.3	137.6	135.7	143.5

	1946	1945	Jan. 1 to date 1946	Jan. 1 to date 1945	Change %
RAILWAYS—(000's omitted)					
▪Carloadings (week June 18)	69.8	66.3	1,521.9	1,540.7	—1.2
▪C.P.R. gross rev. (June 14)	5,269	6,420	126,643	139,280	—8.2
C.N.R. gross rev. (Apr.)	31,411	35,752	123,770	136,595	—3.4
C.N.R. net rev. (Apr.)	4,385	7,774	11,762	22,452	—47.6
C.P.R. gross revenue (Apr.)	22,548	26,400	93,709	100,032	—6.4
C.P.R. net revenue (Apr.)	1,203	3,014	5,480	9,030	—39.3
IRON AND STEEL (000's omitted) (Apr.)					
Pig iron production (tons)	142.2	156.1	587.0	627.3	—6.4
Steel production (tons)	247.5	274.2	975.2	1,070.9	—8.9
CONSTRUCTION (000's omitted)					
Contracts awarded (Apr.) $ ...	75,919	34,296	194,005	78,602	+146.8
Building permits (Apr.) $	52,683	17,850	124,086	43,133	+187.4
Cement prod., bbls. (Mar.) $.....	603.8	381.7	1,187.7	748.1	+57.3
AGRICULTURE (000's omitted)					
Flour prod., bbls. (Apr.)	2,217	2,126	19,744	18,621	+5.9
▪Flour exp., bbls. (May)	1,668	1,402	6,463	5,879	+9.9
▪Wheat exp., bush. (May)	15,497	29,125	69,421	67,190	+3.2
Cattle sales (May) (4)	82.3	128.5	598.0	671.9	—11.0
Hog sales (May) (4)	448.4	558.1	2,167.1	3,062.3	—29.3
SEA FISHERIES (000's omitted)					
Catch, cwt. (Mar.)	448.8	277.5	1,285.3	1,814.8	—29.2
Landed value (Mar.) $	2,021	1,579	4,347	4,242	+2.5
NEWSPRINT (000's omitted)					
Production, tons (Apr.)	338	245	1,309	1,014	+29.1
Exports, tons (Mar.)	320	267	922	716	+28.8
MINING AND OILS (000's omitted)					
Coal prod., tons (Apr.)	1,638.3	1,504.8	3,454.9	3,195.8	+8.1
Gold rec. (fine oz.) (Jan.)	248	233	248	233	+6.4
Petroleum prod. (brl.) (Mar.) ...	663.5	779.5	1,954.2	2,440.2	—19.9
ELECTRICAL POWER OUTPUT (000,000's omitted) (Apr.)					
Total monthly kw.h.	3,506	3,534	13,655	13,668	—0.1
FOREIGN TRADE (millions of $)					
Imports (Apr.)	160.8	133.8	558.0	508.4	+9.7
Exports (Apr.)	178.5	312.3	699.1	1,080.4	—35.4
FINANCE (millions of $)					
Bank debits (Apr.)	5,775	4,855	22,780	19,688	+15.7
▪Bond sales (May)	269.2	1,696.1	2,439.6	3,462.1	—29.5
Life insurance sales (Mar.)	101,992	54,413	271,561	152,127	+78.5
OTHER INDUSTRIAL FACTORS (000,000's omitted)					
Shoe prod., pr. (Mar.)	4.0	3.4	10.9	9.3	+17.2
Cotton consump., lb. (Apr.)	13.9	13.2	57.4	56.8	+1.1
Cigarette cons. (no.) (Apr.)	1,049	1,165	4,612	4,503	+2.4

(1) Base period 1935-39=100.
(2) All industries.
▪New items for week.
(4) Total at yards and plants.
(5) Nesbitt, Thomson, etc.

To men who decide advertising policies

You are invited to consult me if you think it might be to your advantage to use my organization as your Advertising Counsellor or Agent. There *is* a great difference, you know, between the work of an Advertising Counsellor and that of an Agent.

The character of the firms with whom we work will commend itself to you. The effectiveness of the work is on record. Many clients have been with me for more than twenty-five years. The average length of association is sixteen years.

I do nothing for customers but advertise. That job is well done. Merchandising or sales research work is something better left to experts in those fields.

Each client is given the service to which his business entitles him . . . and sometimes a bit more. As a result, my clients maintain and increase their advertising from time to time. That is the real test of the value of our work.

I rarely recommend advertisers to indulge in transient or fantastic "schemes". Experience shows that all of such "schemes" peter out, leaving the advertiser poorer and wiser.

All accounts are collected and paid promptly. One client's money is not used to finance another's business.

I do not employ salesmen, but take my own medicine and *advertise for business* . . . and get it.

References: present clients, owners of advertising media and bankers.

To repeat: Your inquiry is invited—no obligation involved or implied. If my organization and I satisfy you, the association will be mutually pleasant.

Thornton Purkis

Advertising Counsellor and Agent

330 Bay St., Toronto   Adelaide 3762

★

EVERYTHING
....for the farmer

The Canadian farmer likes the Family Herald and Weekly Star because it discusses ALL subjects of interest to him. After he's finished a day of agriculture —whether in the fields or in the Family Herald's columns (and in both there's all the good farming any man wants!) . . . he likes something different. He's just like the rest of us—wants relaxation, wants to get away from business.

And the Family Herald gives him everything. He only has to turn past the 17 to 20 pages of agricultural matter and he comes to short stories by well-known authors, music, sports, pictures, comics, home pages and refreshing digests of world news.

Too often, "second best" is considered good enough for the farmer, but the Family Herald can and does give him the best because it is staffed and equipped to provide news features and editorial coverage equalled by few rural publications.

Over 300,000 every week.

Family Herald and Weekly Star
CANADA'S NATIONAL FARM MAGAZINE
MONTREAL Established 1870 CANADA

Business Established 1889

While keeping fully abreast of the times, this organization has acquired a fund of investment experience to draw upon in serving its clients abroad as well as from coast to coast in Canada.

A. E. AMES & CO.
LIMITED
Business Established 1889
Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, New York, London, Eng.

MEMBERS
Toronto Stock Exchange
Montreal Stock Exchange
Montreal Curb Market
Calgary Stock Exchange
Vancouver Stock Exchange
Winnipeg Stock Exchange
Winnipeg Grain Exchange
The Investment Dealers' Association of Canada

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
WINNIPEG

BRANCHES
Vancouver
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Edmonton
Regina
Saskatoon
Moose Jaw
Lethbridge
Portage La Prairie
Swift Current
Kenora
Toronto
Montreal

To Stock and Bond Traders In Eastern Canada

When you travel West, please feel free to call at any of our chain of offices from Winnipeg to Victoria for latest quotations and information on listed or unlisted industrial, oil and mining stocks, bonds or commodities. It is a privilege to render this service to travellers from Eastern Canada.

• • • •

Each day we place on *all transcontinental trains* the opening and closing quotations for a selected list of Canadian and American industrial, mining and oil stocks. These lists are placed in club and parlour cars at strategic points, depending upon variations in Atlantic and Pacific time.

JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS
ESTABLISHED 1857
EXECUTIVE OFFICES — WINNIPEG

Offices from Montreal to Victoria connected by direct private wires.

PILLARS of RECONSTRUCTION

HON. C. D. HOWE,
Minister of Reconstruction and Supply

"With increasing world-wide markets, with a growing payroll in forest and factory which already totals $140 million annually, the pulp and paper industry is one of the great stabilizing forces in Canada during the reconstruction period. Because pulp and paper is our largest peacetime manufacturing industry and our largest exporter, prosperity in Canada is inseparable from prosperity in the forest industries in general and in the pulp and paper industry in particular."

C. D. Howe

With annual expenditures exceeding $300 million, pulp and paper is by far the largest industrial buyer of goods and services in Canada. There is not an industry, trade, or calling in Canada which does not share in this wealth.

Without subsidies, price floors, and other forms of financial assistance from the public, pulp and paper has made its own way against world-wide competition. It has been a contributor to, never a drain on the public purse.

the
PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY
OF CANADA*

CANADA'S MOST VALUABLE INDUSTRY

* 92 COMPANIES, SMALL AND LARGE, WITH 108 MILLS FROM COAST TO COAST

GRAIN MERCHANTS SHIPPERS AND EXPORTERS
LINSEED AND SOY OILS AND MEALS
TELCO
MASTER FEEDS
TORONTO ELEVATORS Limited

CANADA'S MOST COMPLETE FARM SERVICE
WORLD-WIDE EXPORT FACILITIES
SPECIALISTS IN FORAGE AND PEA SEEDS
MANUFACTURERS OF FRESH VICTORIA FEEDS
McCABE GRAIN CO. LIMITED
DULUTH · FORT WILLIAM · SASKATOON · WINNIPEG · REGINA · EDMONTON · MINNEAPOLIS

HALLET & CAREY LIMITED
GRAIN SHIPPERS AND EXPORTERS
GRAIN FUTURES
Owners and Operators
Fort William Terminal Elevator Co. Ltd.
and Powell Transports Ltd.
Head Office—563 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.
Branch Offices—Fort William, Ont., Montreal, Que.
—Vancouver, B.C.

Western Grain Co. Ltd.
275 Country Elevators and Terminal Elevator at Fort William
SERVING THE PRODUCERS OF THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

THE ALBERTA PACIFIC GRAIN CO. (1943) LTD.
Operators of Country Elevators in Alberta and Saskatchewan
Terminal Elevators at Vancouver and Port Arthur
Offices: Calgary and Winnipeg

INTEGRITY....
Opinions on Bonds, Industrials, Oils and Mines given by the staffs of our Toronto, Hamilton and Kingston offices are unbiased. Information given by our Statistical Department is, so far as possible, checked for accuracy.
C. C. FIELDS & CO.
200 BAY STREET WA. 4731 TORONTO
Members, The Toronto Stock Exchange

See Canada Selling U K 150 Million Bushels

Continued from page 1.

piry of emergency powers currently possessed by the Government. Presumably the Parliament of Canada cannot interfere with the property and civil rights of individual growers to sell their own grain. Presumably, however, the Parliament of Canada can, and will be asked to, enact that no one but the Wheat Board may export wheat or other grain from Canada, a step which would effectually put a stop to selling except through a government agency. Such a prohibition, even if accepted at first by farmers, might become increasingly unpopular and increasingly difficult to enforce if farmers come to see in it a deprivation of access to markets in the United States, to which they are accustomed to look with longing eyes.

Farmers Undersell U. S.

So far farmers have accepted, without too great volume of complaint, a situation under which they are providing wheat for export at prices much lower than those prevailing for wheat exported from the United States. It would be rash, however, to count on continuing docility among farmers if prices south of the line continued, during the term of contract, to be higher than those prevailing in Canada, and if their attention is directed continuously to that fact. Price control of wheat was accepted by farmers under war conditions, and also as part of a general price control policy of the Government. But difficulties are seen with producers' psychology if, with the disappearance of other price controls, wheat prices seem to be unduly restrained, while farmers' costs of production and wage scales in industry are seen to be mounting.

Probably no farmers will be grateful for an assurance that wheat now growing will be sold at a level of not less than $1.55. Most of them now believe that without controls they would be getting a great deal more, and can confirm that opinion by looking at wheat prices in the United States or a price of $3.00 a bushel registered for rye. Some would undoubtedly accept a two-year guarantee as an offset to present sacrifices, and a considerably larger number a three-year guarantee. It would be rash to say that the majority of farmers would, at the moment, willingly contract on that basis. It would be still more rash to say that of those now content with such an arrangement many will remain so if with the passage of time it begins to look as if the bargain had not been a profitable one for them.

Earlier in the year there was a good deal of opinion that the market for wheat should be reopened before the harvesting of a new crop, and prices allowed to take their course. Now there is a tendency to admit that under prevailing conditions the ensuing scramble for wheat might interfere with its fair distribution among countries where it is most needed, and that the rise in prices which would undoubtedly occur, might be so great as to interfere with various national policies. But it is widely doubted that the contract now proposed will give the wheat producer anything which in the long run will compensate him for present sacrifices, or that will for long be accepted as having done so.

If, in the national interest, it is necessary to continue control of wheat prices for another year, that step is not going to be made much more palatable to producers by any contract terms which so far have been suggested in news coming from Ottawa.

ALVIN C. O'GRADY

has been appointed co-director of The Canadian Institute of Public Opinion.

Saskatchewan Wages Air War Against Weeds

From Our Own Correspondent

SASKATOON — Experiments which may prove of incalculable value to western farmers, increasing their income by millions of dollars through control of the widespread mustard and stinkweed (Frenchweed), are now being conducted on a large scale in Saskatchewan. New types of chemical weed killers are being sprayed on weed-infested plots by airplane and ground apparatus.

Extensive investigation will be made of the effects of 2,4-D (dichlorophenoxyacetic acid) and of liquid and powder forms of Sinox (sodium salt of di-nitro-cresol) on weeds in growing crops. The project is sponsored by the provincial department of agriculture, the University of Saskatchewan, and the National Grain Company, Winnipeg, Western Canada manufacturers of Sinox.

The work is under the direction of Dr. T. K. Pavlychenko, professor of plant ecology at the university. Last year he conducted, with his associates, experiments with a paste form of the di-nitro-cresol salt and studied 2,4-D in the plant ecology laboratory. It was found that, under favorable conditions, fields treated with Sinox gave much higher yields than untreated fields.

Weeds such as mustard and stinkweed have reduced prairie grain yields greatly every year. Eradication by cultivation requires a vast amount of work and expense. If an economical and easy method of destroying perennial weeds could be found, it would save the farmer money through increased crops and curtailed expenditure.

Last year's experiments showed that at Indian Head the wheat yield of chemically-treated fields was 94% greater than that of untreated fields. At Regina the yield of treated fields was 60% above that of untreated. The yield for oats was increased nearly 100% by chemical treatment of weeds.

MAPLE LEAF GARDENS LTD. has purchased for redemption an additional 9,264 preference shares ence shares outstanding to 60,389.

JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS LIMITED
Grain Merchants Shippers and Exporters
HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG, MANITOBA
OFFICES THROUGHOUT CANADA

Building
The Knowles Construction Company is staffed with men who possess wide technical knowledge and experience. Consult us now on your plans for industrial, commercial and institutional building; also roads, sewers and watermains. Inquiries also welcomed from firms and municipalities planning or requiring housing developments, commercial alterations, maintenance problems and reconversions.
KNOWLES CONSTRUCTION Co.
414 Bay St., Toronto 1
PHONE AD. 7291
Noel H. Knowles, Pres. G. B. Knowles, Gen. Mgr.

Labor Roundup

Outlook Grim in Motors, Farm Tools Also in Steel, Rubber and Electrics

Strike gloom over Canadian industry lightened but little this week.

True, 40,000 workers appeared about to take up tools again with settlement, or something akin to it, apparently nearer in the B. C. lumber and Great Lakes shipping strikes.

But 100,000 others in steel, farm tools, motors, rubber and electrical equipment were thinking of concerted "down tools" action in July if their wage-hour demands aren't met in the next two or three weeks. And because these demands are higher than management so far has been prepared to entertain, the prospect this week for labor peace and full-out production in industry is very much less than bright.

Reaffirmation of a policy of co-ordinated strike action, by which Canadian Congress of Labor (CIO) unions will strike simultaneously if individual negotiations break down, was given by CCL Vice-President Alex McAuslane before a rally of the CCL wage drive co-ordinating committee in Toronto last Thursday. In Ottawa the day before, the CCL executive council had polished its strategy for the wage drive.

Thus, Canada's postwar wage-hour pattern will be shaped largely in the next few weeks. It appears unlikely at this juncture that the shaping can be accomplished without considerable industrial strife.

• • •

New Strikes Threaten

Concerted strike action in July appears within the bounds of possibility in and across motors, farm tools, steel, rubber and electrical equipment. Here are the signposts as of this week:

Steel—Negotiations are faltering. United Steelworkers of America (CCL-CIO) considers management's compromise approaches so far "picayune." The union's advisory committee has expressed willingness to co-operate with Industrial Disputes Commissioner Mr. Justice W. D. Roach in his current effort to reach common ground. But it warns that unless "satisfactory" progress has been made by the time it meets again on June 29, the three basic steel plants of Stelco in Hamilton, Algoma at the Soo and Dosco in Sydney can expect work stoppage within ten days. Representing about 13,000 workers in the three plants, the union demands a $33.60 minimum wage and a 40-hr. week.

Electrical—United Radio, Electrical and Machine Workers (CCL-CIO) forecasts an early strike deadline against expected failure of negotiations with 29 companies in Ontario and Quebec. This week a strike vote was being conducted in the Hamilton plants of Canadian Westinghouse. Meanwhile, negotiations continued in Toronto plants of Canadian General Electric after rejection of a company compromise offer. The union held out for a 25 cents an hour pay boost and a 40-hr. week.

Rubber—Negotiations stalled on the union's insistence on industry-wide instead of plant-by-plant negotiations. Industrial Disputes Commissioner Judge J. C. A. Cameron remained opposed to such procedure. United Rubber Workers of America (CCL-CIO) warned it might call off its strike truce over alleged intimidation at Viceroy Rubber in Toronto, where a secret ballot last Thursday voted against a 7 cents per hour wage boost compromise. This union, representing about 10,000 workers in 10 Ontario rubber plants, asks 20c. per hour pay boost and the 40-hr. week.

Farm Tools—Added last week end to serious strike threats was impending action of United Automobile Workers (CCL-CIO) against Massey-Harris in Toronto and Brantford, and Cockshutt Plow in Brantford. Union members in these plants, employing altogether about 7,000, had voted in favor of strike action to enforce demands for a $2 per day pay boost, a 40-hr. week and paid vacations.

Cyrus S. Eaton Forms New Steel Firm in U. S.

Formation of a new steel company by Cyrus S. Eaton, Canadian-born American industrialist and banker, is announced in Cleveland. Organized to acquire the Portsmouth, Ohio, Works of Wheeling Steel Corp. in a $12 million transaction, the new company will be known as the Portsmouth Steel Corp.

Kaizer-Frazer Corp. and Graham-Paige Motors Corp. will acquire a 25% interest in the new firm, it was disclosed. Under a sales agreement with the two motor car manufacturers, Portsmouth Corp. will provide them with a substantial portion of their steel requirements.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO. of Liverpool, Eng., reports higher premiums and assets in 1945 with underwriting profits slightly lower, due to increased claims and higher loss ratios. Fire insurance experience in the United Kingdom was stated to be favorable, while in the United States premiums and loses were both up, with the U. S. business generally resulting in a small loss. In Canada premiums were slightly lower and losses up, net underwriting showing a small loss. An increase in burglary losses is considered temporary. Important items in the report with comparisons follow:

	1945 $	1944 $
Total assets	209,588,260	203,390,975
Fire, acc. & mar. prems.	56,044,645	52,889,470
Underwr. profit	3,432,950	3,653,195
New life ins.	9,389,345	9,038,285

APPRAISALS VALUATIONS
Let our Engineers and Experts establish the new, replacement and depreciated values of your plant and equipment.
CHAS. WARNOCK & CO. Ltd.
Montreal MA. 3777 Toronto AD. 8842 Hamilton 2-4173

TENDERS

For the Capital Stock of The Hamilton Street Railway Company

Sealed tenders, upon forms and contained in tender envelopes supplied by The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock noon, Eastern Standard Time, on the 8th day of July, 1946, for the purchase of all of the issued capital stock of The Hamilton Street Railway Company, subject to certain conditions and terms of sale, copies of which, together with the form of tender and tender envelope to be used, may be had on application to the undersigned.

The rolling stock, equipment and premises of The Hamilton Street Railway Company may be inspected by prospective tenderers on application to Mr. George E. Waller, Manager of the Company, at its offices in the City of Hamilton. Financial statements and franchises may be inspected at the offices of the undersigned by appointment.

The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

DATED at Toronto the 3rd day of June, 1946.

OSBORNE MITCHELL,
Secretary.

THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION OF ONTARIO
620 University Avenue,
Toronto, Ontario.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF BONDS

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTEEN YEAR BONDS, 4¼%, SERIES "A", OF UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED
and
TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE SERIAL BONDS, 3½%, SERIES "A", OF UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED
and
TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE SERIAL BONDS, 4%, SERIES "A", OF UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that United Grain Growers Limited intends to redeem, and will redeem, on July 2nd, 1946, all its outstanding First Mortgage Fifteen Year Bonds, 4¼%, Series "A", maturing March 1st, 1958, at the redemption price of One Hundred and Three per centum (103%) of the principal sum thereof, with interest accrued on the said bonds to the said date fixed for redemption.

AND NOTICE is hereby given that United Grain Growers Limited intends to redeem, and will redeem, on July 2nd, 1946, all its outstanding First Mortgage Serial Bonds, 3½%, Series "A", maturing March 1st, 1947, and March 1st, 1948, respectively, and all its outstanding First Mortgage Serial Bonds, 4%, Series "A", maturing March 1st, 1949, and March 1st, 1950, respectively, at the redemption price of One Hundred and One per centum (101%) of the principal sum thereof, with interest accrued on the said bonds to the said date fixed for redemption.

Said bonds are required to be presented and surrendered for redemption on July 2nd, 1946, at any branch in Canada (Yukon Territory excepted) of The Royal Bank of Canada.

Coupon bonds surrendered for redemption must have attached thereto all interest coupons maturing after July 2nd, 1946. Coupons due prior to July 2nd, 1946, should be detached and presented for collection through the usual channels.

Fully registered bonds, and coupon bonds which are registered as to principal, must be accompanied by duly executed assignments or transfer powers.

In case the said bonds be not presented for redemption on July 2nd, 1946, at any of the said branches of The Royal Bank of Canada, all interest thereon shall cease from and after the said date.

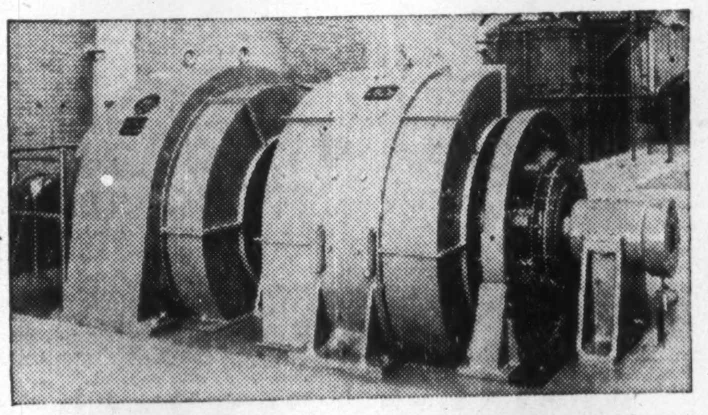
This notice is given pursuant to the provisions contained in the Deed of Trust and Mortgage made by United Grain Growers Limited in favour of Montreal Trust Company (trustee for the bondholders), dated as of February 15th, 1943, under which the said bonds were issued.

Dated at Winnipeg, Canada, this 1st day of May, 1946.

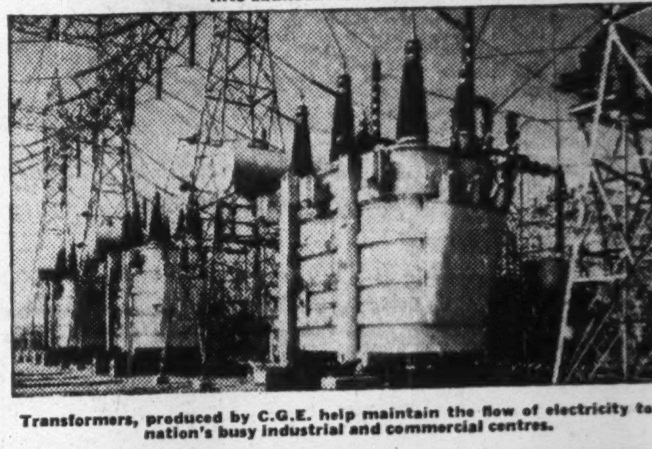
UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED
per C. O. Jackson,
Secretary.

GENERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS
bring the benefits of electricity to industry, municipalities, commerce, farms and homes

In central stations across Canada, generators—many of them built by Canadian General Electric—are converting the surging power of Canada's rivers and falls into abundant low-cost electricity.

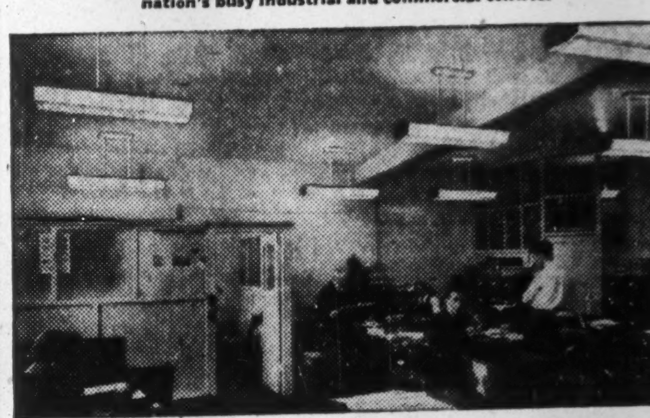


In Canada's industries many sturdy, dependable G-E motor-generator sets provide direct-current electricity for equipment—economically and efficiently.

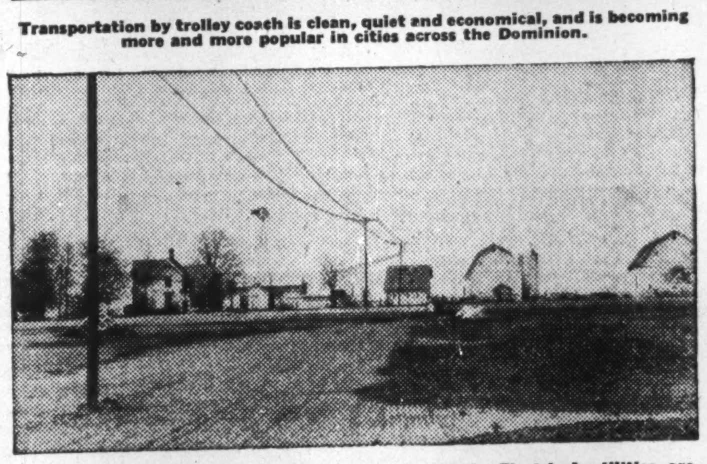


Transformers, produced by C.G.E. help maintain the flow of electricity to the nation's busy industrial and commercial centres.

Transportation by trolley coach is clean, quiet and economical, and is becoming more and more popular in cities across the Dominion.



Outstanding among the benefits conferred by electricity, is plentiful high-quality light—typified by this G-E fluorescent lighting installation.



Today over 120,000 Canadian farms are electrified. Electrical utilities are extending their power lines to bring the benefits of electric power to thousands of additional farms.

In Canadian homes, electricity is making life brighter and work lighter. Illustrated is a modern, streamlined General Electric kitchen designed to save steps, save work.

46-EX-1A
CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. LIMITED
Sydney . Halifax . St. John . Quebec . Sherbrooke . Montreal . Ottawa . Toronto . New Liskeard . Hamilton . St. Catharines . Sudbury . London
Windsor . Fort William . Winnipeg . Regina . Saskatoon . Lethbridge . Edmonton . Calgary . Trail . Kelowna . Vancouver . Victoria

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For Minimum Cost

when you buy an OCCIDENTAL LIFE TERM insurance policy.
You can provide adequate protection for your family at a low premium rate. As your earnings increase, you can also provide a pension for yourself.
You and yours are thus protected should you die or be permanently disabled.

TERM INSURANCE
Is Sound - Progressive - Economical

Our representatives take a personal interest in the insurance problems of their clients.

CONSULT YOUR LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
Occidental Life
Canadian Head Office, LONDON, CANADA
W. LOCKWOOD MILLER — General Manager

SAVE MONEY • TIME • WORRY
in the Management of Your Property

by taking advantage of our many years experience and competent staff in the managing of business and residential properties in Toronto.
The cost is based on a standard rate.
You are invited to consult us.

J. D. McWILLIAMS
REALTY
25 King St., West TORONTO

Member Toronto Real Estate Board

Dependability Is Paramount

J. H. Crang & Co.
44 Adelaide St. W.
Toronto

MEMBERS
TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
CALGARY STOCK EXCHANGE
WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE
VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE

DIRECTOR OF SALES
Wanted

ONE of our clients requires a high grade sales manager. Knowledge of sales tactics gained in the hard field of selling intangibles is desired. Ability to coach, train and supervise a small staff of very able, highly paid salesmen is essential.

To qualify for this opportunity you must have a good basic understanding of advertising — some experience in using advertising as a main plank in marketing — reasonably good knowledge of how advertising works — how to use it. The ability to analyze and use facts and figures effectively is highly important — but, most important of all, is sound judgment.

This is a management job — a limited amount of travelling and personal selling along with salesmen will be necessary — headquarters will be in Toronto. The salary is generous, and the future depends on the capacity of the man. A man over 35, under 45, will probably be selected. Outline your experience and background in a letter which will be held in confidence, to: —

SPITZER & MILLS
Limited
ADVERTISING
19 Richmond St. W. Toronto

Eight Provinces Prefer Single-Home Buildings

Nearly eight Canadians out of every 10, would prefer to live in single-dwelling homes, a survey conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, indicates.

Of 46,960 new dwelling units completed in the Dominion last year, 77.9% were single dwellings, with apartments or flats, the next largest item in the total, accounting for only 7.3%.

Alteration of existing buildings produced 5,928 or 12.6% of the total dwelling units completed in 1945 across Canada. The "conversion" procedure produced 175 units or 64.5% of London area's 446 "new" dwelling units; close to one third of Victoria's; almost one quarter of Winnipeg's and Ottawa's. Figures appeared to indicate sharp shrinkage of suitable buildings in many centres, available for conversion as emergency shelter.

Only in Quebec province, was any preference trend toward apartments indicated. Montreal, with the highest building record of any "greater" city (4,797) built 31.6% of these in the form of apartments, and only 24.5% of single homes. Quebec City built 23.6% apartments, 31.7% single homes. Every other large centre in the Dominion, covered in the survey, went in 80% or more for single homes—Windsor, Ont., 99.3%; London, Ont., 98.4%; Winnipeg, 97%; Vancouver, 94.2%; Victoria, 93.8%; Halifax, 87.5%; Toronto, 86.4%.

Preferences as to materials and style varied—sometimes on a basis of need, or availability of supply. Wood frame buildings accounted for 63.4% of the Dominion's total against only 5.1% built of brick—often regarded as the staple building material. Another 11.2% were of wood frame with brick veneer, and another 12%, wood frame with stucco on lath.

Preference for brick was probably highest in Toronto, where it accounted for 69% of the new units constructed last year. In Halifax and Saint John, 75% were of wood construction; in Windsor, Ont., 75%; London, Ont., 63%; with Quebec, Winnipeg and Vancouver ranging around 50%.

W. M. CAMPBELL

has been elected Executive Vice-president of Johnson & Johnson Ltd., Montreal, which he first joined 36 years ago.

Varsity Boasts Record Class In Graduate Commerce Course

Awarding of 19 Master of Commerce degrees by the University of Toronto this year marks the first real crop of M.Com.'s harvested in Canadian graduate business schools. The Toronto course was offered for the first time just at the outbreak of war, so enrolment was curtailed.

The Varsity M.Com. course is a variant on Harvard University's Master of Business Administration and other United States M.B.A. courses. The undergraduate commerce course, leading to the B.Com., is regarded by Toronto professors as "more academic" than straight business administration training offered undergraduates in some Canadian universities.

First course offered by Toronto for students planning business careers was a two-year Diploma in Commerce announced in 1901. Entrance requirements called for junior matriculation, less Latin. In 1908-09 a four-year course in commerce and finance was added to the B.A. curriculum, with provision for granting of a certificate at the end of two years, completion of the final two years while the student was employed full-time in business. First graduating class in this course numbered six in 1912.

The university reports a postwar enrolment boom in commerce followed World War I just as it has World War II. Sixty students—nearly three times the number (23) who had completed the course in all the years preceding—signed up for the 1919-20 session. Total enrolment during 1945 46 was reported at 615, an increase of almost 200% over the last pre-war session.

The Varsity C&F curriculum as established in 1923 has remained substantially unchanged, except for introduction of courses in commercial law, economics of marketing, accounting manufacturing problems, and personnel administration.

COMPANY REPORTS

POWELL ROUYN GOLD MINES had an operating profit of $57,660 the year ended Mar. 31, 1946, but a net loss of $58,119 was reported after all charges.

Labor shortage prevented carrying on adequate exploration. Reduction in ore reserves is due in part to elimination of material which cannot presently be mined at a profit. Remaining reserves include about 165,000 tons of ore in pillars, sills, etc., whose profitable treatment is questionable.

Diamond drilling of unexplored areas is being carried on at surface and underground and testing of various other properties in Ontario and Quebec is being undertaken. Diamond drilling is being undertaken on claims of Craibbe-Fletcher Gold Mines in the Red Lake area.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Mar. 31	1946	1945
Ore shipments	$496,915	$680,675
Less: Mkt. exp.	76,086	126,203
Mining	209,873	393,743
Dev. & explor.	80,302	80,331
Mine managem't	18,158	23,033
Misc. exp.	54,836	65,773
Oper. profit	57,660	†8,408
Add: Misc. receipts	11,520	11,991
Total net earns.	69,180	3,583
Less: Deprec.	101,794	153,246
Pre-prod. exp.	25,473	25,474
Interest	......	141
Loss on invests.	32	31
Storm damage	......	12,440
Net loss	58,119	187,749
Add: Divds.	......	25,000
Deficit for year	58,119	212,749
†Loss.		
Earnings per Share	d$0.05	d$0.15
Paid	nil	0.02

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Mar. 31:	1946	1945
Cash & bullion	$138,508	$190,174
Dom. of Can. bds.	250,000	200,000
Accts. rec.	44,324	36,114
Stores at cost	63,322	58,417
Total curr. assets	496,154	484,705
Prep. chgs.	9,295	13,669
Craibbe-Fletcher shs.	50,000	......
Def. develop.	114,831	189,752
Mining props.	645,075	645,075
Plant & equip.▲	291,855	334,933
Total assets	1,607,210	1,668,134
Total curr. liab.	28,147	27,056
Capital stock	1,162,049	1,162,049
Surplus	417,014	479,029
▲After depr. of	586,631	534,612
Working capital	468,007	457,649

OPERATING STATISTICS

	1946	1945
Tons milled	93,926	148,988
Average recov.	$5.29	$4.57
Ore reserves, tons	346,637	460,024
Grade ($38.50 gold)	$5.35	$5.20

OKALTA OILS reports its drilling program greatly curtailed in 1945 due to somewhat disappointing results in the program completed for Wartime Oils. No. 22 well, drilled to test areas above the limestone, proved a small but commercial producer.

A drilling permit has been acquired on a 10,000-acre block in the Keho Lake area on which very favorable geological reports have been received, and a drilling program is planned. Leases have been acquired in other active areas, it is stated.

REVENUE ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1945	1944
Gross oper. inc.▲	$441,670	$392,608
Add: Other inc.	14,276	9,934
Less: Oper. exp.§	213,290	205,281
Net earnings	242,656	197,261
Less: Depreciation	35,830	20,399
Roy. depl'n	14,190	18,663
Amort. of dev.	201,150	178,533
Unpro. expl. exp.	57,866	151,569
Net loss & deficit	66,380	171,903

▲From production, gross royalties, rental of equipment, etc.
§Including executives' salaries, directors' fees, legal fees, etc.

Earned per Share	d$0.04	d$0.102
None paid.		

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1945	1944
Cash & govt. bonds	$618,676	$609,640
Accts., etc., rec.	51,081	114,380
Mater. & supplies	52,219	60,471
Total curr. assets	721,976	784,491
Investments	15,401	21,121
Def. chgs.	1,966	5,695
Wells exp., less res.	1,113,016	1,218,888
Leases	439,268	444,554
Leases aband.	81,250	76,500
Plant & equip.†	253,240	211,779
Rev. acct. deficit	158,911	80,103
Total assets	2,785,028	2,843,131
Total curr. liabs.	23,574	122,616
Advances, etc.	1,231,354	1,261,024
Res. re lease val.	874,000	874,000
Depl. res.	290,376	276,186
Conting. res.	7,717	7,091
Capital stock	135,000	135,000
Capital surplus	223,007	167,214
†After depr. of	328,055	292,225
Working capital	698,402	661,875

SYLVANITE GOLD MINES expects to have mill tonnage back to 550 tons daily by July from a low of 277 tons daily recorded last October, Welles V. Moot, president and managing director, reports.

Increased cost of supplies and other increased expenses will add to production costs as compared to pre-war but earnings for the last half of 1946 should increase substantially and may be considerably higher than last year, it is stated.

Following completion of No. 5 shaft to a depth of 5,605 ft., development of ore indications at lower levels was started. This work is to be accelerated. Approximately two thirds of outstanding shares of Delnite Mines are held by the company and improved Delnite ore results are reported.

An option was taken in conjunction with Powell Rouyn Gold Mines on a controlling interest in Craibbe-Fletcher Gold Mines, Red Lake area, Ont. No outstanding discoveries were made by the exploration department during the year but 17 properties were held by option or staking at the end of 1945.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1945	1944
Bullion prod.	$1,452,360	$1,722,241
Less: Oper. exps.	862,977	986,416
Net oper. earns.	589,383	735,825
Add: Int., etc.	18,477	21,244
Total net earns.	607,860	757,069
Less: Deprec.	52,841	61,196
Def. dev. res.	35,000	100,000
Taxes res.	142,267	189,079
Net profit	377,752	406,794
Less: Divds., etc.	395,940	395,940
Surplus for year	*18,188	10,854
*Deficit.		
Earned per Share	$0.114	$0.123
†Paid	0.12	0.12

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1945	1944
Cash & bullion	$417,247	$493,581
Bonds & debents.	701,900	748,500
Mat. & stores	106,130	117,072
Total curr. assets	1,225,277	1,359,153
Prep. & def. chgs.	60,645	41,824
Shs., & adv., sub.	1,859,266	1,859,266
Claims & props.	1,541,326	1,507,255
Plant & equip.▲	70,939	109,664
Total assets	4,757,453	4,877,262
Accts., etc., pay.	165,713	202,614
Taxes reserve	80,000	110,000
Total curr. liab.	245,713	312,614
Conting. res.	450,000	450,000
Expl. & dev. res.	260,000	225,000
Capital stock	2,383,000	2,383,000
Surplus	1,418,740	1,506,648
▲After depr. of	1,144,466	1,092,767
Working capital	979,564	1,046,539

OPERATING STATISTICS

	1945	1944
Tons milled	114,227	137,822
Average recov.	$12.71	$12.50
Ore reserves, tons*	53,538	57,021
*Broken in stopes.		

DELNITE MINES anticipates a profit in 1946 against a net operating loss of $160,981 for 1945, President Welles V. Moot reports. Production last October dropped to 100 tons daily but 350 tons daily are now being treated and milling rate is expected to get back to full 500-ton capacity by this October or earlier.

Following sinking of the main shaft to 2,875 ft., first work on the 2,500-ft. level showed ore results considerably above previous mine average, with possibilities of major importance, it is stated. A length of 64 ft. of drifting averaged $13.63 across an average width of 4.39 ft.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1945	1944
Bullion production	$363,063	$570,247
Less: Mkt. chgs.	4,224	6,375
Oper. exps.	519,826	568,968
Operating loss	160,987	5,096
Less: Int. on invest.	9,080	11,330
Profit on inv.	313	484
Add: Depreciation	71,457	69,569
Def. develop. w/o	12,620	45,556
Net loss & deficit	235,671	109,407
Earnings per Share	d$0.079	d$0.037
None paid.		

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1945	1944
Cash & bullion	$101,106	$295,746
Govt. bonds	171,762	170,000
Mine supplies	110,805	92,725
Total curr. assets	383,673	558,471
Prep. & def. chgs.†	32,212	19,483
Def. development	17,218	43,202
Deb. issue cost	200,000	200,000
Claims & props.	1,115,715	1,065,992
Plant & equip.▲	182,838	197,274
Total assets	1,931,656	2,084,422
Accts. payable	40,035	30,280
Taxes reserve	793	6,234
Total curr. liab.	40,828	36,514
Capital stock	2,026,811	2,026,810
Deficit†	135,983	*21,098
▲After depr. of	531,732	498,420
†Incl. ref. EPT	2,169	......
*Surplus.		
Working capital	342,845	521,957

OPERATING STATISTICS

	1945	1944
Tons milled	66,120	93,112
Average recov.	$5.49	$6.12
Ore reserves, tons*	38,055	37,377
Grade ($38.50 gold)	$6.24	$5.70
*Broken ore.		

EAST KOOTENAY POWER CO. net profit for the year ended March 31, 1946, was $1,197 ($3,335 loss the previous year). Hydro conditions improved, with normal precipitation and good winter run-off. These conditions enabled greater use of the hydro plants, which increased their output 13.9% and made it possible to restrict steam plant operation to minimum requirements. Total output of all plants was 123,732,493 kw. hrs., an increase of 2½% over the previous year.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Mar. 31:	1946	1945
Net earnings	$381,435	$385,556
Less: Interest	234,750	242,219
Depreciation	135,000	135,000
Employ. pension	7,925	7,475
Doubt. accts. res.	2,563	3,392
Inc. & profits tax	......	805
Net profit & surplus	1,197	*3,335
*Loss.		
Times Interest Earned:		
Before deprec.	1.62	1.59

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Mar. 31:	1946	1945
Cash & Dom. bds.	$160,316	$110,719
Accts. rec.	59,676	65,453
Inventories	69,110	74,570
Total curr. assets	289,102	250,742
Misc. assets	24,618	16,844
Fixed assets	5,393,285	5,318,058
Total assets	5,707,005	5,585,644
Total curr. liab.	1,702,764	1,691,074
Funded debt	1,824,000	1,847,000
Depreciation res.	965,534	831,190
Doubt. accts. res.	6,087	8,957
Capital stock*	1,147,385	1,147,385
Surplus	61,235	60,038

*After deducting $2,615 (523 shs.) held in trust for employees.

Deficit work. cap.	1,413,662	1,440,332

CPR has made a refunding issue of 1½% certificates for $19.5 millions, maturing in equal six-monthly installments of $1.3 millions each, beginning Dec. 1, 1946 and running through to Dec. 1, 1953, L. B. Unwin, financial vice-president announces in connection with redemption of the Series G, (1944) 2½% equipment trust certificates.

Abitibi's Subsidiary Plans New Equipment

Thunder Bay Paper Co., Port Arthur, Ont., a subsidiary of Abitibi Power & Paper Co., is to install a new wood-grinding machinery at a cost of more than $1.5 million.

The new equipment, entirely Canadian-made, is said the most modern of its type in the world, and planned to increase the efficiency of the plant materially. In addition, the remodelling of all wood-handling equipment is planned. Work will start late this summer.

This marks the first of a series of modernization and expansion plans which Abitibi Power & Paper Co. has had under consideration since reorganization early this year.

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This is one of a series of announcements regarding the activities of the Association, contributed by GOODERHAM & WORTS, LIMITED

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Vice-Principal: Miss Rosseter, Cheltenham and Froebel Institute.
For Prospectus write to Secretary-Bursar

Goldhar, Sears and Company
Chartered Accountants
Announce the admission to partnership as of May 1, 1946, of
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Chartered Accountant
18A Temperance Street, TORONTO, ONTARIO, WAverley 6687
201 Notre Dame West, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, Plateau 6662

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Manufacturers Propose 4 Steps to Labor Peace

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER—A four point program to improve legislative machinery for the solution of industrial disputes is offered by Canadian Manufacturers' Assn's B. C. division. It recommends that strike votes should be prohibited in advance of negotiations and that, when taken, they should be by secret ballot, government-supervised. Details of any offer made by the industry affected should also be placed before the workers before the vote.

The CMA announcement came as the strike of logging and sawmill workers found woods output in B. C. down to virtually nothing, paper mill production curtailed and fruit growers faced with the likelihood that sufficient boxes will not be available for the 1946 fruit pack.

See Communist Influence

In it, the CMA asserted that "the present deplorable conditions in the province" are the result of a "planned Communist attempt to control and disrupt the industrial life of this continent, with the ultimate object of destroying private enterprise and democracy."

The manufacturers also contend that the union leaders are (a) trying to place industry under control of foreign-dominated unions so that when necessary industry might be disrupted to prevent competition from Canada, (b) endeavoring to increase Canadian production costs to the point where they would match the inflation level of the United States, and (c) attempting to enlarge and perpetuate their grip on industry and working men and women through the demand for union security and the checkoff.

"We are of the considered opinion that the first-mentioned purpose (a Communistic attempt against industrial life) is the real reason underlying the present trouble," the manufacturers told the government.

The manufacturers pointed out that they were fully in sympathy with workers in their efforts to obtain increased wages, but they were convinced that the present disruption was aimed at a general strike.

Four Solutions

They offered the following recommendations:

1. Labor unions should be required by law to accept responsibility for their actions; to administer unions democratically; to distribute annual financial statements; to maintain funds in Canada which could be attached in the case of breaches of contract, and to abandon monopolistic practices. In other words, labor and management must stand equally responsible before the law.

2. When an industry makes a bona fide offer to labor in the course of negotiations, such offer shall be referred to the rank and file of labor and a secret vote taken under government-supervised auspices.

3. Strike votes should be prohibited in advance of negotiations and when taken should be by government-supervised secret ballot in the plant.

4. Bargaining agents should only be elected by employees who have been in the employ of the current employer for at least six months.

COMPANY REPORTS

NUCLEAR ENTERPRISES LTD. 1945 retained net profit was up sharply at $265,323. A $500,000 contingency reserve set up last year is a non-recurring figure.

Contracts completed during 1944 and 1945, and other contracts cancelled when the war ended, have not yet been finally settled. Directors, however, have set up reserves, which, they think will be sufficient to cover any adjustment of these contracts and terminations. The amount of $3,319,841 shown on the balance sheet as refund due the Government will be offset by company claims against the Government. Directors are now awaiting final settlement for the war contracts, so they may know the company's exact financial position.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1945	1944
Net oper. profit‡	$2,352,099	$1,047,219
Less: Conv. note int.	7,588	15,087
Depreciation	9,233	31,668
Note disc. w/o	9,955	2,797
Prov. for inc. tax§	2,060,000	963,200
Net profit & surplus	265,323	34,467
§Incl. ref. EPT	373,800	188,100
‡After conting. res.	......	500,000
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT	$2.61	$0.37
Incl. ref. EPT	6.29	2.38
None paid.		

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1945	1944
Cash & Dom. bonds	$766,754	$385,227
Accts. rec.	2,307,316	3,645,879
Inventories	4,481,689	5,841,594
Uncomp. contr., cost♦	......	31,441,463
Total curr. assets	7,555,759	41,314,163
Misc. assets▲	778,007	467,484
Fixed assets*	1	43,876
Contracts & rts.	......	190,819
Total assets	8,333,767	42,016,342
Bank loans	......	1,552,550
Accts. & tax. pay.	6,222,523	38,653,140
Conting., etc., res.	......	525,000
Total curr. liab.	6,222,523	40,730,690
Funded debt	......	203,700
Capital stock	519,600	417,600
Surplus▲	†1,591,644	†664,352
*After depr. of	unstated	1,200,000
▲Incl. ref. EPT	774,000	446,700
Working capital	1,333,236	583,473

†After renegotiation adjustments; after trans. from conting. res. of 525,000 in 1945.
♦Cost of delivered aircraft on uncompleted orders, profit on which is not included until contract entirely completed.

THRIFT STORES LTD. retained net profit for the year ended Mar. 30, 1946 was up 21.5%. The company paid all arrears of dividends on its 6½% first cumulative preference shares, which have been called for redemption on July 1, 1946, at $30 a share plus accrued dividends. To defray expenses of this and an arrangement with second preferred shareholders, the company sold 5,472 ordinary shares at $14.

CONSOLIDATED INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended:	Mar. 30 1946	Mar. 31 1945
Net earnings	$234,741	$209,393
Less: Deprec.	21,809	33,552
Bond int.	5,144	4,655
Inc. tax reserves§	129,430	106,700
Net profit‡	78,358	64,486
Less: 1st pref. divd.	79,615	45,460
2nd pref. divd.	24,000	......
Surplus for year‡	†25,257	19,026
§Incl. ref. EPT	14,000	12,600
†Deficit.		
‡Note: Co's. report includes ref. EPT in net profit and surplus for year.		
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
1st pref.*:		
Excl. ref. EPT	$13.59	$11.19
Incl. ref. EPT	16.02	13.37
Paid	1.62½+12.18¾	1.21⅞+3.25
2nd pref.:▲		
Excl. ref. EPT	......	4.59
Incl. ref. EPT	......	5.64
Paid	2.00	......
Ord.: Excl. ref. EPT	1.50	2.34
Incl. ref. EPT	1.84	2.97
None paid.		

*Arrears eliminated; called for redemption July 1, 1946.
▲$2 paid Feb. 22, 1946, on conversion on basis of 1¼ ord. shs. for each 2nd pref. sh.

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at:	Mar. 30 1946	Mar. 31 1945
Cash & bonds	$89,806	$103,135
Accts. rec.	46,237	48,755
Inventories	472,246	418,237
Total curr. assets	608,289	570,127
Prep. & misc. chgs.▲	72,242	48,734
Fixed assets*	212,919	228,787
Goodwill	39,000	39,000
Total assets	932,450	886,648
Total curr. liab.	339,166	328,437
Funded debt	125,000	150,000
Conting. res.	......	20,000
Capital stock	340,708	264,100
Capital surplus	18,796	18,796
Earned surplus▲	108,780	105,315
*After deprec. of	223,209	210,679
▲Incl. ref. EPT	41,000	27,000
Working capital	269,123	241,690

VICEROY MANUFACTURING CO. retained net profit for the year ended Feb. 28, 1946 was up 49.7%. The company reduced its bond mortgage by $30,000 and redeemed 1,128 preference shares. Working capital at fiscal year end amounted to $388,074 ($496,227 a year before).

All the fixed assets, including land, buildings, machinery and equipment previously under lease from London Roofing Ltd., were purchased by the company. Additional buildings at London were completed and considerable new equipment was installed in the London and Toronto plants.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Feb. 28:	1946	1945
Net earnings	$197,593	$143,352
Less: Deprec.	30,700	19,043
Bond interest	16,555	17,484
Inc. tax res.§	75,104	56,496
Net profit*	75,234	50,329
Less: Pref. divd.	10,746	11,631
Com. divd.	28,000	26,500
Surplus for year	36,488	12,198
§Incl. ref. EPT	7,238	3,791
*Note: Co's. report includes ref. EPT in net profit and surplus for year.		
Times Bond Interest Earned:		
Before deprec.	11.94	8.20
After deprec.	10.08	7.11
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Excl. ref. EPT	$11.40	$6.51
Incl. ref. EPT	12.50	7.00
Paid	1.50	1.50
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT	0.64	0.39
Incl. ref. EPT	0.72	0.42
Paid (old)	......	0.50
Paid (new)	0.28	0.14

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Feb. 28:	1946	1945
Cash & Dom. bds.	$120,697	$145,518
Accts. rec.	130,629	155,148
Life insur. c.s.v.	10,490	9,259
Inventories	393,589	413,383
Total curr. assets	655,405	723,308
Misc. assets▲	66,267	89,912
Fixed assets*	568,468	444,887
Total assets	1,290,140	1,258,107
Accts., etc., pay.	192,227	192,785
Res. for taxes	75,104	34,296
Total curr. liab.	267,331	227,081
Funded debt	372,000	402,000
Reserves	27,742	21,984
Capital stock	190,000	218,200
Capital surplus	241,177	212,977
Distrib. surp.	63,017	63,017
Earned surplus▲	128,873	112,848
▲Incl. refund. EPT.	48,006	40,351
*Less depr.	1,085,273	1,057,899
Working capital	388,074	496,227

Salmon Allotment Up 66% For Season

Canadians will get nearly as much canned salmon from the 1946 pack as they did from pre-war packs, according to The Canadian Grocer, grocery trade publication. A report in the current issue says 500,000 cases of the 1946 pack have been allotted to the domestic market. This represents an increase of 66 2/3% over last year's allotment when only 300,000 cases were retained in this country for the Canadian consumption. (250,000 cases in 1944 and in 1943 only 200,000).

If all goes well, Canada will have a large export surplus for the British market and for other sterling countries, as well as being able to satisfy the wants of the home market more completely than has been possible since early in the war.

This is a "cycle" year for sockeye—the choicest variety of all, the publication says. Packers are hoping for an unusually large pack of this variety, perhaps 800,000 cases. Total pack of all varieties may run to 1.9 million cases.

Competitive Bidding For Gatineau Bonds

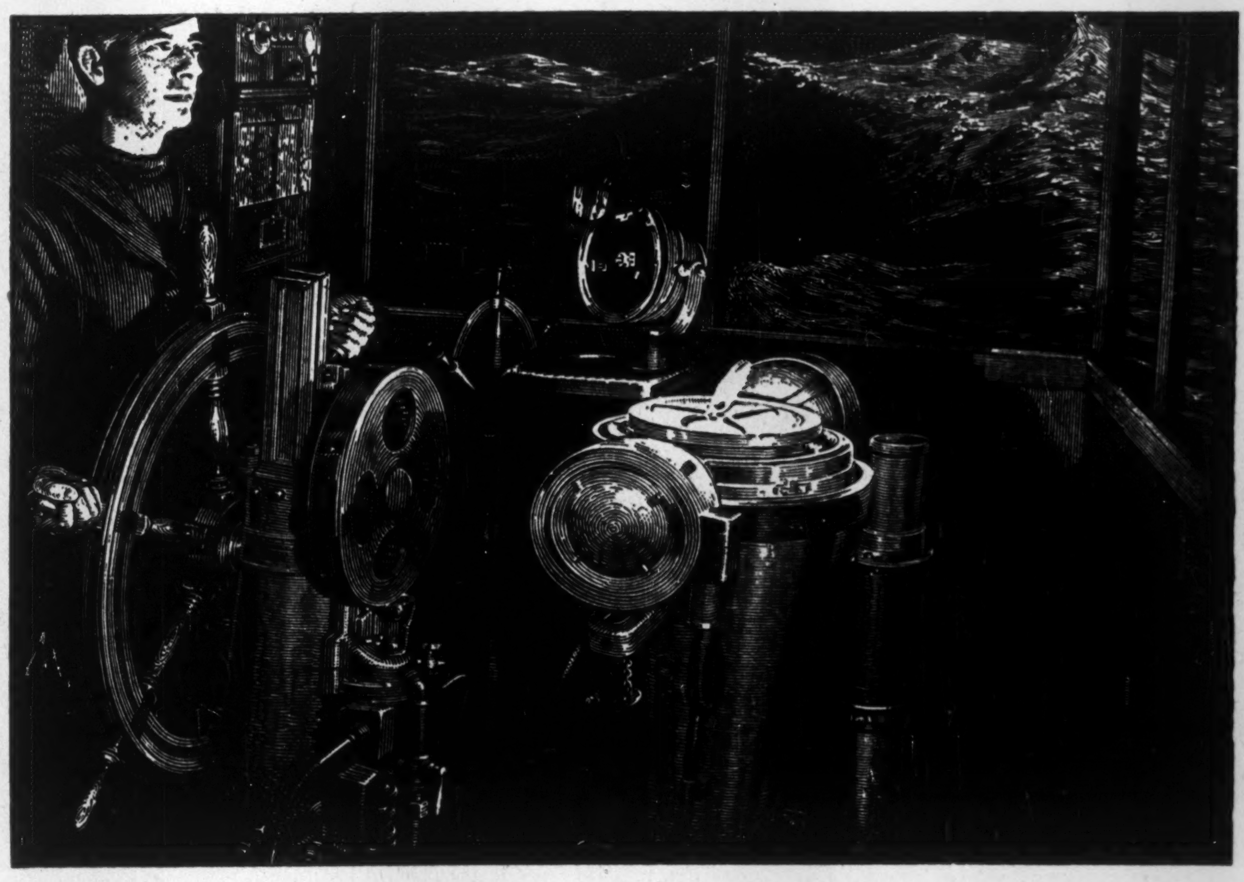
MONTREAL (Staff)—G. Gordon Gale, president of Gatineau Power Co., reported to a special meeting of shareholders recently that $64.5 millions of the company's proposed $71.5 million refunding issue would be sold on a competitive bid basis. This comprises $45 millions of U. S. pay, 1st mortgage series "C" bonds due 1970; $10 millions of Canadian pay 1st mortgage series "D" bonds, and $9.5 millions S. F. debentures payable in U. S. funds.

This will be, it is understood, the first time that competitive bidding has been applied to Canadian corporate finance although competitive bidding "behind the scenes" applies to the bulk of new corporate financing in Canada today. Only portion of the new refunding issue which will be sold privately will be the $7 millions of 3% Canadian pay debentures.

Shareholders approved by-laws providing for issue of $9.5 millions of U. S. pay debentures and $7 millions of Canadian pay debentures.

BUCKERFIELD'S LTD., Vancouver, B.C., has purchased the Inland Flour Mills plant at Armstrong, B.C. and will take over operations July 1 under present management.

The plant, which has a capacity for 20,000 bushels of grain, has been in operation for 19 years. Buckerfield's Ltd., one of the largest feed firms on the coast, operates flour and feed mills, also dehydrating plants.



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Copper and its alloys possess other basic qualities, too—toughness combined with workability, ductility and high thermal conductivity—properties vitally valuable to industry.

That's why many of the new and improved products now available utilize copper, brass or bronze. And Anaconda, the company whose name is most closely identified with these many-purpose metals, has the experience and the facilities to make them available for use in the multitude of useful things that help contribute to our high standard of living.

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Louis Lang Named Director of CPR

MONTREAL — Louis La Course Lang, of Galt, Ont., president of Lang Tanning Co. of Kitchener, Ont., and of Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Waterloo, Ont., has been appointed a director of Canadian Pacific Railway Co. succeeding the late S. G. Blaylock, of Trail, B.C.

At the same meeting George W. Spinney, C.M.G., president of the Bank of Montreal and a director of the Canadian Pacific since February, 1944, was appointed a member of the executive committee of the Canadian Pacific board of directors to replace the late Morris W. Wilson.

Mr. Lang is a former president and one of the founders of Canadian Finance Corp. which has been active in the Prairie Provinces. A former president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, he is a director of numerous industrial and financial institutions.

MARITIME TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CO. will redeem on July 1 its $1.5 million 4½% refunding and general mortgage bonds series "B" due Jan. 1, 1966.

NEW ISSUE

$7,500,000
Province of New Brunswick
2¾% Sinking Fund Debentures

To be dated June 15, 1946 — To mature June 15, 1966

Principal and half-yearly interest (June 15 and December 15) payable in lawful money of Canada in the Cities of Halifax, Charlottetown, Saint John, Fredericton, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary or Vancouver, at the option of the holder. The debentures of this issue are non-callable prior to maturity. Coupon debentures in denominations of $1,000 and $500 with provisions for registration as to principal.

The authorizing Order-in-Council will provide for an annual sinking fund of a sum equal to 1% of the principal amount of this issue.

Legal Opinion: Messrs. Daly, Thistle, Judson & McTaggart.

In the opinion of Counsel, these debentures will be legal, valid and binding direct and general obligations of the Province of New Brunswick and will be chargeable, principal and interest, on The Consolidated Revenue Fund of New Brunswick. The debentures will be exempt from taxation imposed in New Brunswick for all Provincial, Civic, Municipal and School purposes except Succession Duties.

Descriptive Circular available upon request.

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Subscriptions will be received subject to rejection or allotment in whole or in part and the right is reserved to close the Subscription Books at any time without notice.

We offer these Debentures, as principals, if, as and when issued and accepted by us, subject to the approval of Counsel. It is expected that Debentures in Interim form, exchangeable for Definitive Debentures when available, will be ready for delivery on or about June 25, 1946.

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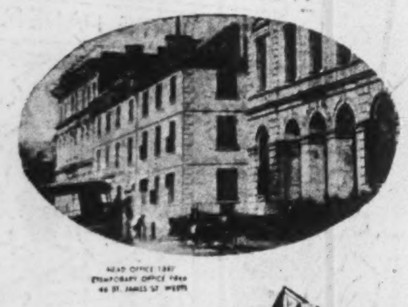
A. E. Ames & Co. Limited
Eastern Securities Company Limited
T. M. Bell & Company Limited
Bell, Gouinlock & Co. Limited
McLeod, Young, Weir & Company Limited
Mills, Spence & Co. Limited
Cochran Murray & Co. Limited
F. J. Brennan & Company Limited

The statements contained herein are based upon information obtained from official sources, but are in no event to be construed as representations by us.

June, 14, 1946.

1846



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1946

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The Provincial Roundup

Drew Would Reopen Reconfederation Doors

Dominion-provincial negotiations, like a drowning man, appeared to be coming up for the third time. Ontario's Premier George Alexander Drew threw out a lifeline in the neighboring Province of Manitoba, with whose Premier Stuart Garson, he seldom sees eye to eye. Drew insisted a Dominion-Provincial agreement not only could, but must, be salvaged; announced a special session of the Ontario legislature for the autumn; endorsed "the combined federal system of government." That system, he said "should be based on the well-established principle that there should be a strong National Government dealing with national and external affairs, while strong Provincial Governments deal directly with local affairs. That calls for a definite allocation of taxing powers which make it possible to carry out those responsibilities."

• • •

Prince Edward Is

Indian Gift

Charlottetown found it could have another housing development, if it wanted one. Representatives of Housing Enterprises Ltd. reported they will build one or more 50-unit apartments at an early date. If built on land owned or purchased by the city, the projects will revert to the city at the end of a 50-year period. Meanwhile, Housing Enterprises would operate the units with a profit limit of 5% on investment. Rentals would be from $25 to $45 a month. The council prepared to speed the plan, in the hope that it will replace its own Maple Hills Development at the local airport which the Department of Transport, in Indian-giver fashion, turned over to the city for housing and now wants back by Sept. 15.

• • •

Nova Scotia

Quero Banks Safe

Intervention by the Federal External Affairs Department, was credited with ending invasion of the Quero fishing banks, off Sable Island. Local fishermen had complained of damage done to their schooners by foreign trawlers, chiefly Portuguese. Federal Fisheries Department said the waters involved were international, hence beyond its jurisdiction. External Affairs reportedly went to bat, and "made representations" which brought results.

Relief for Halifax's "grim" housing situation was seen with completion of agreements to take over South and New Wellington barracks (expected to provide 140 three-or four-room apartments).

Launching itself on the postwar expansion path, Halifax submitted a $4¾ millions budget for capital expenditures over five years, to provincial authorities for approval; forecast further spending after 1950. City school board set its construction budget at $6 millions, over 15 years. Civic finance committee suggested two methods of financing: (1) pay-as-you-go, through increased taxes; (2) debenture issues, using a civic postwar fund of $748,140 to cover interest payments on the first borrowings.

Barrels, both scarce and costly (80 cents for the split-hoop variety, 87 for flat hoops), appeared on the way out in the Annapolis Valley. As an alternative, the Apple Marketing Board ordered 300,000 wooden boxes; had to place half the total order in Quebec.

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New Brunswick

Ending Church Deficit

Canada's United Church hopes to liquidate, by 1950, the deficit acquired in depression days, Church Treasurer V. T. Mooney told the Maritime Conference, in Sackville. Book Steward (Rev.) C. H. Dickenson reported encouragement given to Canadian writers; hoped to see current literature lifted from "the trough of unlovely realism."

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Quebec

Clothiers' Turn Now

Turning from meat to textiles in the black market field, RCMP seized clothing valued at over $30,000; arrested two men on charges of evading price ceilings, forecast further arrests.

Montreal mourned the death of one of her most colorful political figures, Mederic Martin, 77, 10 years mayor, 11 years MP, 27 years a Legislative Councillor. A cigar-maker by trade, he presented samples of his own handiwork to "my friend the Prince (of Wales)" in 1919.

• • •

Ontario

Union Pros and Cons

Church union and liquor questions were to the fore as theological bodies met in Toronto and Peterborough. United Church of Canada and Church of England of Canada planned to allow "mutually acceptable" clergy to serve isolated congregations of both denominations, but stressed even this might not materialize for three years. Ontario and Quebec Baptist convention heard President R. J. McCracken (newly named to Riverside Church, New York) plead for increased co-operation: "Churches look for unity among nations; yet they set a poor example." Presbyterian General Assembly declared itself "not contemplating, not prepared to contemplate, union with the Church of England; but agreed to hear "any future overtures.".

United Church (Toronto Conference) urged members to aid liquor law enforcement "by sending confidential information re violations, to the Ontario Temperance Federation;" reiterated "its absolute stand for prohibition," but took an "interim stand" that liquor sale in Government stores was "the least harmful present method of distribution." Toronto Anglican Synod deferred voting on a declaration that "taking a drink is not a sin."

Presbyterian General Assembly endorsed total abstinence; vetoed by a narrow margin, a proposed declaration; "there is nothing incompatible with Christian faith and obedience, in proper and temperate use of alcohol." Assembly also censured recent solemnization of a marriage ceremony in a Calgary boxing ring.

Farmers must have their cost of production and a reasonable margin of profit, or they will go out of business, insisted Agriculture Minister Thomas Laird Kennedy (one himself). Predicting "the greatest all-round crop in the province's history" —conditional on favorable weather —he foresaw still higher production costs: "If we have to depend on our farmers to produce our essential food, the consuming public will have to pay a price that will enable farmers to earn a decent living."

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Manitoba

Coalition Continues

Progressive Conservatives stood firm (but not so firmly as forecast) for continued provincial coalition. Insurrection flared unexpectedly, in the form of a boom for John McDowell, fledgling MPP for Iberville, to succeed Public Works Minister Errick Willis as provincial party leader. Willis, endorsing Coalition at least until storms of the Dominion-provincial conference had been weathered (we should have to bear criticism for withdrawal at such a critical period") was declared upheld by "a huge majority" (unofficial sources said the vote was 212-97).

Simultaneously, the province heard, and heard discounted rumors that Premier Stuart Garson had been invited to join the Federal Cabinet and to run in Portage la Prairie, a seat vacant through the death of Harry Leader, Liberal, Consensus: "No."

To iron out inequalities in municipal assessments, the province planned to take over the job, appointing provincial assessors, and establishing 10 assessment areas, eight rural and two urban. For the present, at least, all cities, and all towns with 2,000 population, will be excluded. Of 170 Manitoba municipalities, only four or five are reported in financial difficulties; most have cash surpluses or reserves.

The Province's Rural Rehabilitation Commission, child of the depression of the '30's, folded up after 14 years' operation (after establishing 1,677 relief-receiving families on farm lands; total expenditure approximately $3 millions). City of Winnipeg planned to launch a similar municipal program.

• • •

Saskatchewan

Douglas Unembarrassed

Another echo from the past of the Adult Education Branch, failed to redden Government faces conspicuously. Premier Thomas Clement Douglas and Education Minister Woodrow Stanley Lloyd denied charges that a booklet "Atomic Future" issued by the branch, contained Communist propaganda. Dyson Carter, Winnipeg, author of the booklet, recently proclaimed himself a Communist; pledged himself "to do everything possible to explain to my CCF friends, what real socialism means for Canada;" saw the CCF branch of socialism "only strengthening the people's enemies."

Douglas insisted "Atomic Future" was a scientific treatise, on which Carter's political views had no bearing. Said Lloyd: "The Department of Education will continue to place education before narrow political consideration."

Critics of the booklet quoted Carter's foreword: "Those who possess great wealth today have one thought about atomic power . . . will it make more profits?"

The Government welcomed postponement to October, of the test of its Farm Security Act before the Supreme Court of Canada (applied for by the Dominion Government, hearing had originally been scheduled for June 24). Said Attorney-General John W. Corman:

"We were able to convince not only the court but some interests opposed to us that the short time allowed was not in the interests of justice or of a fair hearing. Naturally we are gratified. Win, lose or draw, all we ask is that the Dominion Government permit us an opportunity of getting our case properly before the court. We were being denied that under the first order."

The province named Dr. W. A. Clemens, University of British Columbia, to head a royal commission studying production, processing and marketing of fish. Two of the other four members are officials of the Government fish business.

• • •

Alberta

CCF Pledges Aid

The province found an unexpected ally in its drive to have Social Credit validated in the courts. Saskatchewan's CCF Government announced it would support the court test. Said Attorney-General John W. Corman: "We (the Saskatchewan Government) do not agree with the method by which the Bill of Rights Act seeks to achieve its objectives, but we will defend the rights of the people of any province, to run their own business within the limitations of the British North America Act."

Edmonton turned thumbs down on a commissioners' recommendation for a 40-hour week for civic employees, effective next April; compromised on a 44-hour week effective next month (estimated to add $41,000 yearly to civic costs).

• • •

British Columbia

Senator Hart?

As Progressive Conservatives convened in Vancouver, the province heard rumors of a possible dissolution of the Coalition (formed in 1941). One story slated Premier John Hart, 67, for a Senate seat; another, for the Canadian High Commissionership in his native Ireland. As his succesor in the Liberal leadership, betting favored former Rhodes Scholar James Sinclair, 38, Scottish-born MP for Vancouver North since 1940; until recently in the RCAF.

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$500,000

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(Incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario)

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Common Shares (No Par Value)	100,000 Shares	100,000 Shares

Transfer Agent and Registrar: Montreal Trust Company, Toronto

The proceeds of this issue will be applied in part on account of the balance of the purchase price of the Hamilton, Ontario, plant and equipment formerly operated by Fowler's Canadian Co. Limited, a division of Armour and Company; the remainder being available to the company as working capital. The company has purchased and will operate the businesses formerly known as Essex Packing Company Limited, Windsor, Ont., Merritton-Essex Packing Company Limited, Merritton, Ont., and Sales Packing Company, Woodstock, Ont.

We offer as principals these First Preference Shares if, as and when issued and accepted by us, subject to the approval of legal details by our counsel, A. H. Murphy, K.C., London, Ontario, also counsel for the Company.

The right is reserved to reject any application or to allot a smaller number of shares than that applied for.

PRICE: $50.00 Per Share

(Carrying a bonus of One Share (No Par Value) Common Stock with each Two Preference Shares subscribed and allotted.)

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Judgments Explained On Brokerage Licenses

Herewith are the written statements of the new Ontario Securities Commission, giving reasons for cancellation or suspension of certain brokerage firm registrations.

Ernest Brown

This is an appeal from the ruling of the registrar refusing to renew Ernest Brown's registration as a broker for the current fiscal year.

Mr. Brown trades extensively on his own account and over a period of years has worked himself into a fairly comfortable financial position. He makes a livelihood not as a broker but by selling his own securities to the uninformed at a price to insure a profit regardless of the market price. It is, in fact, apparent that his activities as a broker are only incidental to his major operation of trading on his own account. Although we have previously indicated that we consider the sale of securities a full-time vocation and that we will discourage any tendency to treat it as a sideline, we could not fairly take objection to his dabbling in the brokerage business, if his business is conducted along proper lines.

The substantial complaints against him are that he took exorbitant commissions or profits. The complaint in one case for instance, is that he took a profit of 45 points above the market price, and in another instance $543 in selling 52 shares of Brown preferred at $1,765 when the market was $1,222. We take it from the broker's explanation that these and other like complaints are substantially correct, his explanation being that his actual profit was not excessive, having regard to the price at which he acquired the securities in question. In other words, Mr. Brown's very simple mode of operating is that a broker, when acting as a principal, never takes a loss.

He has one conviction under the act, which he did not disclose in making his current application. We consider the number of complaints are comparatively large in view of his limited operations. The main objection is, of course, his practice of unloading securities he has acquired at a profit to him and a loss to his customer. It is a practice he has followed for many years and he is not likely to abandon it entirely.

It is no real hardship to him to have his registration cancelled, and it should be cancelled in order to protect persons who purchase securities without checking the market price on what they are buying.

(Up to June 18 no appeal had been filed with the courts.)

G. F. Cockburn & Co. Frank E. Hindson & Co.

The above-named brokers appealed to the full commission from the decision of the chairman cancelling their respective registrations.

Mr. Cockburn's explanation was not convincing. It savored too much of the common practice of shifting the blame to some one else. His further evidence offering more detail in certain important respects, coupled with facts showing a favorable background of several years business conducted along proper lines, makes it possible for us to accept his explanation that he was innocent of any intention of disregarding the provisions of the act. His registration will accordingly be suspended until June 1, when it may be restored upon application being made.

(Application has since been made, The Financial Post is informed.)

In the case of Hindson and Co., the circular in question is most objectionable, containing for the most part grossly exaggerated expressions of opinion, which if permitted to be circulated, would bring discredit both to the brokerage business and mining. The circular invited drastic action and examination of Mr. Hindson in the first instance did little toward lessening the apparent gravity of the offense. We were all, however, favorably impressed by Mr. Hindson during the further hearing and consequently amazed that he should have lent his name to such a document. Our favorable impression was somewhat offset by indications that he is not a free agent, that his business may be controlled and his policy directed by others. However, that aspect has not been fully canvassed. Correspondence between Mr. Hindson and his customers or prospective customers speaks highly of his business methods, containing warnings that the issue in question is highly speculative and other sage advice. In short, the highly colored circular does not appear to fully reflect his business methods, nor to be consistent with his general policy. We are inclined to give him the benefit of the doubt, in view of his lack of experience. An experienced broker should not expect the same consideration. The registration accordingly will be suspended until June 1 when it may be restored upon application being made.

(This application has now been made.)

Wm. J. Morrison

The Registrar refused a Syndicate Agreement tendered for filing by Mr. Morrison, who appealed the ruling to the full commission.

The most charitable view we may take of Morrison, respecting his conduct in the direction of his last venture recorded on the files of the Commission, is that he lacks the essential qualifications called for in management of a mining syndicate. We propose to approach the question solely from this point of view, without reference to isolated complaints regarding his conduct. In our view a syndicate manager is a combination of a salesman, broker and manager, inasmuch as he sells syndicate units to the public, after which he functions in the capacity of broker in being responsible for the terms and the conditions of the purchase being carried out and accounting for the funds so invested. Lastly, he is responsible for the judicious expenditure of the funds in the exploration of the potential possibilities of the property in question.

In May, 1936, Morrison entered into an agreement with Vermilion Lake Gold Mines Limited, whereby the Company placed certain mining claims in his name, subject to certain conditions and trusts. Morrison added other claims to this group, presumably his own and proceeded to sell units or shares in an organization variously known as the Morrison Mining Co., or The Morrison Mining Syndicate, without filing a form of agreement with the commission.

He also incorporated a company called Vermor Gold Mines Limited, for development of these combined mining claims, and qualified the issue with the commission without disclosing the substantial interest of the Vermilion Mining Co. The commission was then unwittingly a party to perpetrating a fraud. When the true facts were known, the qualification of Vermor was cancelled and Morrison was enjoined from any further activities. There are indications, but the evidence is not conclusive, that he continued to sell Morrison units for participation in the Vermor undertaking.

Morrison raised $8,810 by sale of Morrison shares or units, and only $4,530 was deposited in the syndicate bank account. Besides being totally unable to account for the amount not deposited, he is unable to account satisfactorily for the amount deposited according to the ordinary standards of accounting under such circumstances. There are definite charges that little was actually spent on the property, and the charges have not been met.

The result is that a complete record of Morrison's operations fully demonstrate that he failed in every essential having regard to the requirements of a syndicate manager. We are content to take a negative view, namely, that Morrison lacks the capacity for the work he seeks to undertake. His intentions, over all, may have been good. If that is the case, he showed a complete lack of understanding. There is this, however, to be said to his credit, he did not sell the aged and infirm, which has prompted us to take a charitable view of what otherwise could readily be considered a premeditated fraud. Whatever his intention may have been, it is apparent that he is not qualified to act in the capacity of a syndicate manager. The appeal from the Registrar will be dismissed.

(No appeal had been filed with the courts up to June 18.)

Rolac Mines Ltd. (Robert E. Cleaver)

This is an appeal from the decision of the registrar refusing registration of the above-named company as a security issuer.

When a company obtains registration as a security issuer its officers automatically obtain the right to sell its stock to the public. On the material before us it would appear that the registrar decided not to grant the registration because it would give Robert E. Cleaver as president, the right to sell. The registrar did not feel justified, on Mr. Cleaver's record, to indirectly confer a right on Mr. Cleaver which would be denied him if he applied for registration as a broker.

We have reviewed Mr. Cleaver's record and have heard his explanations. He has been in the mining promoting business for a long time in both Quebec and Ontario. We shall not go into details but the evidence has convinced us that the decision of the registrar must be upheld.

(Up to June 18 no appeal had been filed with the courts against this decision.)

James Ross

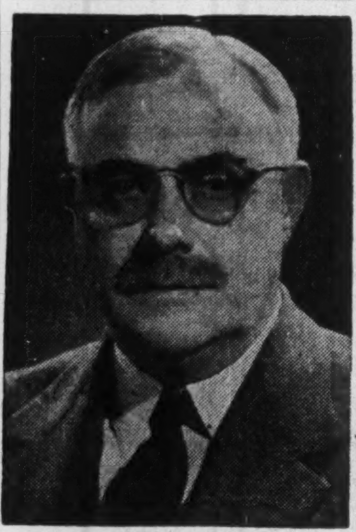
This is an appeal to the Commission by the above-named salesman from a ruling by the registrar, refusing his transfer from one brokerage house to another, and cancelling his resignation with the Commission. The appellant has a long record of transactions in selling securities to the public, which former commissions have required him to reverse and make restitution. At least one of these transactions occurred before Nov., 1936, when the appellant, then in Montreal, largely because of a threatened prosecution in Ontario, wrote the commissioner a letter full of promises to comply with the Securities Act if his registration was restored. During this very period when in Montreal, he appears to have been convicted and fined for selling securities without a license contrary to the laws of Quebec. On March 2, 1937, his registration was restored largely on his own representations and promises to the Commission.

However, after his restoration to good standing he continued to get into trouble because of his selling methods and more than once was compelled to make restitution. There is little doubt that he had no scruples about aggressively selling highly speculative stocks to people who, because of age or other conditions, he must have known could not afford to speculate. In one such case, the customer was completely wiped out and after the event he gave her a gratuity of some $500.

The appellant was able to produce a great number of character testimonials at the hearing. We prefer to consider the case on the facts. The only comment we have to make on the testimonials is that they appear to be as reckless as they are effusive.

On the record we are all of the opinion that there is little chance of the appellant discontinuing his overreaching methods of salesmanship if granted registration. Accordingly, the ruling of the registrar must be upheld.

(No appeal had been filed with the courts up to June 18.)



Mr. R. S. Griffith of Montreal, has been appointed Vice-President and General Manager of Brown, Boveri (Canada) Limited. The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Brown, Boveri & Company Limited, Baden, Switzerland, and was formerly known in Canada as Swiss Electric Company of Canada Limited. Western Canada representatives of the Canadian organization are Power & Mine Supply Company Limited, Winnipeg; R. L. Brews & Son, Calgary; Gordon Russell Limited, Vancouver.

Polymer Corp. Gets Contract With Monsanto (Canada) Ltd.

An agreement has been reached between Polymer Corp., Sarnia, and Morsanto (Canada) Ltd., Montreal, for the purchase by Monsanto of a minimum of six million pounds a year of styrene monomer, J. R. Nicholson, managing director of Polymer Corp., has announced. This new agreement doubles Polymer sales of styrene monomer, and is the second signed within the past year, it is reported.

(Styrene monomer is the raw material from which polystyrene is made. Polystyrene is a thermo plastic moulding material useful for manufacturing hundreds of household, office and factory articles).

The first agreement was completed last year with Dow Chemical of Canada Ltd. which will turn out a plastic molding material. Under the agreement, Polymer will supply Dow with about 500,000 lb. a month of styrene monomer, plus steam and power required for the $1 million plant Dow is now constructing south of the Polymer property, it is reported.

Under the new Monsanto agreement, 500,000 lb. a month will be shipped to a new plant the Monsanto company is now constructing at Lasalle, P.Q., a suburb of Montreal, it is stated. This plant is expected to be completed before the end of 1946 but Monsanto will begin buying the styrene monomer earlier with first shipments to begin in August.

Monsanto's product will be sold under the trade name of "Lustron." It will be available in clear crystal form, and in a wide range of transparent and opaque colors, Vice-president J. E. Ryan has told Polymer Corp. Sales will be made within Canada and to foreign countries.

Dow polystyrene will be sold under the name of "Styron." It will be sold in granular form and in correspondingly wide variety of colors both in Canada and for export.

Ontario Municipal Statistics Shows 10% Debt Cut in 1944

A reduction of $23,584,177 in net debt and of $28,776,841, or 10.2% in the gross debenture debt of Ontario municipalities during 1944 is shown by the Annual Report of Municipal Statistics for 1944 issued by the Ontario Department of Municipal Affairs. This debt reduction was a feature of the year's operations and was not equalled by any other province of the Dominion either on a percentage basis or a dollar volume, the report states. Net debenture debt at Dec. 31, 1944, amounted to $211,153,875, or $58,98 per capita as compared with $65.56 per capita at the end of 1943.

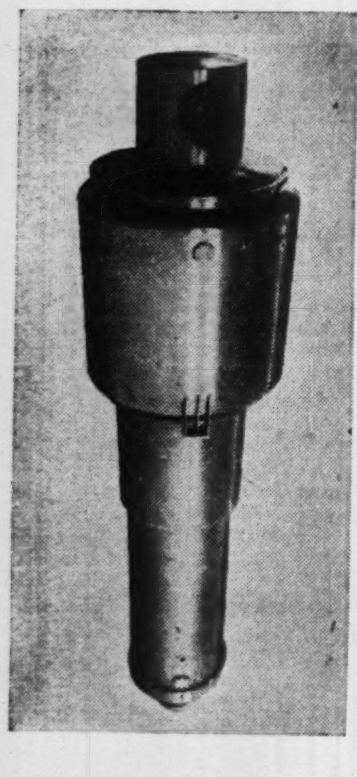
Total tax collections in 1944 of $114,435,002 represented 103.1% of the 1944 levy (102.5% in 1943). Current tax collections represented 93.3% of the 1944 levy, the highest percentage of current collections recorded to date.

Arrears of taxes amounted to $13,977,678, or $3.90 per capita, the lowest amount on record. It is believed that arrears will soon be principally those of the current levy, the report states. Properties acquired for taxes have increased from $12,872,522 in 1943 to $13,422,460 in 1944.

Ontario municipalities have set aside $1,431,320 postwar reserve amounts and $19,756,970 in other reserve amounts for such items as properties acquired for taxes and contingency reserve. These are in addition to $5,362,961 tax reserves.

Form and extent of the 1944 report has been increased from that of previous years. Summarized current balance sheets and revenue and expenditure accounts are presented for all municipalities.

INTERNATIONAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC SYSTEM consolidated income statement for the first quarter of 1946 shows net income of $727,930 compared with a loss of $101,495 for the corresponding 1945 period. The increase in income is attributed to reductions of $734,899 in provisions for income and excess profits taxes and from increases in total revenues of $565,842, offset by increases totalling $471,316 in operating expenses, depreciation charges and other deductions.



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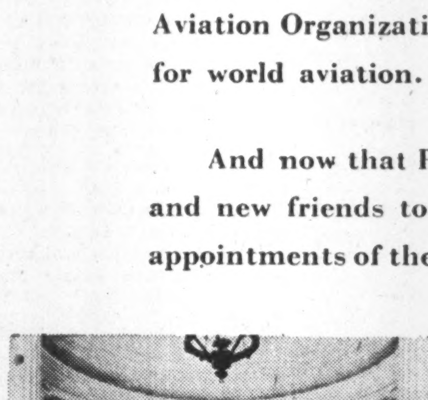
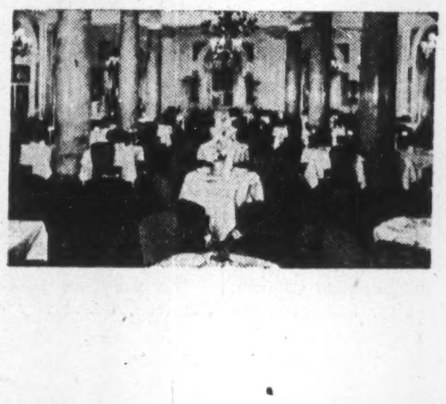
And now that PICAO has adjourned, we want our old friends and new friends to know that the convenient facilities and fine appointments of the WINDSOR HOTEL are again at their disposal.





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ON DOMINION SQUARE — MONTREAL

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270,000 h.p. Hydro Power *Installed capacity.*

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WHAT'S NEW IN BUSINESS

Manufacturers of products that are either completely new or are being made in Canada for the first time are invited to contribute to this column. Describe the product, state its purpose, outline in what respects it is new, and indicate its significance to its field.

Midland Shop's Promotion

Edwards Specialty Shop, Midland, Ont., has hit upon a novel promotion plan tying in with community development. The store has retained a photographer to cover each major Midland industry, "shooting" a picture story from start to finish and featuring plant personnel. The photographs are then mounted for window display use. First industrial salute was to the C.N.R. and its employees, timed to coincide with the opening of the town's new streamlined railway station.

* * *

An Acoustic Plaster

Zonolite Acoustical Plastic, a plaster which can be applied to ceiling or wall area in two ¼-in. coats, 24 hours apart, achieves a noise reduction factor of .65 even after application of four coats of casein-base paint, according to the United States Bureau of Standards. Retail price of the new plaster is $225 per ton f.o.b Winnipeg, Calgary or Vancouver. Coverage obtained is, at ½-in. thickness, about 320 sq. yds. per ton, according to the Canadian manufacturer and distributor.

* * *

Nylon Tennis Racquets

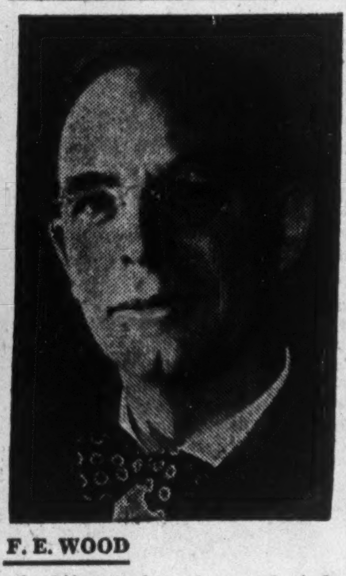
Gut is no longer supreme on the tennis court. Nylon-strung racquets are said to have the advantage of being completely waterproof, and to equal best quality gut in resilience and wearing qualities. First showing of the nylon racquet was at New York's Exhibition of the Plastic Industries.

* * *

Hydraulic Legs

Still in early experimental stages is an artificial leg with hydraulic mechanism to help reproduce normal leg action. Invented in Germany, the leg has piston and cylinder contained in the calf, piston shafts connecting with ankle and knee. A waist belt with small rubber bladder provides for locking the knee in position, say for walking upstairs, by a slight expansion of waist muscles. In ordinary walking on the level, hydraulic action is automatic.

* * *



F. E. WOOD

of Ottawa, has been elected President of the Ontario Society of Industrial and Cost Accountants.

Speeds Lumber Seasoning

A South Carolina wood preserving company announces success in overnight seasoning of wood by vapor drying. After six years' research the method evolved dried railroad ties in 12 hours, reducing moisture content from 80% to 30%. The process exposes green or partly seasoned wood to inert organic vapor raised to high temperatures in a closed chamber. The vapor provides a neutral atmosphere which permits heating the wood without charring. The process is said to reduce checking; to remove resins which might spoil paint coatings; to reduce the strength only slightly in comparison with green wood.

* * *

Borkland Plastic Process

Somerville Ltd., London, Ont., has obtained Canadian rights for the Borkland patent plastic-forming process for deep drawing of intricate shapes from light or heavy-weight plastic materials. Big advantage claimed, is the relatively low cost of dies, even for large formings. Somerville plans to use the process first in manufacturing custom-made plastic packaging and displays for the Canadian market.

* * *

Dial an Advertising Name

Four concentric discs, "name makers," are a feature of a new book for the advertising businessman published in England. "Trade Names, a Guide to their Invention, Protection and Use" is written by A. H. Cousins and H. E. Wadworth, published by Harlequin Press Co., London. First of the name-maker discs yields words like "Kodak", alternating consonants and vowels; second produces words like "Sanka"; No. 3 puts together one syllable words of three to six letters such as "Kraft"; No. 4 creates words with strong or soft endings such as "ora", "ola", "aire", "ita", "ized", and "ex".

* * *

Safer Portable Boat

A new rubber boat which can be taken out of its 32 in. by 14 in. carrying case (weight 37 lb.) and inflated to 8 ft. 4 in. by 4 ft. 2 in. in 10 minutes by one person, is announced by United States Rubber Co. Structure is of heavy duck coated on both sides with synthetic rubber. If either of its two airtight compartments is punctured, the other will keep it afloat. With two rigid seats, easily removable and properly located for rowing, it is said to accommodate four passengers in comfort.

* * *

Staging Its Sales

Columbus (Ohio) Auditorium became a retail annex when F. & R. Lazarus & Co. ran short of floor space, bought the adjoining, 20-year-old showplace. Featuring housewares and appliances, exhibits of model kitchens were spotlighted on the stage, the balcony became a warehouse, scenery storage rooms were converted into a home service department, with space available for small clubs and organizations. Cost was $325,000.

* * *

Telling Where You Are

A new aircraft position indicator, fitted to the passenger compartment wall, has a model airplane travelling the plane's own course over a strip map of the route to let air travellers know where they are minute by minute. Run by clockwork, the model plane is set at take-off, timed to the known air speed. The model has a range from 100 to 400 m.p.h. Inventor is Wing Cmdr. C. Hole, RAF; manufacturer, Redwing Ltd., Croydon, England.

* * *

Fluorescent Light Control

Shades of fluorescent lighting tubes chosen for illumination in home or office can now be standardized with extreme accuracy, by a new photo-electric colorimeter produced by Canadian General Electric. Electronic eye is also seen as a means of assuring standard degree and shade of illumination for television screens of the future. A series of color filters tells automatically the amount of red, blue, green, etc., light radiating from a given light source, and so analyzes the shade far more accurately than any human eye could.

* * *

Collapse-proof Tubing

Neither plus nor minus pressures will collapse a new plastic tubing developed by Warner Brothers Co. in the U. S. It is retractable to about one eighth its extended length for portable or semipermanent ventilation or any handling of air, gases, or light solids. A spring steel helix core keeps it in shape. Inside surface is free of wire ridges, and sharp bends can be made with only a slight reduction in air flow and without special elbows or fittings.

A. V. Roe (Canada) Will Manufacture Jet Fighter Here

A. V. Roe (Canada) Ltd. will commence design of a new jet propelled fighter aircraft at its Malton airport plant within a few weeks, W. G. Carter, designer of the record-breaking Gloster "Meteor" has announced. The new fighter will be designed specifically for the RCAF.

Canada is fortunate in entering the aircraft design field at the beginning of the jet propulsion era, Mr. Carter said, predicting she will profit from the advanced stage of development reached in England and elsewhere. The jet fighters which will eventually be produced at Malton will be superior even to the present world's record holder.

The big complicated piston engine has reached its limitations, the world-famous designer stated. Now Canada has laid plans to get in "on the ground floor" in the design and manufacturing of the jet fighters.

The "Meteor" Mr. Carter said, averaged 609 m.p.h. on its record flight. Though it had reached 85% of the speed of sound, it is possible to get still more out of the plane, he believed.

Plans are now being rounded out in Britain whereby jet-propelled transport aircraft may be applied to heavy and civilian aviation, but transatlantic flights were still "in the distant future" the designer said.

Some 800 employees are at present working at the old Victory Aircraft plant, now operated by the English company, in the production of Tudor transports, and in maintenance and overhauling of transatlantic Lancasters.

COMPANY REPORTS

SILKNIT LTD. 1945 retained net profit was up narrowly. Increased provision for income tax, however, substantially offset increase in net revenue. Net profits of the English and Australian subsidiaries showed an improvement but earnings of the Canadian companies, after providing for income and excess profits taxes, were down. Decrease in earnings after taxes is accounted for principally by The Excess Profits Tax Act under which the company's standard profit had to be adjusted downward, the report states.

CONSOL. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1945	§1944
Net revenue	$794,584	$657,451
Less: Deprec.	86,919	97,390
Mortgage int.	19,968	1,557
Inc. tax res.*	555,861	436,255
Inc. rts. res.	17,867	10,041
Inc. rts. int.	6,020	6,893
Net profit	108,149	105,315
Less dividends:		
Australian Co. pf.	14,889	14,889
Silknit pref.	20,000	30,000
Surplus for year	73,260	60,426
*Incl. ref. EPT	79,700	64,000
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.†: Excl. ref. EPT	$11.69	$10.74
Incl. ref. EPT	19.66	17.14
Paid	2.00	3.00
Inc. rts.: Ex. ref. EPT	13.17	3.96
Incl. ref. EPT	26.41	13.25
Paid	1.00	1.00
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT	1.22	0.51
Incl. ref. EPT	2.55	2.11
None paid.		

†After deducting one year's pref. dividends of Australia Silknit Ltd. but before income rts. interest and s. f. reserve.

§Before giving effect to capital change given court approval Jan., 1945.

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1945	■1944
Cash & govt. bonds	$139,610	$181,822
Accts. rec.	606,293	430,377
Life ins. c. s. v.	126,498	120,918
Inventories	1,658,018	1,678,245
Total curr. assets	2,530,419	2,411,362
Invest. & adv. sub.	64,807	......
Eng. subsid. clm.	114,990	114,990
Misc. assets▲	301,591	235,235
Fixed assets*	712,223	724,522
Total assets	3,724,030	3,486,109
Bank loan	477,658	416,451
Accts., tax., etc., pay.	820,450	766,954
Total curr. liab.	1,298,108	1,183,405
Funded debt	389,600	400,000
Mtges. pay.	......	24,463
Pf. sh. Australian Co.	237,900	237,900
Australia Co. divd. res.	44,951	44,952
Inc. rts. res. & s. f.	23,919	18,798
Capital stock	700,425	700,425
Capital surplus	482,864	482,863
Earned surplus▲	546,263	393,303
▲Incl. ref. EPT	213,900	134,200
*After depr. of	1,195,136	1,137,974
Working capital	1,232,311	1,227,957

■After giving effect to capital change consummated in 1945.

MONETA PORCUPINE MINES working capital was almost $1,150,000 as at Mar. 31, 1946, taking investments at market value, and not including $441,100 invested in associated companies.

Active in the exploration field, the company examined 34 properties last year. In association with four other companies, Waller Red Lake Mines was formed. An interest has been taken with Mining Corp. of Canada on 88 claims along the Porcupine-Beattie break, and 36 claims purchased in the same area are to be prospected this summer. An interest has been acquired in Highland-Bell Ltd.

Several properties of promise are reported to have been secured by Leta Exploration in which Moneta Porcupine has a 50% interest.

Interests continue to be held in Goldhawk Porcupine Mines and Dominion Magnesium.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Mar. 31:	1946	1945
Invest. inc.	$32,825	$43,155
Add: Sundry inc.	4,644	4,078
Less: Expenses	41,651	30,471
Outside expl.	47,337	48,805
Net loss	51,519	32,043
Add: Dividends	50,877	50,877
Deficit for year	102,396	82,920
Earned per share	d$0.02	d$0.013
Paid	0.02	0.02

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Mar. 31:	1946	1945
Cash	$181,850	$304,559
Accts. rec.	1,379	8,081
Bonds & stocks*	838,857	1,072,760
Mat. & supplies	4,397	4,397
Total curr. assets	1,026,483	1,389,797
Prep. & def. chgs.	......	1,690
Inv. assoc. cos.	441,100	160,025
Properties	1,030,306	1,030,308
Plant & equip.▲	85,252	72,487
Total assets	2,583,141	2,654,305
Accts. & tax. pay.	4,705	764
Divds., etc., pay.	5,115	4,132
Total curr. liab.	9,820	4,896
Capital stock	1,686,969	1,686,969
Capital surplus	285,726	259,418
Earned surplus	600,626	703,022
▲After depr. of	355,592	355,592
*Market value	968,558	1,181,727
Working capital	1,016,663	1,384,901

T. G. BRIGHT & CO. retained net profit for the year ended March 31, 1946, was up 5.8%. Most urgent future problem is production. At present there appears little hope of any material increase of sugar allotment and until this is settled the first thought of directors must be the conservation of inventories rather than advancement of sales, President E. A. Thomas stated.

CONS. INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT

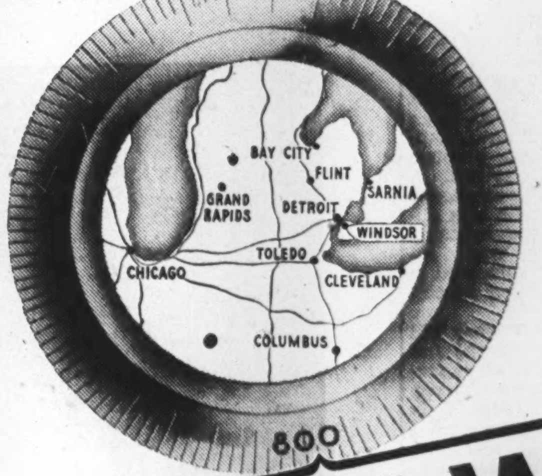
Years Ended Mar. 31!	1946	1945
Net earnings	$694,467	$581,614
Less: Depreciation	72,650	73,388
Inventory res.	110,900	67,500
Income taxes♦	335,230	302,508
Tax on shs. red.	29,356	......
Net profit	146,331	138,218
Less: Pref. divds.	12,844	44,349
Surplus for year	133,487	93,869
♦Incl. ref. EPT	24,383	31,400
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Excl. ref. EPT	‡	$18.83
Incl. ref. EPT	‡	23.11
Paid	$1.75	6.00
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT	1.33	0.94
Incl. ref. EPT	1.58	1.25
None paid.		

‡Redeemed June 15, 1945.

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Mar. 31:	1946	1945
Cash	$49,508	$73,213
Securities†	584,411	......
Accts. rec.	501,864	377,743
Inventories	1,588,767	1,261,482
Total curr. assets	2,724,550	1,712,438
Def. & prepd. chgs.▲	199,269	206,746
Fixed assets*	838,839	758,734
Total assets	3,762,658	2,677,918
Bank loans	702,320	......
Accts. & tax. pay.	370,762	370,017
Notes maturing	100,000	......
Total curr. liab.	1,173,082	370,017
Invent. res.	320,000	......
Notes payable	500,000	......
Conting. res.	189,200	183,013
Capital stock	500,000	1,233,900
Surplus▲	1,080,376	890,988
*After depr. of	674,038	629,050
▲Incl. ref. EPT	60,101	79,200
†Market val.	616,250	......
Working capital	1,551,468	1,342,421

FOR *Tourist Advertising* RESULTS



IT'S CKLW
800 ON THE DIAL

This summer, thousands of American tourists will enter Canada at Windsor, Ontario, the greatest Canadian port of entry from the United States. They will visit Canada's picturesque lakes, scenic playgrounds and busy cities. Every one is a potential customer for Canadian products during their stay.

On entering Canada, they will learn in Windsor, much about Canadian merchandise and summer resorts by listening to CKLW, the "Good Neighbor" Station 800 on the dial. That's why CKLW should be a MUST on your radio list. CKLW is a 5,000 watt station operating 22 hours daily.

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5000 WATTS — 800 KC, DAY AND NIGHT

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CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION
MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM
MEMBER OF CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

WARNING!

THE Canadian Underwriters' Association feel it necessary in the public interest to issue this WARNING.

The Insurance Companies, members of this Association report an ever increasing number of losses in which the Insured find themselves only partially indemnified. This they believe is largely due to the marked increases in the present day values of materials and cost of labour.

Unless insurance policies have been recently reviewed, and revised to cover these increases, risks are likely considerably underinsured.

The Canadian Underwriters' Association therefore wish to, as strongly as possible, draw this serious position to the public notice.

A. Leslie Ham
J. J. O'Brien

Managers of

CANADIAN UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION

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Going West? Take Great Northern's scenic ROUTE OF THE EMPIRE BUILDER one way—and travel the opposite direction through Canada.

The famous EMPIRE BUILDER leaves Chicago's Union Station daily at 11:15 pm C. S. T. and provides luxurious service to the Twin Cities, the Pacific Northwest and connects in Everett, Wash., for Vancouver, B. C.; to Victoria, B. C., via Seattle or Vancouver and connecting steamer.

Travelers to Winnipeg who are stopping over in Chicago can take the late afternoon streamliners to the Twin Cities. These fast trains connect with the Great Northern's Winnipeg Limited, leaving St. Paul at 8:00 pm. This popular train provides overnight service to Winnipeg and affords convenient connections for travel to Western Canada.

If traveling to the Pacific Coast, you can enjoy a thrilling stop-off in Glacier National Park, Montana. The EMPIRE BUILDER stops at both rail entrances to the Park—the American gateway to the Canadian Rockies. Glorious Glacier's hotels and chalets will be open from June 15 to September 15.

The EMPIRE BUILDER provides standard Pullmans, Tourist Sleeping Cars, Coaches—all air-conditioned.

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COMPANY REPORTS

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER CO. highlights of 1945 annual report were:

Gross earnings from operations up 11.6%.

Operating expenses up 26.89%.

Net profit up 0.69%.

Capital expenditures of $19,439,456 (average for last five years, $13,082,541).

Exchange rates remained stationary. Control of exchange through the Bank of Brazil continued in effect.

Wage rates have increased, ranging from 81% for the lowest paid group to 25% for the highest, based on wage rates effective at previous year-end. In spite of Government efforts to control living costs, price increases continue and until stability is reached, the wage problem cannot be considered settled. A central price control commission has been established, with this object in view. Meantime agitation continues for further wage increases. A bitter press campaign is also reported being waged against the company.

Rate increases in 1945 were $5.2 millions short of covering the full cost of wage increases. If other factors do not change, this deficiency should be somewhat reduced in 1946, with benefit of increased rates for a full year.

There was a further increase in sales of electric power and gas and in the number of telephones installed. In the Rio region, improved conditions made it possible to discontinue rationing of electric energy.

Number of passengers carried dropped 3.89%. With approval of the municipal authorities, long-established tramway fare zones were modified, resulting in a more uniform fare structure. While some additional buses came into operation, wartime wear and tear on all buses has been so great that less than half the pre-war fleet is in operation.

There were 15,009 additional telephone lines installed during 1945. The number of prospective subscribers awaiting connections increased from 38,699 to 64,298. Substantial orders for equipment have been placed in Brazil and abroad.

Combined output of gas in Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo and Santos, under continued rationing, rose 9.5%, but was still 6% less than in pre-rationing 1941.

CONSOLIDATED* INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1945	1944
Total subs. net inc.	$30,577,048	$31,129,633
Less: Deprec.	5,528,381	6,227,040
S.f. & other chgs.	764,118	742,251
Bond int.	1,455,845	1,483,700
Gen. amort. res.	700,000	700,000
Net rev. from subs.	22,128,704	21,976,642
Add: Other inc.	617,769	471,184
Less: Expenses†	533,957	513,608
Net profit	22,212,516	21,934,218
Less: Pref. divds.	21,479	21,479
Com. divds.	12,788,603	12,788,465
Surplus for year	9,402,434	9,124,274

*Excl. interco items.
†Incl. $300,000 amort.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:

	1945	1944
Pref.: Earned	$5,646.29	$5,575.55
Paid	6.00	6.00
Com.: Earned	3.16	3.12
Paid	2.00	2.00

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1945	1944
Cash & govt. bds.	$69,969,846	$64,327,590
Accts. rec.	10,942,227	5,650,059
Inventories	11,979,597	12,581,509
Total curr. assets	92,891,670	82,559,158
Sink. fd. inv.	3,928,040	3,674,229
Inv. in subsids.	32,101,166	31,620,890
Fixed: Prop.	327,314,912	311,566,844
Total assets	456,235,788	429,421,121
Accts. & tax. pay.	34,490,421	25,271,303
Credit balances	9,950,453	6,257,711
Total curr. liab.	44,440,874	31,529,014
Funded debt	26,454,054	27,224,542
Depreciation res.	104,771,762	101,601,641
Other reserves	53,200,653	51,099,913
Capital stock	179,751,630	179,751,630
Sub. shs. o/s	1,684,183	1,684,183
Surplus: Brazilian	45,932,622	36,530,188
Working capital	48,450,796	51,030,144

CANADIAN UTILITIES 1945 retained net profit was off narrowly, increased depreciation and tax provisions offsetting a moderate rise in net earnings. Gross revenue increased 8.4%. The sale of kw. hours at 40,995,570, was up 3,130,048 kw. hours. Customers increased 1,462 to 21,929.

As a result of capital reorganization the company netted, after all expenses, approximately $1.7 millions, to finance various capital expenditures. Current year's capital expenditures are estimated at $846,020.

Plans have already been made to add to the generating capacity of the two steam plants through installation of a 7,500 kw. unit at Prince Albert and also a 7,500 kw. unit at Drumheller.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1945	1944
Net earnings	$798,048	$760,736
Less: Deprec.	184,283	169,960
Int. on mun. debs.	......	44
Bond interest	125,317	126,488
Other interest	5,045	7,030
Exch. prem.	14,721	15,189
W/o bd. disc., etc.	7,989	3,762
Inc. tax res.‡	269,930	244,743
Net profit*	190,763	193,520
Less: Pref. divds.	70,000	70,000
Com. divds.	97,681	97,681
Surplus for year	23,082	25,839
‡Incl. refund. EPT	26,173	22,459

*Note: Co's. report incls. ref. EPT in net profit and surplus for year.

Times All Interest Earned:

	1945	1944
Before deprec.	5.50	5.11
After deprec.	4.23	3.97

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1945	1944
Cash & Dom. bonds	$319,013	$373,622
Accts. etc. rec.	169,810	169,238
Inventories	195,051	155,704
Total curr. assets	703,874	698,564
Misc. assets▲	124,626	134,036
Fixed assets	6,391,708	6,162,642
Intangibles	855,298	855,843
Total assets	8,075,506	7,851,085
Total curr. liab.	316,137	284,834
Consum. deps., etc.	143,848	131,475
Misc. res.	59,857	59,857
Deprec. res.	2,285,042	2,103,552
Funded debt	2,473,000	2,523,000
Capital stock	2,550,500	2,550,500
Capital surplus	30,897	30,897
Earned surplus▲	216,225	166,970
▲Incl. refund. EPT	72,365	46,192
Working capital	387,737	413,730

CANADIAN GENERAL SECURITIES LTD. 1945 net profit was up 71%. Revenue was $91,580 ($67,263 in 1944). Capital surplus carried forward at year end was $118,075.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1945	1944
Net income	$91,580	$67,263
Less: Expenses	35,027	34,354
Income tax	384	......
Net profit and surp.	56,169	32,909

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:

	1945	1944
Class A & B: Earned	2.13	1.25
Class C: Earned	nil	nil

None paid any class.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1945	1944
Cash	$9,231	$4,126
Accts. rec.	4,973	3,705
Subsid. & mkt. invest.	299,458	246,927
Other invests.	32,070	32,070
Total assets	345,732	286,828
Accts. pay.	4,128	1,532
Taxes pay.	200	61
Total curr. liab.	4,328	1,593
Capital stock	34,301	34,301
Capital surplus	118,075	118,075
Earned surplus	189,028	132,859

Start Plastics Factory on Toronto Harbor Front

Seelite Plastic Enterprises, represented by C. M. Nash & Co., Toronto, reports award of contract to Russell Construction Co. for a $265,000 factory and office building on the Toronto harbor front, Beck & Eadie, architects.

DOMINION STORES LIMITED

REPORT SALES of $34,829,346

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 16, 1946

HERE'S WHAT HAPPENS

TO EACH DOLLAR YOU SPEND AT YOUR DOMINION STORE

Distribution of Total Income and Average Dollar Received from Sales by Dominion Stores Limited for the Fiscal Year ended March 16th, 1946.

AVERAGE DOLLAR

.84 37 Cents for **MERCHANDISE** and supplies—or $29,387,550.

.07 36 Cents for **PAYROLLS** — or a total of $2,564,120.

.02 78 Cents for **RENTS etc.** Occupational costs total $968,013 (including rents, insurance, taxes, licenses, light, heat, depreciation, etc.).

.02 55 Cents for **TAXES** — or a total of $885,000 for income and excess profits taxes after deducting $146,000 refundable.

.01 65 Cents **MISC.** — or a total of $573,859, for miscellaneous expenses, including employees' pension fund of 26/100ths of a cent in each dollar.

.01 29 Cents **PROFIT** — or a total of $450,804, of which 57/100ths of a cent in each dollar was paid to Shareholders and 72/100ths of a cent left in the business.

TOTAL OF ABOVE **$1.00**

TOTAL SALES **$34,829,346**

THE total sales of Dominion Stores Limited have been reported for the fiscal year ending March 16th, 1946. As you see, they amount to $34,829,346. Have you ever asked yourself what becomes of this money? Let's see, for example, what became of every dollar you spent in your Dominion Store.

In the first place, 84.37 cents of your dollar went to farmers, growers, processors and manufacturers. In other words, out of the $34 million or so dollars spent at 234 Dominion Stores in the last fiscal year, no less than $29,387,550 went to those who supply Dominion Stores with the food you buy. Another 7.36 cents of your dollar—or $2,564,120 in all—was paid to the Employees who serve you. Rent, light, heat and other occupational costs took 2.78 cents out of every dollar—or $968,013. Government Taxes accounted for another 2.55 cents—or $885,000 after deducting $146,000 refundable. That leaves 2.94 cents of your dollar for Employees Pension Fund—for the development and expansion of your Dominion Store—for shareholders—and for miscellaneous expenses.

The 26th Annual Report of Dominion Stores Limited, just forwarded to all shareholders and employees, contains a Management Report by our President entitled "Progress Through Vision". If you are interested in more details of this Report, you are invited to examine a copy at any one of the Company's District Offices at London, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Halifax.

THE AIM of Dominion Stores Limited is to fulfil with ever-increasing efficiency its responsibility as a distributor of food; thereby performing a satisfactory service to the consumer, manufacturer and processor; to discharge its responsibility to shareholders whose investment makes the Company possible; and to provide its employees with a satisfactory living under the best possible conditions.

Your **DOMINION** *Store*

The Financial Post
Vol. XL | Publication Office: Toronto, June 22, 1946 | No. 22

Here's What War Assets Corporation Is Doing With Your Surplus Goods

Twenty-three Sessions and 700 Pages of Testimony Give First Clear Picture on What is Happening and Why Surpluses Move Slowly

By KENNETH R. WILSON

OTTAWA (Staff)—Parliament has been turning the heat on War Assets Corporation.

While official announcements boast that WAC sales of surplus war goods have passed the $150 millions mark, members of the special Parliamentary Committee on War Expenditures and Economies, have been putting President Jack Berry and various armed services officials under a barrage of questioning.

Since late March, the Committee has held some 23 meetings. Printed evidence and documents run now well over 300,000 words. Chairman is Gordon B. Isnor of Halifax. And for those who believe in names, one of the members is called Mr. Probe—he's a native of Weyburn and a schoolteacher, who quit the army to win a CCF seat in Regina at the last election.

Cut Option Limit

Within a week of its first business meeting the Committee found one specific ill it wanted to remedy. It found that WAC was allowing federal, provincial and municipal government each 30 days to make up their minds whether they wanted to exercise their priority right to certain types of surplus war goods. Unanimously it decided this was too long; recommended a limit of 10 days.

But economy-thirsty MP's are after bigger fish than this. Answers to many of their questions are spread over 700 printed pages of testimony. In achieving this, tempers have boiled a bit and there has been a lot of beating around the bush; a lot of needless, paperwork. (The answer to one question alone is said to have cost the army $4,000 in preparation costs, and then it wasn't what the questioner, Mr. Probe, wanted.) Here, in brief, are highlights of information and disclosures brought out to date:

1. What has been declared surplus and what did it originally cost?

J. H. Berry, president of WAC, has consistently refused to give any figure or make any guess as to the cost value of what he has to sell or the present size and value of his "inventory."

The only satisfaction members were able to get was from individual representatives of the three services who submitted various figures as to "cost" of surplus goods which they had turned over to WAC or made available for disposal. Total figures and key items as gleaned from various submissions is shown in table. (It will be noticed that no figure was submitted by the Army as to the amount of properties it had made available for sale: nor any figures of surplus war plant and equipment from Munitions and Supply.)

Estimates of equipment, properties, etc. declared surplus by the Three Services as at April, 1946 (approx.)
(In millions of dollars)

Army	
General Stores	23.2
Technical Stores	13.2
Mechanization	49.6
	86.0
Navy	
Stores	14.3
Ships	223.4
Properties	12.5
	250.2
Air Force	
Aircraft	366.6
Aero Engines	39.1
Transport	3.0
Spares, Accessories	129.7
Radio Equipment	15.0
Clothing	9.9
Miscellaneous	65.3
	628.7
Properties	144.0
Total	1,108.9

2. How long does it take to get goods into consumer or purchaser hands once it is declared surplus?

Apart from its immediate discovery that three or more months might elapse while federal provincial and municipal authorities were making up their minds whether or not they wanted certain types of "priority" equipment, the committee tried repeatedly to find out how much red tape there is between declaration as surplus and ultimate purchaser. It was found, for example, that there was considerable lag between the time the services declared goods surplus, and the time these goods were actually taken over by WAC.

Thus Captain G. B. Hope, Assistant Chief of Naval Administration and Supply reported that as of March 15, out of $250 millions of goods, ships, properties, etc., declared surplus, $28.3 millions were still in naval custody and had not yet been taken over by the WAC. (Mr. Berry stated in reply that a large portion of that total, representing ships, had been "largely cleared up in the last two or three weeks.")

Similarly, the Army produced figures to show that as at May 15, it had 5,400 vehicles declared surplus but not disposed of at that date by WAC. The bulk of these vehicles were in central "pools" at London and New Sarum—both of which were under considerable fire by the Committee.

Air Force reports that out of 6,018 "declarations" of surplus at end of April (original cost $628.7 millions), some 2,181 (cost $133.9 millions) had actually been "completed" by WAC. (Some members thought this information of little value because no credit was given WAC for "partially completed" declarations of surplus.

3. Has there been unnecessary shifting of goods from one part of the country to another prior to sale or disposal?

Most of the questioning on this point centred around army vehicles (especially those in demand by farmers).

It was disclosed that the Army had concentrated large quantities (5,600) vehicles at central depots (London and New Sarum) at a cost of $410,200. The army explanation: that in 1944, it wanted to make the maximum number of men available for overseas and therefore took steps to reduce the number of depots requiring guards, maintenance, etc.

Specifically, it reported moving 979 vehicles from Alberta to Ontario at a cost of $123,705.33. As at May 31, PC Arthur Smith, MP for Calgary West, had still not found out how many vehicles had been shipped back again to Alberta and at what cost.)

The Army also reported it was costing $2.6 millions, or about $300 per vehicle in freight charges, to return from overseas some 8,773 army vehicles.

4. How much destruction of watches, equipment, etc., has taken place and by whom?

The Air Force "took the rap" on this one. It admitted after "exhaustive search" that the only case of what it calls "cannibalization" was destruction of a $10.15 watch (an RAF 6E/287 or/and RCAF 6E/39) at the Instrument Repair Section of No. 11 Equipment Depot, Calgary. Destruction took place under headquarters instructions, since no "spares" (spare parts) were available. Thus, the unit: "was authorized to reduce to spares all repairable watches and to cannibalize this particular type in order that as many serviceable watches as possible could be produced." The remaining "bits and pieces" were to be "produced" (meaning, in Air Force parlance "destroyed").

Apart from this particular incident, the Committee obtained complete disclosure of the circumstances and procedure under which, during 1945, the Air Force itself burned or destroyed surplus equipment under blanket authorization from WAC and with no record as to the original cost or nature of the equipment so destroyed. H. F. Gordon, Deputy Minister of National Defense (Air) stated that, in Feb., 1945, he was authorized by J. B. Carswell, then president of WAC, to look after air force "disposal" due to inability of WAC to get competent staff to do the job itself. This understanding was apparently confirmed by a letter from J. R. Dougles, chief of the Aircraft Division, WAC, Feb. 15.

Because of public uproar, these instructions were amended in April so as to require specific authority for disposal of airborne equipment on each case, and to stop entirely, mutilation of other equipment.

On Aug. 30, after further public protest following investigation of destruction of radio equipment at Penhold, Alberta, this policy was completely abandoned and RCAF officials were ordered "to refrain from destruction of any surplus equipment."

The Navy reported it had destroyed or "drowned" some $3 millions worth of the $250 millions of property it had declared surplus. This was secret equipment, ammunition, etc.

5. How much war equipment are the services hanging on to, and why?

All three services reported that they had only recently received their postwar "establishment" orders, therefore were only completing their "disposal" policies. Both naval and army officials disclosed in some detail the size and extent of their postwar program and the amount of equipment required. They made no bones about hanging on to ample supplies of "nonperishable" stores of various kinds. Examples:

Naval Clothing: $2.6 millions declared surplus and $5 millions retained in stock. Allowing $20 worth in stock for each of 14,000 to 15,000 sea cadets; $100 worth for an estimated 18,000 naval reserves, this leaves approximately $300 of clothing in reserve for each of the 10,000 persons planned for Canada's active postwar navy. Basis of retention is to give the Navy a "three-

(Continued on page 16)

They're After the Golden Fleece Again But This Time They Call It Mouton

By LARRY DACK

Perhaps the fastest-growing business in Canada today is Mouton—which means sheepskin glamorized.

Three or four years ago there wasn't a mouton fur coat in captivity. Now mouton is offering the customers fur coats at $200 that are hard to distinguish from thousand-dollar seal or beaver coats. Next winter mouton will appear as mink and maybe in reds, blues and yellows never found in any natural fur-bearing animal before.

But the big contribution of mouton is to make an aristocrat out of sheepskin and a commoner out of fur coats.

Fur Coats For All?

Mouton has opened Fifth Avenue to sheepskins that might otherwise never have done more than line a work jacket. At the same time mouton has made "fur coats for all" a real possibility. At a time when all fur coats have gone up sharply, mouton coats still sell for about half the price of muskrat, a fifth the price of seal.

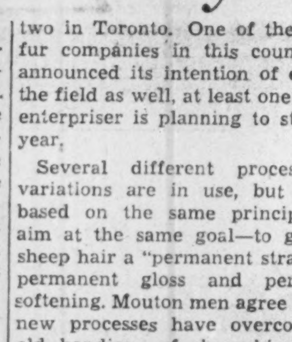
The story is a triumph in research of Canadian and American fur laboratories and experts think the results will pretty well revolutionize the fur industry.

In the new process the sheepskin gets sheared, combed and "plasticized" into a thing of beauty. The kinky wool is transformed into a mass of lustrous, plastic hairs that no longer tangle and are water repellent.

Last winter, demand for the new mouton coat far outstripped production capacity in both Canada and the United States—was so great as to send the few fortunate firms with knowledge of the process back to work all summer with increased staff and expanded plant facilities. There are at least four Canadian companies in the mouton processing business today—two in Montreal and two in Toronto. One of the largest fur companies in this country has announced its intention of entering the field as well, at least one smaller enterpriser is planning to start this year.

Several different processes or variations are in use, but all are based on the same principle and aim at the same goal—to give the sheep hair a "permanent straight," a permanent gloss and permanent softening. Mouton men agree that the new processes have overcome the old handicap of sheepskin coats—the tendency to bunch and "felt."

A good part of the credit for original and successful research in this country goes to Samuel Moskoff, Russian-born, Toronto chemist dyer.



MR. MOSKOFF

Entering the fur business in 1938 with a capital of $50, Mr. Moskoff has recently committed his company to a huge new $500,000 fur plant project. As far as back as 1940 the young chemist — he is only 36—was experimenting with Australian sheepskins in addition to guiding the fortunes of a small but growing fur dressing and dyeing business. When he learned how to use an aldehyde base—one of the family of chemicals used in plasticizing—the whole tempo of his research program quickened. Gradually the sheepskin was made to yield up its stubborn "woolly" qualities and take on a new, smart, super-soft, straight-piled appearance.

Sales have increased about 50% a year in Mr. Moskoff's company, Universal Fur Dressers & Dyers, since he turned out his first successful plasticized sheepskin. Orders on hand for next winter's mouton coats are far beyond the present plant's capacity.

"Mouton coats will be leading in the popular price field by next winter, providing supplies are available," Mr. Moskoff claims. "By the following winter one out of every three prospective fur coat buyers will purchase a mouton coat." Taking a longer view still, Mr. Moskoff estimates that the advent of the new and improved mouton coat will eventually double the potential fur-coat market in Canada.

Mouton More Durable

Although still in its early years laboratory tests have shown conclusively that the mouton coat is more durable than most other fur coats, Mr. Moskoff says. An important saving feature will be that of the annual cold storage bill for moths can't eat mouton. The plastic molecules are armor-plate as far as they are concerned.

"We've taken plenty of risks in our company," Mr. Moskoff claims. "Our first one was when we decided to add conventional sheepskin processing to our other operations. This necessitated plenty of new equipment and a bank loan. The next risk was when we decided to go into mouton processing and had to tie up considerable capital in inventory." Here the young chemist likes to relate how last January after studying the world market conditions he prevailed upon his company to make a considerable outlay for South African sheepskin immediately. Since that time the price of these sheepskins has increased over 50%, he adds happily.

"But our biggest risk—from the

(Continued on page 16)

How to Glamorize a Sheepskin

After sheepskin is washed, fleshed and tanned it is sheared to desired gauge by power-driven shearing machine. So far, most skins are sheared to represent beaver or seal.

Application of chemical solution to wool. Using rubber gloves experts brush the plastic solution into wool with a heavy brush. Windows must be left open to safeguard men

Molecules in fibres are stretched and straightened in an electric ironing machine. Cylinder rotates at 900 r.p.m. combing fur and baking plastic solution in same process.

The finished product. The coat can be made to resemble beaver, seal, mink, etc., and can be dyed to any desired color. Sells in Canada in the neighborhood of $200,

Stratford Takes Out a 'Growth Insurance Policy' Makes Plans Now to Protect It's 1975 Land Values

By CLIVE CHATTOE

Stratford is locking the stable door before the horses are out. It is spending a few thousand dollars now on a community master plan, instead of hundreds of thousands of dollars later to correct mistakes. And, in adopting this expertly tailored guide to private land use and the public works, it will be protecting real estate values in the 1950's and 1960's instead of having to rehabilitate them in the 1970's.

When Stratford, at midweek unveiled its 30-year master plan for zoning and community development, more than that southwestern Ontario cities 18,000 people took a close look. For Stratford and its plan were being hailed by planning experts as typifying Canada's ripest and widest opportunity in town planning—the smaller to medium-size industrial city which offers planning opportunities rather than planning problems, because still relatively undeveloped but now entering a new phase of growth.

Emergence of Stratford's plan coincides with unprecedented interest across the Dominion in the whole ancient but-neglected idea of design for urban development and redevelopment.

With about 60 factories producing well over $16 millions of largely consumer goods every year, Stratford, 88 miles west of Toronto and a CNR divisional point, takes up planning "when the iron is hot."

It has few deep-rooted planning problems—no rundown or congested core, no trek of residents or drain of business to the suburbs, no long and uneconomical service lines to underdeveloped fringe areas.

The planners here have a chance to practice prevention instead of prescribing costly cures.

In this, the city owes much to foresighted civic leaders of the past. Its streets are comparatively well laid out, its buildings well maintained. And while most cities sacrificed their waterfronts to industry and commerce, Stratford was able to keep its own waterfront free and green for the enjoyment of all the citizens; existing parkland—254 acres or one for every 71 people—compares strikingly with the prescribed minimum standard of one acre per thousand people.

And what makes Stratford's move important for other cities of its size, is that with industry moving to smaller centres, their need for advance planning and zoning becomes increasingly pressing.

Here are the elements of Stratford's new master plan which, several experts tell The Financial Post, may become a model for a dozen comparable communities. It represents seven months of study by a municipal planning and development council headed by Ald. J. H. Rodgers and Imperial Rattan's D. B. Strudley, in consultation with Town Planning Consultants Ltd., Toronto, E. G. Faludi, managing director.

In their seven months' study, Dr. Faludi tells The Post, Stratford's planners have had two main objectives: (a) to improve features hindering present development, and (b) to guide future development. The instruments offered are a 30-year master plan of integrated development and redevelopment and a zoning by-law to control land use.

Basic assumptions include: increase by 1975 to 24,000 or 25,000 in a population now standing at about 18,000; adherence to the present city area of 2,835 acres, half of which now is built up, the other half farm and vacant land.

Main proposals are to regulate, encourage or guide:

1. Privately sponsored improvements.
2. Public works.

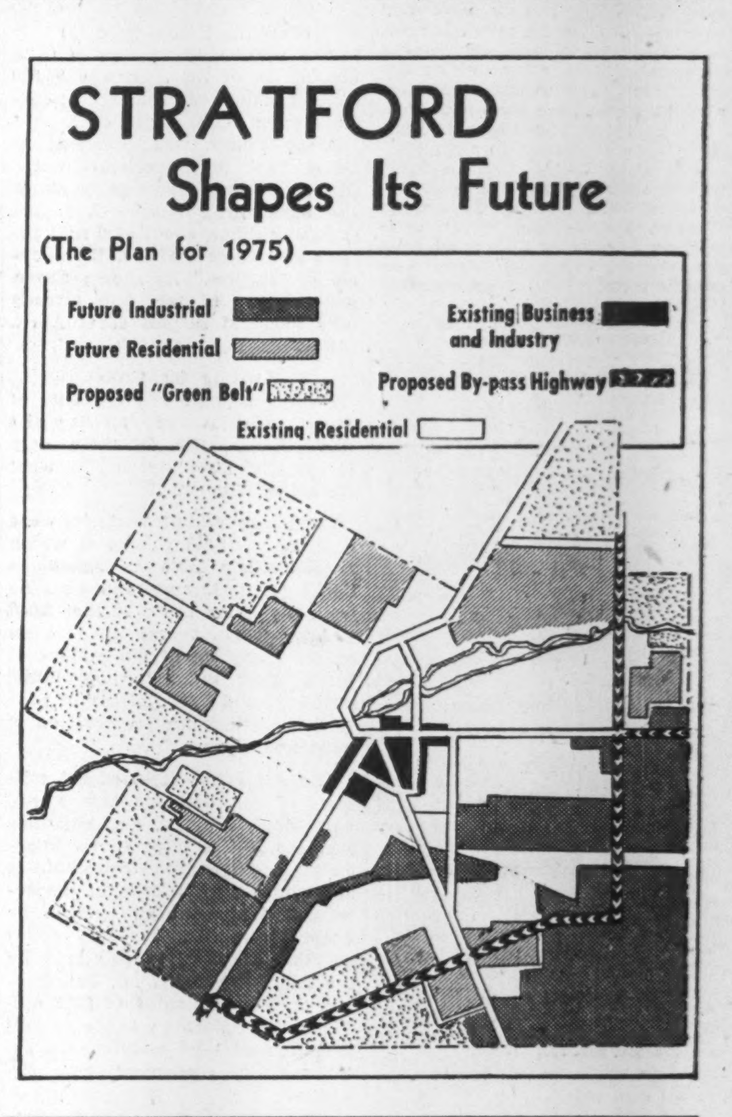
Here is the plan as reduced to its main proposals:

Private Improvements

1. Establish 60-sq. mile planning area in accordance with Ontario Planning Act, 1946, to prevent haphazard growth and control undesirable development outside the city limits.
2. Residential: Designate 350 acres of vacant land to house the anticipated population growth on the basis of a density of four houses per acre; and designate 15 acres of obsolescent residential areas for redevelopment under the National Housing Act.
3. Recreational: Designate 2.3 acres bounded by the Avon River, court house and collegiate as a playgrounds extension; designate around future factories and industrial areas, 74 acres for recreational and buffer purposes; develop park properties for recreational areas.
4. Green belt: Designate within the city limits, 715 acres of vacant land for farm or residential use on a minimum of one house per acre, to provide a "green belt."
5. Commercial and business: Designate 3,750 ft. additional frontages for commercial purposes to serve residential "growth" neighborhoods; and 9,600 ft. frontages for commercial and light manufacturing purposes along main routes.
6. Industrial: For future industrial areas, to designate 370 acres of vacant land and 105 acres of declining residential areas.
7. Adoption of a zoning by-law for protection of residential areas and to guide land use generally.

Public Improvements

1. Street plan: New by-pass highway in southeast to divert traffic from the business centre; designation and widening of industrial by-pass routes to divert highway-bound industrial area traffic from the business centre; designation and widening of certain downtown distribution routes to divert traffic from the City Hall area; elimination of traffic jogs on major streets.
2. Grade separations: Construction in collaboration with the railway companies of four subways, under CNR tracks at Erie, West Gore, Nile and Romeo Sts.
3. Parking lots: Provision of publicly owned parking lots, two on Albert St. and one each on Erie, St. Patrick and Nelson.
4. Public buildings: Hospital extension; collegiate extension including an auditorium as a cultural centre; access route to arena, as extension of Nile St.; parking space on park property for arena and casino; but terminal on George St. W. on city owned property.
5. Regional projects: Acquire 200 acres southwest of Provincial Highway No. 7, concession 7, lots 1, 2 and 3, for an airport and helicopter landing field; acquire land for reforestation, including 800 acres along Hyslop creek, and 600 acres around the little lakes east of the city for regional recreation



Make Plumbing In War Plants Says The Trade

Ottawa is asked to use idle Crown-owned war plants to produce scarce plumbing and heating materials, provincial governments to certify steamfitters to assure good workmanship and safe installations; labor unions in the building trades to increase their established ratio of apprentices-in-training to mechanics-on-the-job. These are main proposals from last week's annual meeting of the National Association of Master Plumbers & Heating Contractors at Tadoussac, Que.

In advocating use of Crown-owned foundries and plants, the plumbers and heating contractors said it was desirable to recommission idle foundries to make cast iron soil pipe and fittings, a move which the Government itself has been considering (The Financial Post, June 8). The association urged, however, that materials so made be sold through regular trade channels.

The association's resolution on apprentices advocates substantial departure from the usual one-to-five ratio of learners to full-fledged mechanics, at least for a year, this expressly to employ veterans graduating from vocational training schools. It was reported that a one-to-three ratio already is in effect in Alberta for 18 months, and that Quebec now has in force a one-to-one ratio for the emergency period.

Opposition was registered to use of scarce building materials in Veterans Land Act "small holdings" projects not conveniently located for veterans seeking city jobs.

Walter Leek, Vancouver, re-elected president of the association urged that labor unions be required to incorporate and become legally responsible for their actions and those of their members.

Transit Officials Concerned By Decay of Larger Cities

WINNIPEG — Possible disintegration of big urban communities because of traffic congestion was discussed by transportation experts at last week's 41st annual meeting of the Canadian Transit Association.

Traffic congestion is one cause of the shift of population from older central districts of cities to suburban areas, G. C. Hecker, executive manager of the American Transit Association, pointed out to the meeting. This results in depreciation in property values in business districts, which are the high-base tax areas and the development of other blighted areas next to the run-down business centres.

Many city planning experts are convinced these trends must be checked if large urban communities are to avoid bankruptcy, Mr. Hecker said. Decentralization has already started and threatens to continue at an accelerated pace if the traffic problem is not solved, he said.

One solution is the increased use of mass transportation facilities, as opposed to private automobiles. This was regarded as probably the greatest single factor in reducing traffic congestion and rendering increased expenditures for street improvements unnecessary. Transit vehicles require a much smaller amount of street space per person and need practically no parking space, it was pointed out.

Tourists Are Everybody's Business

If We Want to Keep Them Coming We Must Boost Our Selling Efforts

By ROBERT R. ROBINSON

No one, tourist expert or otherwise, is worried about attracting American visitors this summer. Everyone recognizes that the war's pent-up travel urge will flood Canada's southern ports of entry as never before. (Didn't auto travel from the U. S. turn sharply up in the very wake of V-J Day last August?) Those who really know the tourist, business, however, are concerned about making this year's travel boom something more than a flash in the pan.

The experts point to unnatural advantages Canadian travel promoters have this year—millions of Americans wanting to get up and go and little choice of destination (north to Canada, south to Mexico) until ocean travel weighs anchor on pleasure cruising. Great Britain France, Switzerland and other far-away tourist pastures are already hoisting their promotion sails, expect to be running well before the wind next season. So Canadian tourist men are laden with both long and short-term worries. Today their job is not only to put our nation's millions of guests up in style that will make them come back for more and bring their friends, but also to build bigger and better accommodation for tomorrow and to tell the world about it. They've got a full-time job.

Year-round Promotion

Even before 1947 dawns the benefits of smart Canadian promotion may be realized. Most of our resorts from P.E.I. to Vancouver Island are sold out for July and August, but September has always seen a slackening off. Timing of family vacations to school closing and opening is a factor in the midsummer rush; but adequate promotion of rich tangy Canadian autumn and Indian summer could easily stretch out the customary holiday season, bring more tourists, more revenue. Year-round promotion is the only way to build year-round vacation business for Canada.

There seems no doubt that Canada could do more in promoting herself as the playground of North America without spending an unreasonable sum. How big an advertising budget would you consider for a business that will yield this year an estimated $200 millions? Here's what Canada has been doing to date:

There has been a Canadian Travel Bureau, under the direction of Leo Dolan at Ottawa for 12 years; and it's been doing a job on its very limited budget. This year, for example, Dominion Salesman Dolan has been given $500,000—his biggest allocation to date—to spend on his job of telling Canada's story abroad.

South of the border, the State of Florida alone is spending that same amount on its promotion this year, New York State has budgeted $400,000, Utah a cool $300,000. All told, 39 out of the nation's 48 states have earmarked sums for development of the tourist industry.

Canadian Contrast

By contrast, Prince Edward Island (to whom tourists brought $4,250,000 in a record year) will operate its Travel Bureau on $24,280 this year; Manitoba will spend $54,000; Saskatchewan $130,000; B. C. $115,000; Ontario $150,000.

Ontario, which moved its former Travel and Publicity Bureau from the Provincial Treasurer's Department to a separate ministry of its own April 1, 1946, is the only province to date to boast a Cabinet tourist portfolio. The other eight provinces' and the Dominion bureau are administered under departments of Lands and Mines, Industry and Publicity, even Education. The provincial bureaus vary in age from a score of years to branches as young as Saskatchewan's—organized on a full-time basis for only six months, functioning under the Provincial Treasurer's authority with two full-time employees, two part-time. Biggest office staff is Ontario's with 20 at present and a marked expansion contemplated for the near future. Size of office staff and budget alone, of course, won't guarantee results. It takes a well-integrated selling program to do the job.

The Railways Help

Fortunately Canada has not had to rely exclusively on official sources to have its story told abroad. Biggest boosters of tourist travel here over the years have been our two transcontinental railway systems. Always heavy investors in advertising Canadian vacations to Americans, both the CNR and the CPR are this year staging their biggest campaigns in history. Their campaigns, however, are carefully guarding against overselling any specific resort.

Prodding railway advertising men this year is the conviction that if they don't keep Canada's name, and their own, on the pages of American magazines and newspapers, Florida, California, the New England States, even Alaska may get the jump on Canada. So it's advertising of a semi-institutional nature—to the tune of nearly $1 million.

Much of this railway advertising, boosting all provinces turn about, contains a hint the provincial and regional tourist bodies might take up with benefit. There's a big enough tourist market across the line to split nine ways; and a little more co-ordination of effort, a little less interprovincial competition might easily bring a bigger take for everybody.

Film Board's Part

The National Film Board has been doing its bit, too, to sell our inviting holidayland. It has made distribution arrangements with Clasa-Films Mundiales for theatrical showing of a series of films on a monthly basis throughout the Spanish and Portuguese-speaking areas of the world, and with other distributors throughout the U. S. and South America—all part of Canada's big potential tourist market. Current schedules call for a number of NFB films to be made this summer in co-operation with government departments and agencies and bearing directly on tourist promotion. Both theatrical and non-theatrical audiences are to see its shows.

Not stressing the great out-of-doors per se, but still selling interest in things and places Canadian, are other NFB efforts such as "Bluenose Schooner," "Four Seasons in the Gatineau," Calgary Stampede," or "Peoples of the Potlatch." World-wide distribution is planned for several such short features now in production.

Bluenose Bid

How many potential tourists see these publicity efforts? Shelly Films Ltd. last year made a 35 mm. kodachrome sound film for the Nova Scotia Department of Industry and Publicity and by the end of the year it had chalked up 10,000 bookings. At a moderate estimate of 2,000 viewers per booking that would mean 20 million persons receiving a palatable sales talk on the Maritime Provinces. This picture, "Nova Scotia, Canada's Ocean Playground," was held over at the Roxy Theatre, New York, the world's largest cinema house. Not yet released is a James A. Fitzpatrick travel talk produced for MGM, and touching such spots as the Land of Evangeline, the Look-Off and Gaspereaux Valley, Annapolis Royal, Digby, Yarmouth, the South Shore of Halifax, Cape Breton Island, and the historic Cabot Trail.

Hollywood-wise

Less direct, but also effective is the featuring of Canadian background in such Hollywood productions as "49th Parallel," filmed largely in the West, and "Captains of the Clouds," spotlighting Ottawa and the bush country around North Bay. Torontonian Geoffrey Wood's new Dominion Productions Ltd., now doing a Hollywood-style "B" picture on Lake Rosseau, will also put our scenery in the public eye.

Horsemeat, Hides Are Hit by Strike

OTTAWA (Staff) — Horsemeat for Belgium and hides for Canadian shoes are latest direct sufferers from the B. C. timber workers' strike.

In Alberta and Saskatchewan a big contract for horsemeat is at a dead stop for lack of casks made in British Columbia. The meat is pickled and packed in casks which came from B. C. Now there aren't any casks.

And when horses aren't killed, the tanning industry runs short of hides.

COMPANY REPORTS

SILVERWOOD DAIRIES retained net profit for the year ended Mar. 31, 1946 was up 97.5%. Sales volume was $13,707,556, a new high and up $1,181,047 from the previous year.

An issue of $2 millions 25-year bonds to provide, after retiring 6% debentures, a further $50,000 of working capital, has been approved.

The company hopes soon to have ready for distribution to shareholders, a consolidated balance sheet which will include the earnings of Silverwood Dairies, Silverwood Western Dairies and Silverwood's Lindsay Creamery. Combined sales are expected to exceed $20 millions taxable income to be approximately $900,000.

CONS. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Mar. 31:	1946	1945
Net earnings	†$1,063,037	$914,604
Less: Depr. res.	294,097	286,428
Bond int.	61,250	58,405
Deb. interest	87,000	87,000
Bd. exp. amort.	8,147	9,377
Acq. subs. amort.	12,669	10,326
Pension fund	47,617	......
Income taxes▲	350,000	358,000
Net profit*	202,257	105,068
Less: Pref. divd.	35,038	48,000
Common divd.	183,318	77,400
Deficit for year	16,099	20,332
▲Incl. ref. EPT	45,000	54,000

†Incl. $69,079 divds. from subsidiaries.
*Note: Co. includes ref. EPT in net profit and deficit for year.

Times Bond Interest Earned:		
Before depr.	17.36	15.66
After depr.	12.55	10.76
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Before participation.:		
Pref.: Excl. ref. EPT	$3.66	$0.88
Incl. ref. EPT	4.48	1.33
Paid	0.40	0.40
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT	0.46	§0.29
Incl. ref. EPT	0.58	§0.56
Paid	0.55	0.40
After participation:		
Pref.: Excl. ref. EPT	0.48	0.40
Incl. ref. EPT	0.59	0.51
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT	0.48	§0.29
Incl. ref. EPT	0.59	§0.51

§Based on shs. o/s excl. 80,337 shs. issued for shs. of Silverwood Western Dairies.

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Mar. 31:	1946	1945
Cash & Dom. bds.	$1,377,274	$1,356,035
Trust funds	......	82,309
Accts. rec.	588,538	528,229
Misc. mkt. sec.	34,850	34,850
Inventories	380,348	448,599
Total curr. assets	2,381,010	2,450,022
Invest. in subs.	1,077,510	803,370
Misc. assets▲	403,417	369,314
Fixed assets	6,198,059	5,896,301
Total assets	10,059,996	9,519,007
Accts. & tax. pay.	1,162,884	1,017,650
Bds. mat. July 2	80,000	80,000
Other curr. liabs.	180,951	145,848
Total curr. liabs.	1,423,835	1,243,498
Funded debt	3,090,000	3,170,000
Depr. res.	3,263,705	3,070,344
Capital stock	1,980,368	1,761,978
Surplus▲	302,088	273,187
▲Incl. ref. EPT	185,000	140,000
Working capital	957,175	1,206,524

UNITED BOND & SHARE net profit for the year ended Sept. 30, 1945 was approximately the same as that for the previous year. Net asset value of the fund now stands at $432,460.

Years Ended Sept. 30:	1945	1944
Total income	$18,764	$18,725
Less: Manag. exp.	2,069	1,885
Inc. tax res.	691	628
Other exp.	717	828
Net profit	15,287	15,384
Less: Dividends	15,811	15,811
Deficit for year	524	427
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Common: Earned	$0.58	$0.58
Paid	0.60	0.60

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Sept. 30:	1945	1944
Cash	$12,252	$14,375
Investments†	384,040	358,482
Accrued income	930	406
Total assets	397,222	373,263
Total curr. liab.	4,777	476
Capital stock	156,658	156,658
Earned surplus	3,404	3,929
Surplus*	232,383	212,200
†Market value	424,055	380,785

*$195,314 distrib. surp. and bal. profit on invests.

DOMINION STORES retained net profit for the year ended March 16, 1946, was practically the same as for the previous year. Sales of $34,829,346 represented the largest volume of business in any year in company's history. Sales increase was 8.8%. Average weekly sales per store showed an increase of 13.58%.

Operating expenses continued to rise as a result of increased sales, increased wages and costs for services and supplies. Percentage of operating costs to sales, however, was further reduced as a result of sizeable sales increase.

At year-end, net worth of company was $14.82 a share, President J. William Horsey stated. Of that amount $8.44 was represented in net working capital.

The first postwar store was opened in March in Toronto. The Crown plant, operated during the war as York Arsenals Ltd., has been acquired by the company. Here will be housed operations in connection with receiving, handling and shipping of groceries, fruits, vegetables, eggs, butter, cheese; also management and staff offices, maintenance and construction departments. Total floor space of the new plant exceeds 7½ acres.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT

Periods Ended:	Mar. 16 1946	■Mar. 17 1945
Gross sales	$34,829,346	$39,001,889
Total net earnings	1,508,599	1,402,343
Less: Deprec.	83,510	162,987
Emp. pensions	89,285	......
Income tax res.▲	1,031,000	935,000
Net profit‡	304,804	304,356
Less: Com. divds.	198,010	168,008
Surplus for year‡	106,794	136,348
▲Incl. refund. EPT	146,000	140,000

■64 weeks.
‡Note: Co.'s report includes refundable EPT in net profit and surplus for year.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT	$1.05	■$1.09
Incl. ref. EPT	1.55	■1.59
Paid	0.70	■0.60

■64 weeks.

Earnings for Year 1944 — Sales for 52 weeks ended Mar. 17, 1945, totalled $31,989,334; net earnings $1,152,951. Including refundable portion, net profit amounted to $361,119, compared with $320,804 for 1943.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at:	Mar. 16 1946	Mar. 17 1945
Cash & Dom. bonds	$1,545,209	$1,157,761
Accts. rec.	268,675	90,812
Inventories	2,882,498	2,860,987
Total curr. assets	4,636,382	4,109,560
Mtge. rec.	3,000	31,033
Misc. assets▲	435,036	279,457
Fixed assets*	1,581,425	918,812
Total assets	6,655,853	5,338,862
Total curr. liabs.	2,230,891	1,307,444
Contingent res.	127,000	100,000
Capital stock	3,264,090	3,100,340
Surplus▲	1,033,872	831,078
*After depr. of	1,040,582	1,144,941
▲Incl. refund. EPT	391,000	245,000
Working capital	2,405,491	2,802,116

STOP & SHOP, LTD. showed a sharp increase in net profit for year ended April 30, 1946, mainly as a result of payment of $53,563 from Thrift Stores, Ltd., representing payment of arrears of dividends pursuant to reorganization of Thrift Stores.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Apr. 30:	1946	1945
Net pref. & sur. for yr.	$50,252	$24,500
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Earned	$1.30	$0.64
Com.: Earned	0.54	0.03

None paid on either stock.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Apr. 30:	1946	1945
Total curr. assets	$1,892	......
Invest. in subsid.	215,270	■$190,221
Equipment	100	100
Total assets	216,962	190,321
Total curr. liab.	23,000	46,611
Capital stock	481,050	481,050
Less: Deficit	287,088	337,340
Def. work. capital	21,408	46,611

■After redemption by subsid. of 6,000 pref. shs. at par.

What War Assets Does With Your Surplus Goods

(Continued from page 15)

to-five year" clothing supply. (The breakdown of items showed 95,500 pairs of underwear, shorts, etc.; 110,000 towels; 57,000 shirts, etc.).

Army Policy was described as being "not to be caught short." Out of wartime holdings of stores and mechanized equipment valued at $600 millions, about $450 millions is to be retained; $150 millions declared "surplus." As shown above, $86 millions of this had already been declared surplus as at April, 1946.

Coating for Guns

Total peacetime requirements of army vehicles of all types was put at 23,903. Of these, only 11% or 2,767 were "fighting" or what are called Class "A."

Total army paint inventories were reported as 12,887 gallons of which approximately 50% is stated as khaki paint, thinner and oils. As well, the Army has a further 2,000 gallons of paint and thinners on order, consisting of 600 gallons of black gloss paint for repainting staff cars and 1,400 gallons of protective coatings for preservation of guns and equipment.

The Air Force reported $28 millions of contracts for new stores, equipment, supplies, etc., still outstanding. Up to May 31, no information had been given the committee as to how much additional property and equipment was yet to be declared surplus. The only dollar estimate of property still held by the Air Force was land, buildings, etc. with a cost value of $283 millions. Also reported was the present retention of 1,858 maintenance vehicles and equipment for airdromes.

6. Why aren't there more movie projectors and other educational equipment available?

Mr. Berry told the committee he had only received seven movie projectors for resale as "surplus." This started a hunt among service officials as to where the rest had gone. It was reported that such "amenities" were not strictly naval, army or air force property, but were handled by special and auxiliary services. Committee members didn't like the idea that the Navy, for example, disclaimed responsibility for this type of property.

Further probing of Lt.-Commander Rollitt (Deputy-Director of Special Services for the Navy) disclosed a complete list of "amenities" which had been put back into naval stores. This included everything from musical instruments to potato peelers, washing machines (224) and 2 statues of St. Therese. Mr. Rollitt told the committee that nearly all musical instruments (192 pieces) and movie projectors (58) were "destored" or put on board in Britain and he was still "after" the Canadian Legion to find out what had happened to them. Mr. Rollitt further stated he thought the navy's photographic section wanted to retain 10 movie projectors which should leave 24, presumably as "surplus"—if anyone can find them.

For the Air Force, a witness stated that most "amenities" were only taken over from the National War Organizations (YMCA, Legion, Salvation Army, etc.) as at March 31. Nothing so turned over, had as yet, been declared surplus.

7. Why can't there be "direct" sales to eliminate middlemen profits?

Best example brought to the committee's attention was that of 84 four-wheel drive trucks which cost $11,350 each when new and were sold (unused) back to the original manufacturers at Kitchener for $4,801 each (with winches and $4,551 without a winch. The resale price in Canada for the same vehicle under the WPTB ceiling was $6,800, and according to a Committee member, purchasers in Saskatchewan were required to pay $7,200 from the manufacturer when they would have preferred to buy direct from WAC for about $5,000.

Mr. Berry pointed out that the FWD trucks were originally bought in the U. S. and the resale price was fixed to enable the Canadian agency to resell them within the Canadian price ceiling. These trucks were resold to the manufacturer to enable him to unbox them for commercial use, change some of the equipment, and sell them under normal manufacturers "guarantee".

According to Mr. Berry, this was the only case of a direct resale back to the manufacturer, although in many cases (1,200 trucks to Chrysler, for example) the dealer organization throughout Canada was acting as agents for WAC in resale to the public.

Average cost of trucks and cars to the Crown (other than the FWD trucks) was cited as $2,012 and average selling price $1,574—a return of 78%.

Speaking generally, Mr. Berry strongly supported the original policy whereby WAC followed normal trade practice as far as possible in resale of surplus goods. He said that "normal" policy held in 90% of cases handled by WAC. He noted also that total selling and administrative costs of WAC to date, were about 9%. That is, out of $150 millions of sales, "net" recovery to the Crown would be close to $136 millions. Mr. Berry would give no indication of the original cost of the $150 millions of goods sold to date. But he cited a recovery figure of 34.7% on machine tools and production equipment.

8. Who has the say-so in disposing of plants and buildings?

Mr. Berry made it very clear that the ultimate decision as to who would be "picked" among prospective purchasers of a surplus Crown plant was the Minister's—Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe.

Committee members spent considerable time trying to get at the bottom of this particular administrative procedure. The following exchange took place between Mr. Berry and A. McL. Stewart, CCF member for Winnipeg North.

Mr. Stewart: "The Department really has the power to sell apart from the Corporation?"

Mr. Berry: "While the Minister has the power to sell, he will make recommendations to the Corporation as to whom the building shall be sold to, after we have gone through the mechanics."

Mr. Stewart: "You do the paper work, whereas the Department does the selling? You negotiate the sale after it has been decided by the Department?"

Mr. Berry: "After we receive the recommendations of the Department to whom it should be sold, we negotiate the sale."

(This discussion took place in respect of what are called by WAC, land and buildings in Group II.—that is, those which are not restricted by prior claim and which are sold on a basis which will create maximum employment, etc)

H. W. BISKEBORN

C. C. Rathgeb, President, Canadian Comstock Company Ltd., announces that H. W. Biskeborn will be joining the Company as of July 1st, 1946, to assume an executive position.

Mr. Biskeborn, who is resigning as chief engineer of Phillips Electrical Works Ltd., Brockville and Montreal, is an electrical and mechanical engineer with wide experience in England, Europe and North America, in engineering equipment, design and manufacture.

On behalf of the Hackbridge Electrical Construction Company Ltd., Mr. Biskeborn visited Canada and the United States in 1930-31 to make a survey of the North American equipment field. In 1932, he joined the parent company, The Hackbridge Cable Company Ltd., and organized a transformer and capacitor manufacturing division, which he managed until his departure for Canada in 1938, since which date he has been with the Phillips Electrical Works Ltd.

Golden Fleece Sought Again

(Continued from page 15)

standpoint of capital outlay—is the new **$500,000** fur plant we are building this summer on the outskirts of Toronto. This plant, which will be one of the most up-to-date of its kind on the continent, will cover a good part of five acres and be constructed with assembly line production methods in mind," Mr. Moskoff says. By the use of modern equipment, some designed by himself and on the secret list, and a greatly increased staff, eventual production target will be a daily turnover of upward of 1,000 sheepskins. That would mean over 200 coats a day.

In simple language the Moskoff mouton process consists of permanently de-kinking wool and turning it into hair, then coating each fibre with a chemical and baking it on to stay. All this involves about 72 different operations.

The sheepskin, usually from year-old "shearlings," are imported from South Africa or Australia. At the plant they are graded. Only about 40% of skins are suitable for mouton process—the rest go through an electrifying process and are converted into slippers, linings for mitts, teddy-bears, etc. Skins are soaked in a solution for a day or two to soften up the hide and dirt. They are then washed thoroughly until wool fibre is clear of dirt, oil and grit. The next process is called "fleshing." Here any meat left on by butcher is removed by a fleshing machine. Next comes the "tanning."

A special preparation is applied to the skin to enable it to withstand later boiling temperature. The skin is then greased, dried and placed in a huge revolving drum partly filled with sawdust. This action cleans the hair and softens the skin further. Now the sheepskin is ready for its first shearing — clipping to required gauge—and combing. The combing, done in a special machine, simply combs the fibres out straight.

Applying the Plastic

Next comes the all-important "conversion" process. Special chemicals, usually of an aldehyde base, are brushed into the fibres of the skin by means of a hand-operated brush. The whole skin is then fed into an electric ironer kept at a very high temperature and revolving at 900 r.p.m. The process is repeated several times until the molecules in the fibre become straight and stretched, enabling the fibres to retain the straight position permanently. At the same time the plastic is getting baked onto the fibres. The fur— for it has now most of the characteristics of fur—is ready for dyeing to any desired shade. A final delicate shearing operation leaves the top surface of the fur perfectly smooth.

Techniques are being improved all the time, Mr. Moskoff states. One of the big difficulties in the mouton process has been to get the skin of the sheep as soft, pliable and light as that of beaver, or muskrat, for instance; in several U. S. processes lamskins are used to get a lighter skin. But great strides have been made in this direction within the year and further indicated improvement should just about give the desired effect.

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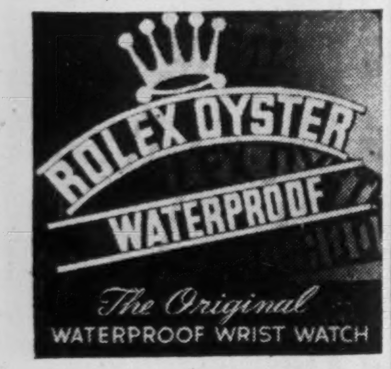

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INCOME TAX

Parents Divide Dependents

I am a married man, with six children, earning about $1,400 a year. My wife works also and makes about $1,200 a year. Because I am a married man with six dependent children I have no income tax to pay but my wife taxed as a single person, pays about $149. Now if I were earning the whole $2,600 and my wife earning nothing, I would have only $22 tax to pay, because I am a married man with six dependent children. Would it not be possible for me to take credit for part of my wife's income so that after the deductions to which I am actually entitled our combined tax would be lighter than it is?

No. The two incomes must be reported and taxed separately. But you can reduce the total tax payable by your wife substantially by allowing her to take credit for some of the children. Suppose you take credit for three of them and your wife three. Then as a married man with three dependents and $1,400 income, you would, according to the 1945 tables, have $7 income tax to pay. Your wife as a single person with three dependents and $1,200 income would have no income tax to pay. You would, of course, each be liable for the family allowances recovery in proportion to the number of children for which you each claim credit.

INVESTMENTS

Waite Amulet

Will you please give me a brief survey of the position of Waite Amulet Mines. What is the explanation of the rather high yield on the company's shares?

Consolidated net profit equal to 71 cents a share was realized by Waite Amulet Mines in 1945 compared with 83 cents a share in 1944. Earnings for the first quarter were equal to 15.1 cents a share.

Good markets appear to be available for the company's production of copper and zinc for the next few years, although revenue from zinc production may not run at quite as high a level as in war-time. Revenue from copper should be much better. Ore reserves are sufficient for over five years' requirements—and additions to this reserve can be anticipated through extensions of known ore bodies.

A rather broad exploration program so far has not located new sources of ore. It appears that this is perhaps the main reason for the rather high return on the company's shares in spite of a working capital position of close to $2 a share.

Ottawa Light Heat & Power

Is there any truth to the report that the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario is prepared to take over the Ottawa Light Heat & Power Co.

Sale of the physical assets of Ottawa Light Heat & Power Co. to the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario is under consideration. The initial meeting for formal discussion of the sale was held on November 9, 1945.

At present both the company and the Ontario Hydro are assembling their figures and the discussions are expected to resume in the near future, The Financial Post is told.

Any purchase will require consent of company shareholders and a full report will be made to the Ottawa City Council before any deal is completed. If the purchase is arranged, the Hydro Commission is expected to negotiate with the Ottawa Commission to have the city take over the portion of the company's business within the city limits.

It is not known what will happen to the company's gas system and its assets in Quebec. One suggestion is that the Quebec Hydro Commission might purchase the Quebec assets. It is understood that there is no reason why the Ontario Hydro or the Ottawa Hydro Commission might not take over the gas properties in Ottawa and operate them, although it is considered unlikely that they would desire to do so if another arrangement could be made.

Naylor Mines

Will you please tell me what assets, if any, Naylor Mines possesses and what appears to have happened to the company?

Naylor Mines owns 1,540,000 shares of Naybob (1945) Gold Mines which are to be distributed to its shareholders on a share-for-share basis two years after the lifting of Government restrictions.

This apparently means that a distribution of these shares can be anticipated in about a year. Transfer agents of Naylor Mines are the Crown Trust & Guarantee Co., 302 Bay St., Toronto.

R. G. HUNTER

has been appointed Technical Works Manager of Pilkington Glass Ltd., Toronto.

See no Change at Once In 'War' Housing Setup

OTTAWA (Staff)—Two distinct areas of authority emerge in the newest housing shake-up, announced here recently.

At top, and reporting directly to Hon. C. D. Howe through Deputy Minister Scully, is the new Co-ordinator of Housing, T. F. Flahiff. He will have direct responsibility for co-ordinating two particular jobs: increasing the supply of building materials; reclamation of surplus buildings and building materials. His co-ordination will extend specifically to: building priorities and controls; prefabrication; surplus buildings; industrial production (labor, materials, Prices Board liaison, programming).

In charge of "operations" and directly responsible for the administrative side of government housing will be David B. Mansur, president of Central Mortgage and Housing Corp. CMHC will now be directly responsible for:

Wartime Housing, Ltd.

Nonfarm operations of Veterans' Land Act.

National Housing Act.
Integrated Housing Plan.
Housing Enterprises, Ltd.
Home Conversion.
Planning and Research.

Co-ordinate Agencies

In addition, CMHC will co-ordinate into one central organization the field, provincial and municipal offices and contacts of various agencies of the Federal Government in respect of housing.

Most important administrative shakeup involved is the eventual amalgamation of Wartime Housing with CMHC. Although no decision as to "timing" has yet been taken it is presumed that the directorate of CMHC will become the senior and eventually the sole "policy-making" body for advising the Government on housing policy. Presumably also the present directorate of Wartime Housing Ltd. will eventually disappear.

No immediate changes in personnel of Wartime Housing are expected, although retirement of B. K. Boulton as president of that company is thought to be an eventual probability.

Three Major Questions

Major policy decisions to be faced by the new housing administration include:

1. Whether to extend the June 1 deadline for applications by municipalities wishing to use facilities of Wartime Housing in 1946. One possibility here is that the deadline may be extended in order to make possible the wider use of prefabricated housing units now under study by the Government. It is expected that all Wartime Housing applications which are pending but not yet voted upon, will come under review here shortly.

2. Whether to make any change in the present "price" at which Wartime Housing units are rented. (Ottawa is understood to be willing to divide the rental price so as to segregate the amount payable as municipal taxes. This would enable a municipality to charge higher taxes than are now permissible. But Federal authorities are apparently unwilling to increase present rentals merely to permit higher tax collections.)

3. Whether to extend, after 1946, the "mass rental" activities until now carried on by Wartime Housing.

Sell Shares in Western Firm Taylor, Pearson & Carson (Can)

With the sale this week of preferred and common shares in the newly formed firm of Taylor, Pearson & Carson (Canada) Ltd. the public were given the opportunity of investing in another western enterprise, formerly privately owned.

Taylor, Pearson & Carson (Canada) Ltd., Edmonton, Alta., was incorporated May 7, 1946 with the following as wholly owned subsidiaries or sub-subsidiaries: Taylor & Pearson Ltd., Western Radio Distributors Ltd.; Taylor & Pearson Broadcasting Co.; all of Edmonton, Alta; Taylor, Pearson & Carson Ltd. and Taylor, Pearson & Carson Broadcasting Co., Calgary, Alta.; H. R. Carson Ltd. and Lethbridge Broadcasting Ltd., Lethbridge, Alta.

Taylor & Pearson Ltd., Taylor, Pearson & Carson Ltd. and H. R. Carson Ltd. conduct wholesale automotive and radio supply businesses. They also own a 50% interest in the operation of four small branches in Camrose, Grande Prairie, Drumheller and Red Deer, which are operated under the name of Western Auto Supply. In addition, Taylor & Pearson Ltd. operate a branch in Lloydminster, Sask. Each company operates a machine shop for service to the garage trade in its area. The three companies employ about 200.

Western Radio Distributors Ltd. owns the premises in Edmonton from which Taylor & Pearson Ltd. operate.

Taylor & Pearson Broadcasting Co., Taylor, Pearson & Carson Broadcasting Co. and Lethbridge Broadcasting Ltd. operate respectively radio station CJCA in Edmonton, CFAC in Calgary and CJOC in Lethbridge. These are 1,000-watt stations but will be re-equipped to a power of 5,000 watts each, this year, the prospectus states. The Lethbridge station is wholly owned but the Calgary station is operated under an agreement expiring Dec. 31, 1946 and the Edmonton station under an agreement which expired Dec. 31, 1943 but has been continued without further written agreement, by mutual consent since that date.

The public were offered 25,000 5% cumulative convertible preferred shares, par $10, at par and $50,000 no par value common shares at $5 a share by Wood, Gundy & Co. and James Richardson & Sons. Proceeds of the preferred shares were for building construction and general corporate purposes for the company. The common shares were purchased from certain shareholders who would receive the proceeds.

Directors of the company are:

H. E. Pearson, president; J. M. Taylor, chairman of the board; H. R. Milner, K.C.; all of Edmonton; H. R. Carson, vice-president, and R. J. Dinning, both of Calgary.

Collingwood Shipyards Gets Contract From Imperial Oil

A $1,570,000 contract for construction of two canal-size oil tankers has been let by Imperial Oil Ltd. to Collingwood Shipyards Ltd., it is announced. Deliveries will be made next April and May, and the order will provide work for 500 men.

The ships, the first vessels in Imperial Oil's postwar ship-building program, will be each of 2,500 deadweight tons and all welded construction. Capacity will be approximately 22,000 barrels each. Over-all length is 258 ft. with beam of 43½ ft., 18 ft. depth and 14 ft. draught. They will be steam driven.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PACKERS LTD. has asked shareholders to surrender certificates for old stock to the company's registrar and transfer agent, London & Western Trusts Co., 455 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C., for exchange to interim certificates for new shares to be issued as a result of the stock split. To be issued are two class A shares and two class B shares for each present share now outstanding.

Cub Aircraft Orders Heavy

Cub Aircraft Corp., Hamilton, is now turning out one plane a day and to date has built nearly 100. Demand continues heavy and orders on hand are sufficient to ensure maximum production for another year, President and Managing Director R. L. Gibson informs The Financial Post.

Plans are already far advanced for production of two additional types of aircraft—the Piper Cub Super Cruiser and the Piper Sky Sedan.

Pending necessary plant expansion and tooling for larger models, the company has placed orders for 200 Piper Cub Super Cruisers with the Piper Aircraft Corp., Lock Haven, Pa. The Super Cruiser is a three-place aircraft, which will be available on floats or skis as well as wheels. With a cruising speed of 110 m.p.h. and flying range of 600 miles, this model is particularly adaptable to private charter service. It is the lowest priced three-place aircraft being offered in Canada, the president states.

The Piper Sky Sedan—a four-place, low wing aircraft—will be ready sometime early next year. It has a top speed of 160 m.p.h. and a landing speed of 49 m.p.h. The plane can carry 25 lb. of baggage per person and will sell in Canada for approximately $6,000.

Currently produced Cub specials are going to purchasers from coast to coast. Industry is buying many, particularly the lumber industry. Some are going to prospectors, several have been purchased by doctors for visiting outlying patients.

A sizeable export business is indicated from numerous enquiries coming in from many countries. It will have to wait, however, until the domestic backlog of demand has been substantially reduced and Government foreign loan arrangements are more nearly completed, Mr. Gibson says.

RUBBER GROMMETS
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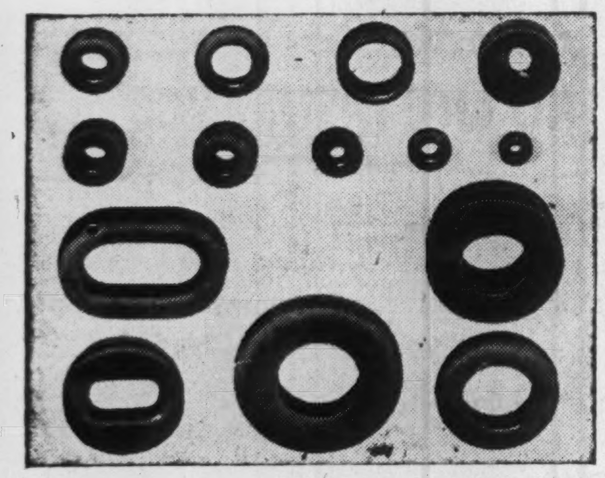
by GRIFFITH



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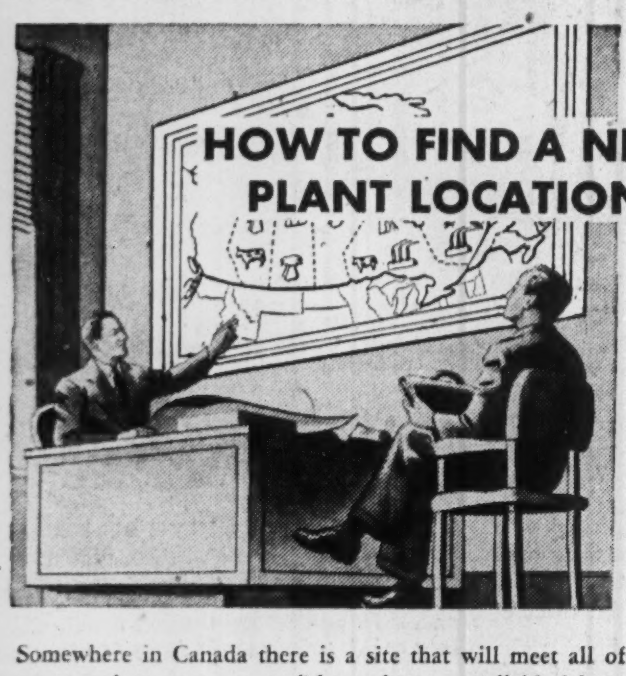

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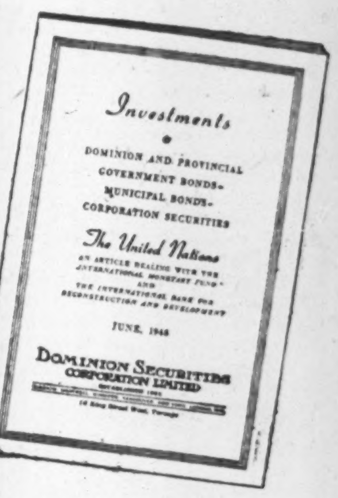

OUR June booklet, "Investments", contains offerings of a wide range of Government, Municipal and Corporation Securities.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA TELEPHONE CO.

APPOINTED MANAGER

J. B. NETTELFIELD

The announcement has been made by The Great-West Life Assurance Company of the appointment of J. B. Nettelfield as Manager of the Company's Montreal "2" Branch. Mr. Nettelfield, who assumed his new duties June 1st, succeeds P. D. Hamilton, C.L.U., who has been transferred to Saint John, N.B., as Manager of the New Brunswick Branch.

Mr. Nettelfield first joined the Great-West Life in 1935, and after an outstanding sales record was successively appointed Supervisor and Branch Manager. He joined the Army in 1939, retiring a year ago with the rank of Major.

Canning Factories' Fire Record Best, Breweries and Grain Elevators Next

Canning factories, breweries and malt houses, grain elevators and streetcar barns have the best fire insurance records in Canada, according to the annual schedule of fire insurance experience in Canada in 1944 and the five years ending with 1944, just issued from Ottawa.

The schedule breaks down all fire insurance risks into 27 classifications showing total premiums written, losses incurred and the loss ratio or the percentage of losses to premiums written. Of the 27 classes, 17 show higher loss ratios for 1944 while 10 were lower.

Canning factories have the best record for 1944, with a loss ratio of 26.01%, the lowest they have had since 1940 (19.03%). But due to less favorable experience in the intervening years, their loss ratio for the five-year period is substantially higher.

Breweries and malt houses, which had the second lowest loss ratio in 1944 at 27.76%, have had a consistently good record for a number of years. In 1943 their loss ratio was only 2.89% and over the five years including 1944, 7.82%, lowest for all groups.

The good showing by this class of buildings is attributed to improved construction in recent years, and elimination of fire hazards in operations, wherever possible.

Grain elevators— came third in 1944 and second in the five-year period. This class uually has a low-loss experience, but shows considerable variations over a term of years, because elevator fires, when they occur, are usually costly. The 28.83% ratio in 1944 compares with 18.70% in 1943 and 25.84% for the five years.

Lumber yards, in third place in 1943, dropped to 13th in 1944, due to some large fires at Halifax, Weston, Ont., Loggieville, N.B., and elsewhere.

Streetcar barns, which for some years before 1943 had had a favorable loss experience, in 1944 for the second consecutive year had fairly heavy losses despite installation of more efficient fire-fighting equipment in many places in recent years.

Heaviest loss ratio for any class was 130.26% in woollen and knitting mills. Total monetary loss, however at $118,489, was moderate. Largest monetary loss was $4.5 millions in retail stores. There were nine fires in retail stores in 1944, where the losses exceeded $100,000; 17 in which the loss was over $50,000. Substantial increases were also shown in fires in mining properties, laundries and tanneries.

Fires in industrial plants, including insured and uninsured buildings in 1944 caused a monetary loss of $10.5 millions. Over the last 10 years, industrial fire losses have amounted to $64 millions.

Total insurance loss in Canada in 1944 at $29.6 millions is about 73% of the total fire loss reported in Canada, indicating that about 27% of all property destroyed by fire is not insured.

Figures for premiums written, losses incurred and loss ratios for 1944; with comparisons, follow:

	Net prems. written 1944	Net losses incurred 1944	Ratio net losses incurr. to net prems. written 1944	1943	5 yr. av.
	$	$	%	%	%
Dwellings					
In protected municipalities	9,584,434	4,187,563	43.69	39.00	38.87
In unprotected municipalities	4,358,140	1,610,904	36.96	35.17	37.83
All other dwell. & family props.	2,830,419	1,184,997	41.87	36.64	41.01
All other two & three-yr. risks	2,203,562	1,271,556	57.70	54.78	46.07
Mercantile risks,					
Wholesale stores, w'houses & conts.	2,035,043	1,238,802	60.87	48.90	51.17
Retail stores & contents	8,491,220	4,570,811	53.83	51.22	48.15
All other merc. risks	961,854	376,913	39.19	42.53	33.79
Breweries, malt houses	79,635	22,110	27.76	2.89	7.82
Boot & shoe factories	40,819	49,036	120.13	174.76	94.47
Canning factories	361,081	93,930	26.01	85.42	65.13
Confectionery & biscuit factories	47,341	16,572	35.01	209.34	68.89
Flour & oatmeal mills	227,506	173,031	76.06	167.80	76.47
Grain elevators	1,677,993	483,741	28.83	18.70	25.84
Laundries	142,576	162,576	114.05	75.32	69.00
Sawmills	798,970	276,725	34.64	83.17	47.47
Lumber yards	1,168,884	572,378	48.97	19.27	35.74
Machine shops, metal works	1,051,272	550,998	52.41	69.14	52.09
Mining risks	809,940	882,002	108.90	49.41	44.44
Pork packing, curing houses	145,894	47,498	32.56	177.23	107.75
Pulp & paper mills	196,843	83,204	42.27	32.09	31.81
Street car barns	126,982	62,855	49.50	32.51	26.17
Tanneries	28,267	33,228	117.55	92.15	178.26
Wood-working factories	846,498	850,280	100.45	32.55	65.96
Woollen & knitting mills	90,960	118,489	130.26	93.36	108.61
All other manufacturing risks	2,714,203	3,998,134	147.30	76.53	76.45
All other 1-yr. & short term risks	8,576,693	4,217,943	49.18	51.68	44.01
Sprinklered risks	6,879,752	2,522,892	36.67	39.53	31.54
Total	56,476,757	29,659,168	52.52	47.22	43.75

STONE & COX LIFE INSURANCE TABLES
229 YONGE ST. TORONTO 1, CANADA
CANADA'S FOREMOST REFERENCE MANUAL FOR THE INSURANCE ADVISOR
PREMIUM RATES • CASH VALUES • DIVIDEND EXHIBITS • FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR ALL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES OPERATING IN CANADA
ENGLISH EDITION $2.50 • FRENCH EDITION $3.00

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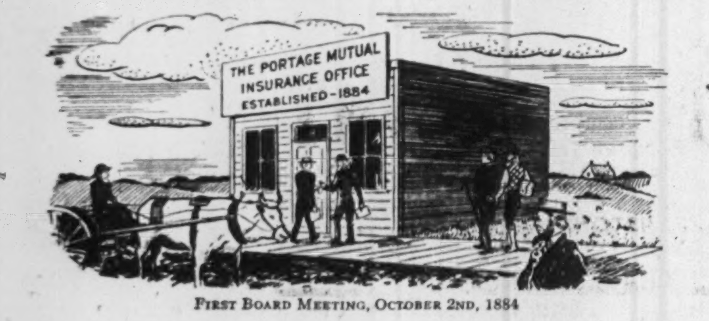
Founded in 1884. The Portage Mutual has at all times followed an aggressive policy of keeping pace with the changing needs of a growing country.



First Board Meeting, October 2nd, 1884

Present Directors and Officers
Hon. D. L. Campbell, M.L.A., E. D. Alder, K.C., J. C. Miller, K.C., Robt. McDermott, Jas. McKenzie, Arthur Sullivan, K.C., Winnipeg, Joseph Trimble
M. G. Tidsbury — President
E. H. Muir — Vice-President
A. G. Hall, A.I.I.A. — Treasurer
A. H. Thorpe — Manager

EST. 1884 46-4
The PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE · PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
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YOUR ASSET POSITION

The average man would do well to take a leaf from the annual report of the company he works for. He would then be able to gauge accurately his asset and liability position. Unless he is wealthier than the average man, his asset position should include a large proportion in insurance.

Our field representative will be very glad to discuss this matter with you, and help you decide whether or not your asset position is sound.

THE PRUDENTIAL
INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA
A Mutual Life Insurance Company
HOME OFFICE NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
BRANCH OFFICES IN ALL LEADING CANADIAN CITIES

Safety Policy Pays Polymer

Low Fire Loss and Accident Record Attributed to Measures Adopted

Fire losses at Polymer Corp., Sarnia plant, to date have been small while the accident rate in 1945 was 34% lower than that of the whole North American petroleum industry; 13% below the chemical industry, L. D. Dougan, assistant manager told the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Toronto recently. This result he attributed to attention given to three main items:—correct plant design, correct operation, correct maintenance.

The major fire and accident hazard at Polymer he explained, lies in the handling of large volumes of light hydrocarbons under severe temperature and pressure conditions, the problem aggravated by the size of the over-all operation and the large proportion of green hands.

By light hydrocarbons he meant pentane, butane, propane methane —all of which, at atmospheric pressures are gases which when opened to the atmosphere, vaporize quickly and present a serious fire and explosion hazard. More than two million liquid gallons of these lighter hydrocarbons and one million gallons of benzol and other miscellaneous heavier combustible materials are in storage at the plant, he stated.

In construction of the plant, all vessels in which gases and other materials are stored were built strictly according to regulations. As a special precaution radiograph pictures were taken of welded vessel and pipe seams and some welds which might have caused later trouble, were thus discovered. All vessels and lines were tested before being put in operation. Some 350 safety valves were provided to lead off gas released during operations.

Great care has been taken in instructing employees on operational practice. The 25,000 steel valves were recognized as 25,000 spots where men can make mistakes. Smoking in certain areas is allowed, as preferable to a general ban.

Correct maintenance, the management believes, is impossible unless the operating staff have given a work permit, showing what precautions have been taken to make the unit safe for the work involved. In addition, operating equipment is frequently inspected and a regular fire brigade and auxiliary fire fighting teams are maintained.

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COMPANY REPORTS

INTERNATIONAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC SYSTEM reports net profit of $551,136 for 1945 ($981,799 loss, 1944).

Total income did not cover operating expenses and interest accruals at 6% on the system's 6% debentures, by approximately $239,000. Interest was paid at rates totalling 4% only for 1945 and cash resources of the system were correspondingly improved, President Irwin L. Moore, stated.

Total revenue was up 2.4%, expenses 3.1% Undeclared cumulative dividends from July, 1934, to March, 1946, amounted to $5,851,784 on the 142,799 system preferred shares held outside the company.

CONS. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1945	1944
Net income	$38,929,379	$38,666,480
Less: Depr. res.	7,013,779	7,889,390
Funded debt int.	10,664,621	11,116,547
Disc. & exp. amor.	1,083,074	1,268,947
Elec. pl. & org. exp. am.	742,336	389,234
Inc. taxes res.	8,698,894	8,713,513
Loss on exch.	227,150	394,861
Subsid. divds.	9,029,769	9,029,769
Min. int.	887,254	824,826
Misc. chgs.	31,366	21,192
Net profit & surp.	551,136	*981,799
*Loss or deficit.		
Times Fixed Charges Earned:		
Before deprec.	1.81	1.77
After depr.	1.48	1.41
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Earned	$3.87	d$6.89
Cl. A: Earned	0.06	d1.73
No dividends paid.		

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1945	1944
Cash & treas. notes	$29,393,675	$25,148,584
Dom. of Can. bds.	2,805,566	7,549,601
Accts. rec.	7,622,890	1,871,622
Inventories	5,490,483	6,162,669
Total curr. assets	45,312,614	40,732,476
Def.: S.f. spec. deps.	1,165,474	904,982
Accts. & notes	12,862	28,433
Ref. EPT	163,463	186,656
Insur., taxes, etc.	845,221	978,254
Unamort. bd. disc.	8,269,231	9,383,502
Disc. on subs. stk.	1,553,490	1,553,490
Org. exp.	......	......
Fixed assets	542,662,084	539,821,601
Invest. & options	16,567,482	16,572,734
Total assets	616,541,921	610,162,128
Accts. & tax pay.	14,947,074	12,263,583
Accr. divs. & int.	3,364,066	2,802,562
Subs. notes, curr.	1,692,204	1,738,441
Debents. due	26,568,000	26,568,000
Bonds due	13,057,000	......
Total curr. liabs.	59,628,344	43,372,586
Funded debt	209,612,277	226,078,296
Depr. res.	100,005,965	95,396,849
Other res.	1,067,582	1,097,189
Def. credits	746,988	866,424
Min. int. in subs.	176,815,950	174,673,793
Capital stock	28,542,158	28,542,158
Pd.-in & cap. surp.	42,168,874	42,168,874
Deficit	2,046,217	2,034,051
Def. work. capital	14,315,730	2,640,110

NATIONAL GROCERS retained net profit for the year ended March 31, 1946, was up 26.8%; a substantial increase in sales volume the main factor. Operating expenses, chiefly labor, increased sharply.

Buildings in Hamilton and Oshawa were completed, and a warehouse for Toronto area was partly erected. Expenditures in connection with these buildings, and an increase is accounts payable, due to the increased requirements of a larger business, reduced the ratio of current assets to current liabilities to 2.78 to 1. Additional expenditures to complete the Toronto warehouse and to erect one in Ottawa will further reduce the ratio of current assets to liabilities.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Mar. 31:	1946	1945
Net earnings	$1,682,731	$1,441,118
Add: Int. (net)	1,016	8,018
Less: Deprec.	117,467	105,561
Inc. tax res.§	890,000	810,500
Net profit	676,280	533,075
Less: Pref. divds.	214,860	214,860
Common divds.	236,682	147,926
Surplus for year	224,738	170,289
§Incl. refund. EPT	85,309	85,895
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Exc. ref. EPT	$4.72	$3.72
Inc. ref. EPT	5.32	4.32
Paid	1.50	1.50
Com.: Exc. ref. EPT	1.56	1.08
Incl. ref. EPT	1.85	1.37
Paid	0.80	0.50

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Mar. 31:	1946	1945
Cash & Dom. bds.	$1,683,999	$1,317,114
Accts. rec., etc.	1,865,730	1,591,872
Inventories	3,093,923	3,242,991
Total curr. assets	6,643,652	6,151,977
Prepd. & def. chgs.▲	375,308	276,932
Fixed assets‡	1,530,323	1,312,164
Total assets	8,549,283	7,741,073
Accts. & taxes pay.	2,296,087	1,745,952
Other accr. liab.	96,228	111,950
Total curr. liab.	2,392,315	1,857,902
Conting. res.	250,000	250,000
Capital stock	3,160,652	3,160,652
Surplus▲	2,746,316	2,472,519
▲Incl. refund. EPT	305,586	220,277
‡After depr. of	1,729,660	1,621,713
Working capital	4,251,337	4,294,075

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK $7.5 millions 2¾% debentures, to be dated June 15, 1946, and to mature June 15, 1966, are being offered at $99.75 and accrued interest to yield about 2.83% by a syndicate headed by Dominion Securities Corp. and Bell, Gouinlock & Co. Proceeds are for refunding $5 million debentures with the balance for capital expenditures.

FOREIGN TRADE ENQUIRIES

Herewith The Financial Post offers a further collection of enquiries in a service to Canadian business. The following are definite trade proposals and enquiries for Canadian goods from firms in foreign countries.

As an additional free service similar concise statements of trade proposals by Canadian firms producing industrial equipment for export will be published by Industrial Progress which circulates in more than 54 foreign countries. Please send your announcements to the same address.

The service is designed to facilitate our foreign trade by assisting firms here to find out about foreign business opportunities and to contact business firms directly and immediately.

The queries here listed come from foreign readers of The Financial Post, other Maclean-Hunter publications and particularly from Industrial Progress, the Maclean-Hunter publication of Canadian trade abroad,

Write The Foreign Trade Service Bureau, The Financial Post, 481 University Ave., Toronto 2, for full information on any bulletin below and please give the code number preceding the item.

(D121), INDIA—Business relations sought with Canadian firms able to export any of following: iron, steel hardware, beams, pipe fittings, tools, paints, varnishes and colors, steel rolling shutters, mill and gin supplies, leather articles, stationery supplies, white metals, tin solders, sand and emery papers, emery cloth and powder, valves, electric bulbs and accessories, broom brushes, steel wire brushes, typewriters, etc.

(D122), CHINA — Trading company, with offices in Hong Kong and Canton, seeks import-export connections in Canada, as follows: for representation in China, as dealers and agents—chemical products, building materials, textiles, artificial silk clothing, foodstuffs, waterproof rubber footwear, scrap rubber, tires, old newspapers; for export to Canada—cassia, aniseed, mats and mattings, drawn work and Chinese embroideries, ivorywares, general merchandise.

(U44), INDIA—Firm interested in buying Canadian stationery supplies, such as lead pencils, drawing materials, target and printing paper, with purchases to be made on C.O.D. basis, also seeks sales outlet in Canada for sporting goods it manufactures, including tennis and badminton gut, tennis rackets, hockey sticks, football cases, basketball cases, sporting sticks, etc.

(G90 AUSTRALIA — Manufacturers' representative seeks to purchase, on sight draft or letter of credit, electrical goods and accessories with distinctive features and of good quality. Proposals requested from Canadian manufacturers. Bank reference given.

(CM181), NEW ZEALAND—Details sought on equipment for plastics industry and machine tools as applied to die and tool making.

(CM⁻⁻2), ECUADOR—Importing firm is interested in direct purchase of complete equipment for hulling rice, capacity at least 100 lb. per hour, equipment to include three-phase electric motor. Proposals requested from Canadian firms, including catalogues, illustrations, price lists and terms. Bank references given. Correspondence in Spanish.

(CM183), INDIA — Cabled offers on up to 100 tons of lead (unwrought), covered by government authority to complete transaction, asked by licensed controlled stockists for nonferrous metals and alloys; firm also deals in iron, steel, hardware, paper, chemicals and machinery.

(CM184), ARGENTINA—Efficient representation covering Argentina and Uruguay offered Canadian firms manufacturing magnesium and other light metals by import agency.

CANADA WIRE & CABLE CO. new issue of $3 million serial debentures, dated July 15, 1946, to mature July 15, 1948—67 ($150,000 a year), are being offered by W. C. Harris & Co. Proceeds are to redeem the outstanding 25,000 6½% preferred shares which will be called at $107.50 per share and accrued dividends for payment July 15, 1946, and to provide additional working capital.

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Mortgage Loans for Building or Buying Homes.
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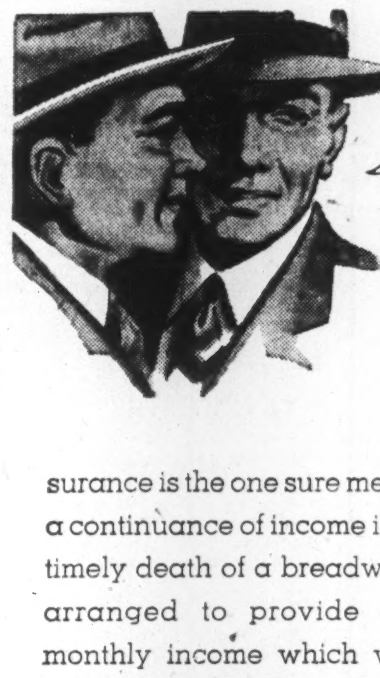


"TOO BAD—THERE WAS NO LIFE INSURANCE...!"

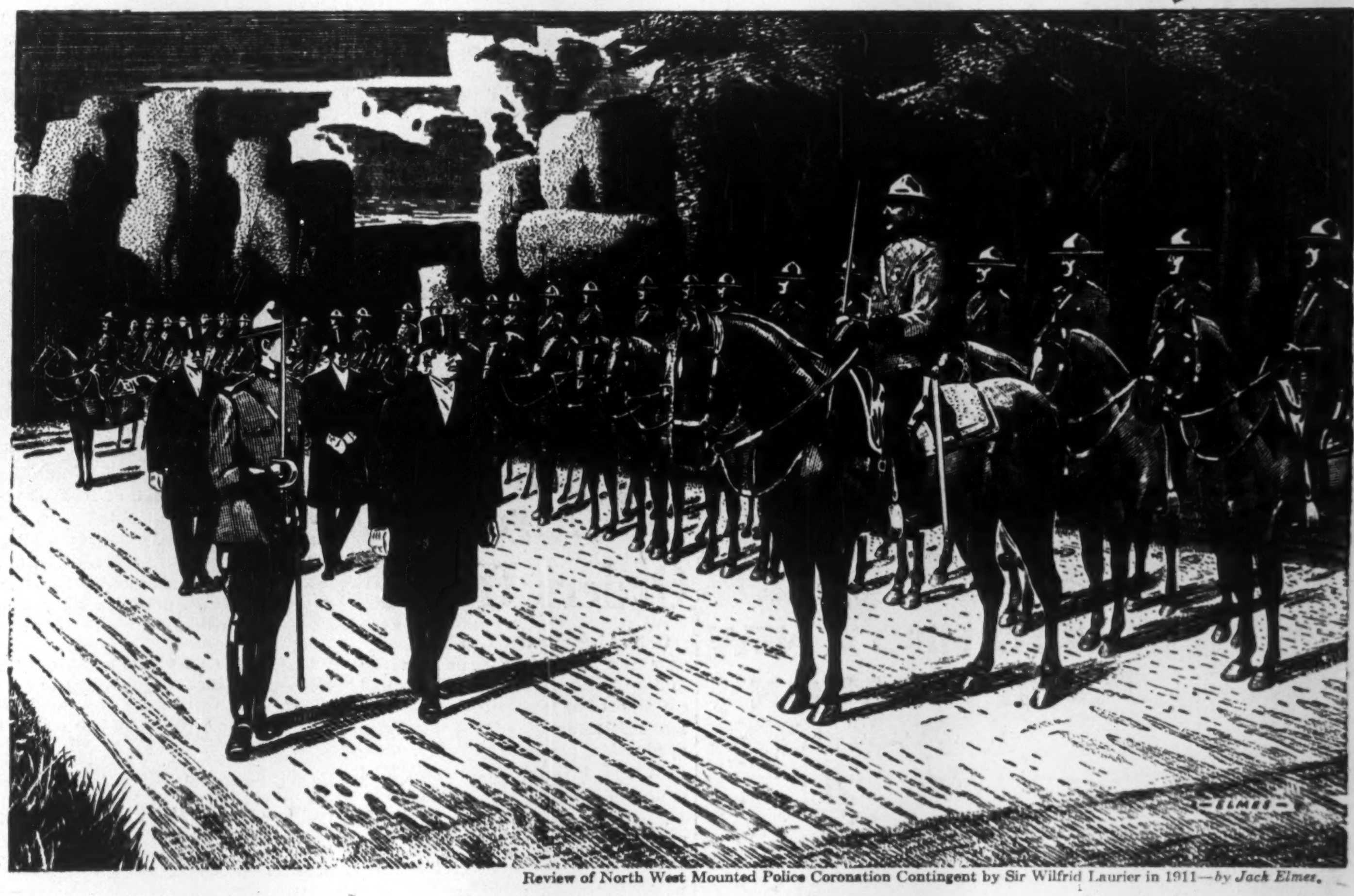
WHAT woman excites more pity than the widow left without some financial provision for her future?

For most people, Life Insurance is the one sure means of planning a continuance of income in case of the untimely death of a breadwinner. It can be arranged to provide a guaranteed monthly income which will arrive with clock-like regularity... a continuing "pay-envelope" to replace earnings that are lost.

The wife who neglects to plan the family budget to allow the inclusion of Life Insurance is foolish indeed.

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE Established 1887 TORONTO, CANADA

CANADA UNLIMITED — The Formative Years



Review of North West Mounted Police Coronation Contingent by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1911—by Jack Elmes.

The Silent Force

IN THE YEAR 1873, the Canadian West was a vast, little-known territory and its administration appeared to be an almost insuperable task. Uncertain communications with Eastern Canada complicated the many problems of law enforcement and control.

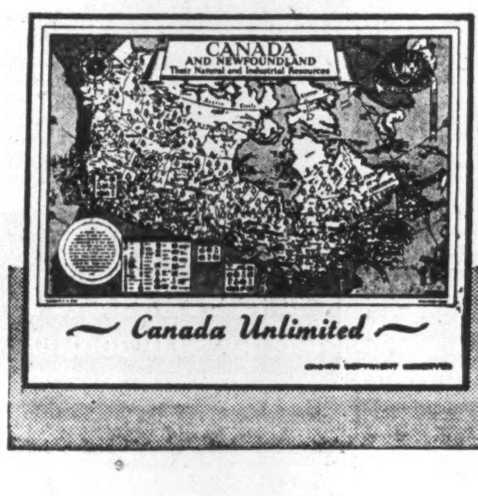
Faced with this almost impossible situation Prime Minister Sir John A. MacDonald displayed a vision, faith and purpose incredible even today. A small group of 300 handpicked men was formed and to it was entrusted the enormous task of bringing law and order to this unsettled tract of 300,000 square miles in accordance with his high ideals and great purpose. How this little band of men justified his faith and vision is one of the proudest records in Canadian history.

Thus was born "The Silent Force"—a gallant body of men who formed the first of Canada's famous North West Mounted Police. It was due to their courage, determination and strength of purpose Canada's great North West was made safe for settlement. The fame of the North West Mounted Police spread throughout the world. Even their enemies knew that they could rely on the word of a "Mountie", and their operations formed a pattern of law enforcement everywhere.

In 1911, as a recognition of their services to the nation, they were chosen to represent Canada at the Coronation of George V. They were the "Silent Force", a gallant band of men whose faith and high purpose helped to lay the foundations of the Canada of today.

Today, every one of us can help to lay the foundations of the Canada Unlimited of tomorrow. The Victory Bonds we hold are a silent force for national progress.

1846
One of a series depicting the growth of Canada as a nation, produced by O'Keefe's on the occasion of their 100th anniversary.
1946



~ Canada Unlimited ~

F-313

Published by O'Keefe's BREWING COMPANY LIMITED

FOR SALE
FORD 3-TON TRUCKS

Subject to prior sale or withdrawal, War Assets Corporation invites offers for the purchase of, in lots or multiples of twelve, a quantity of Ford 3-ton trucks, located at railway sidings, Windsor, Ontario. Description and conditions of sale are outlined below.

DESCRIPTION: Manufacture, Ford 3-ton; wheel base, 158"; four wheel drive; right hand steering; designed to use 10.50 x 20 tires single all round. **NOTE:** Trucks consist of chassis and cab only, no tires or bodies included. So far as can be ascertained, each truck is complete to the extent stated, but there may be shortages of a minor nature which the manufacturer can supply under their usual terms.

These trucks were prepared for shipment to Allied Armies Overseas, there to be assembled in Ford Company plants, and were packed in units of twelve in a completely knocked-down state. Each unit of twelve vehicles consists of approximately 28 to 30 cases, totalling an estimated weight of 97,000 pounds and an approximate cubic measurement of 3200 ft.

Investigation indicates that it is impossible to assemble these trucks in the Canadian Ford plant without seriously interfering with that company's reconversion programme.

The minimum to be sold to any individual is a unit of twelve trucks (it is not practical to break down this unit). They will be sold "ex" location, railway sidings, Windsor, Ontario.

These trucks will be sold on an "as is-where is" basis. Offers to purchase must be accompanied by a certified cheque or bank draft in the value of 10% of the offer, made payable to War Assets Corporation. If the offer is accepted, the purchaser must forward a certified cheque or bank draft for the remainder prior to delivery being taken.

The purchaser shall take delivery of the entire quantity involved in his offer within thirty days of completion of sale to him by War Assets Corporation.

War Assets Corporation reserves the right to accept or reject any offers to purchase. Cheques or bank drafts will be returned to those whose offers are rejected.

Offers to purchase will be received until:

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1946,

by the Special Sales Division, War Assets Corporation, No. 4 Temporary Building, Lyon Street, Ottawa, Ont.

NOTE: The retail ceiling price to any consumer to whom the trucks may be sold by the original purchaser will be that price fixed by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. This retail ceiling price, exclusive of freight and servicing charges which are also fixed by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, is $1,385 for chassis and cab assembled from the material offered for sale and fitted with four tires. If the material offered for sale is utilized to produce a vehicle differing in specifications from that described and for which it was produced, the retail price might alter.

WAR ASSETS CORPORATION
SPECIAL SALES DIVISION
NO. 4 TEMPORARY BUILDING, OTTAWA, ONT.

COMPANY REPORTS

WOOD, ALEXANDER & JAMES retained net profit for the year ended Jan. 31, 1946, was up narrowly. A sizeable increase in net income was considerably offset by increase in income tax provision. Although the shortage of merchandise continues to be emphasized throughout the year the company enjoyed good business, President W. H. Cooper, stated.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Jan. 31:	1946	1945
Net income	$215,889	$175,042
Less: Depreciation	16,531	17,607
Income tax♦	139,491	100,251
Net profit	59,867	57,184
Less: 1st pf. divds.	45,500	45,500
Surplus for year	14,367	11,684
♦Incl. ref. EPT	19,319	10,747
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
1st Pref.:		
Excl. ref. EPT	$9.21	$8.80
Incl. ref. EPT	12.18	10.45
Paid	7.00	7.00
2nd Pref.:		
Excl. ref. EPT	6.76	5.50
Incl. ref. EPT	15.86	10.56
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT	d0.08	d0.49
Incl. ref. EPT	2.90	1.16
None paid on 2nd pref. or common.		

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Jan. 31:	1946	1945
Cash & Dom. bds.	$220,413	$100,300
Accts. rec.	192,510	218,023
Inventories	575,096	594,929
Total curr. assets	988,019	913,252
Misc. assets▲	61,226	43,869
Fixed assets	702,453	699,998
Total assets	1,751,698	1,657,119
Bank advances	13,800	34,188
Accts. & tax. pay.	269,159	204,338
Dividend pay.	11,375	11,375
Total curr. liab.	294,334	249,901
Depreciation res.	309,613	293,870
Capital stock	921,863	921,863
Surplus▲	225,888	191,4[illegible]
▲Incl. ref. EPT	49,131	29,812
Working capital	693,685	663,351

DOMINION TEXTILE CO. retained net profit for the year ended Mar. 31, 1946, was down 24% from previous year. Limiting factor in production picture has been the supply of skilled and semi-skilled labor. The company is trying to build up new shifts of workers in order to increase production. Creation of new or additional capacity is receiving consideration.

The company has signed a collective labor agreement with the National Catholic Textile Federation for the plants at Sherbrooke, Magog and Montmorency, and the subsidiary, Drummondville Cotton Co. has signed a similar agreement. This embraces 6,000 employees. A similar agreement has not been concluded to date covering Montreal mills employing some 3,000 workers.

"It is plain that our present volume of production must be maintained and even bettered if we are to keep the cost factor under control," President G. B. Gordon stated in the annual statement.

A new item among assets is $750,000 of investment in a new company, Dominion Burlington Mills Ltd., which has taken over from Dominion Textile the manufacture and sale of rayon for both domestic and export market. The $750,000 represents a half interest in the Canadian company; the other half being owned by Burlington Mills Corp. of Greensboro, N.C.

Domestic markets required all the production in the year except for token shipments to regular export markets. There has been no shortage of raw cotton. Grey cotton cloth, however, from all sources has been in such short supply that the company's converting operations have been at less than capacity.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Mar. 31:	1946	1945
Net income	$4,977,568	$6,026,439
Less: Depreciation	1,200,000	1,500,000
Bond interest	134,646	137,396
Bond disc. amort.	13,505	13,505
Income tax♦	1,509,647	1,587,251
Net profit	2,119,770	2,788,287
Less: Pref. divds.	135,842	135,842
Com. divds.	1,350,000	1,350,000
Trans. to pens. res.	498,854	976,125
Surplus for year	135,074	326,320

♦Including refund. EPT, shown at $16,212 for 1945. In 1943 shown at $880,000 which was adjusted in 1944 to $815,000, and, due to renegotiation, to $549,309 in 1945 last year. At Mar. 31, 1946, total refund. EPT ($565,521) equalled $29.14 per pref. sh., and $1.59 per common sh.

Times Bond Interest Earned:		
Before deprec.	36.97	43.86
After deprec.	28.06	32.94
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Earned	$109.23	$143.68
Paid	7.00	7.00
Com.: Earned	7.35	9.82
Paid	5.00	5.00

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Mar. 31:	1946	1945
Cash	$168,253	$376,931
Accts. rec.	4,533,963	5,536,767
Investments†	11,942,825	8,742,137
Inventories	4,646,488	5,018,030
Total curr. assets	21,291,529	19,673,865
Misc. assets▲	1,145,128	1,000,050
Inv. in & adv. to subs. & affil. cos.	3,608,545	2,824,082
Fixed assets	32,189,774	32,789,900
Total assets	58,234,976	56,287,897
Accts., taxes, etc., pay.	4,850,445	3,846,107
Deposits	253,298	222,989
Serial bonds due	100,000	100,000
Total curr. liab.	5,203,743	4,169,096
Funded debt	3,800,000	3,900,000
Deprec. res.	22,312,041	21,434,683
Cont. res.	500,000	500,000
Pension fund	400,000	400,000
Capital stock	20,315,600	20,315,600
Surplus▲	5,703,592	5,568,518
†Market value	13,917,943	9,866,332
▲Incl. ref. EPT	565,521	565,521
Working capital	16,087,786	15,504,769

CHATEAU-GAI retained net profit for the year ended April 30, 1946. was up 15%. Working capital shows a ratio of $6.14 of current assets to each $1.00 of current liabilities. Costs of grapes and labor have been steadily mounting and are reported to have been a source of concern to management.

CONS. INCOME & SURPLUS ACCOUNT

Years Ended Apr. 30:	1946	1945
Net earnings	$185,547	$150,439
Less: Deprec.	26,896	26,057
Income taxes♦	96,727	70,537
Net profit	61,924	53,845
Less: Dividends	28,500	28,500
Surplus for year	33,424	25,345
♦Incl. refund. EPT.	8,647	5,599
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT	$0.54	$0.47
Incl. ref. EPT	0.62	0.52
Paid	0.25	0.25

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Apr. 30:	1946	1945
Cash	$35,989	$12,476
Accts. rec.	105,259	109,372
Inventories	787,970	744,932
Total curr. assets	929,218	866,780
Misc. assets▲	42,030	25,697
Fixed assets*	450,407	459,155
Total assets	1,421,655	1,351,632
Total curr. liab.	151,347	129,636
Def. credit	6,241	......
Capital stock	1,071,327	1,071,327
Earned surplus▲	192,740	150,669
*After deprec. of	497,290	491,831
▲Incl. refund. EPT.	17,054	8,407
Working capital	777,871	737,144

LEVY BROS. retained net profit for the year ended Jan. 31, 1946, was up narrowly. A 53% increase in net earnings was considerably offset by increased income tax and inventory reserve. New records were made in sales and in gross operating profit. First quarter of 1946 shows an increase in sales over comparative 1945 period.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Jan. 31:	1946	1945
Net earnings†	$223,549	$144,212
Less: Income tax res.♦	145,000	94,000
Inventory res.	36,000	9,469
Net profit*	42,549	40,743
Less: Pref. divds.	10,000	10,000
Common divds.	25,000	25,000
Surplus for year	7,549	5,743
♦Incl. ref. EPT	19,500	14,000

*Note: Co's. report includes ref. EPT in net profit and surplus for year.
†After depreciation.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Excl. ref. EPT	$8.51	$8.15
Incl. ref. EPT	12.41	10.95
Paid	2.00	2.00
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT	0.65	0.61
Incl. ref. EPT	1.04	0.89
Paid	0.50	0.50

BALANCE SHEET

As at Jan. 31:	1946	1945
Cash & Dom. bonds	$155,801	$255,497
Gold bullion, cost	36,670	32,810
Bills & accts. rec.	234,805	131,382
Inventories	302,369	270,084
Total curr. assets	729,645	689,773
Misc. investments	16,875	16,875
Deferred charges▲	64,853	44,124
Fixed props.*	93,567	72,354
Total assets	904,940	823,126
Total curr. liab.	204,238	149,473
Reserves	250,000	250,000
Capital stock	250,000	250,000
Surplus▲	200,702	173,653
*After deprec.	61,005	56,917
▲Incl. refund. EPT	61,546	42,046
Working capital	525,407	540,300

DAVID & FRERE retained net profit for the year ended March 31, 1946, was just off narrowly from the previous year. Despite shorter supply of raw materials, company's financial position has improved. Directors having decided that it is necessary to enlarge and modernize the plant, an ideal site has been acquired on Hochelaga St., Montreal.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Mar. 31:	1946	1945
Oper. profit	$124,717	$127,367
Less: Deprec.	23,161	18,696
Res. for taxes▲	41,150	46,889
Net profit	60,406	61,782
Less: Dividends	28,687	28,687
Surplus for year	31,719	33,095
▲Incl. refund. EPT.	234	398
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Class A:		
Excl. ref. EPT‡	$2.63	$2.69
Incl. ref. EPT‡	2.64	2.70
Excl. ref. EPT†	2.44	2.47
Incl. ref. EPT†	2.44	2.48
Paid	1.25	1.25
Class B:		
Excl. ref. EPT†	0.19	0.22
Incl. ref. EPT†	0.19	0.23
None paid.		

‡Before (†after) taking participating feature into account.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Mar. 31:	1946	1945
Cash	$6,901	$35,256
Accts., notes rec.	85,015	116,476
Investments■	299,812	234,860
Inventories	130,159	110,364
Total curr. assets	521,887	496,956
Suspense acct.†	800	800
Def. charges▲	8,794	6,096
Fixed assets*	168,575	187,866
Total assets	700,056	691,718
Total curr. liab.	31,954	55,335
Capital stock	354,200	354,200
Surplus▲	313,902	282,183
*After depr. of	356,555	333,394
■Market value	316,106	238,228
▲Incl. ref. EPT	1,943	1,709
†Comprising 50 cl. A shs. purchased by co. in 1943.		
Working capital	489,933	441,621

CANADIAN FOREIGN INVESTMENT CORP. 1945 net profit was up narrowly. Net revenue due and received from the subsidiary Brazilian Portland Cement Co. decreased from $360,432 to $357,677. Dividends, after tax, from holdings of capital stock in Companhia Brasileira de Cimento Portland Perus, however, increased about the same amount. Revenue from other investments increased $2,721 to $17,340.

Demand for cement remained good but shipments were lower by 229,397 barrels. Shipments in 1946 may be lower than 1945 due to plant rehabilitation conditions.

In March of this year an excess profits tax was proposed by the Brazilian Government, the effect of which is not operative unless earnings are higher than the reduced showing of the present year. There has also been a restriction on foreign exchange on dividends paid to non-resident shareholders, limiting the provision of foreign exchange to 8% plus 1/5 of the balance declared.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1945	1944
Income	414,757	$412,338
Less: General exp.	28,826	34,380
Taxes	40,064	37,387
Net profit	345,867	340,571
Less: Pref. divds.‡	......	3,734
Common divds.	330,372	330,372
Surplus for year	15,495	6,465
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Paid‡	......	$2.00
Common: Earned	$4.71	4.59
Paid*	4.50	4.50

‡Balance outstanding redeemed April 1, 1945.
*Includes payts. to April of the following year; in 1944, 50c. applied to 1943.

BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1945	1944
Cash	$72,881	$34,087
Foreign currency	......	219,681
Mkt. securities*	583,894	442,950
Brazilian bonds	55,367	35,080
Interest in subsid.	646,550	610,547
Total assets	1,358,692	1,342,345
Tax provision	100	100
Exchange res.	37,486	36,635
Pension res.	10,000	......
Capital stock	456,060	456,060
Earned surplus	865,046	849,550
*Market value	587,400	439,550

GEO. W. SPINNEY

President of the Bank of Montreal, has been appointed a member of the executive committee of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. board of directors.

DOMINION MAGNESIUM had spent a total of $46,149 and made equipment purchase commitments of $200,000 at the end of 1945 in respect to the $500,000 plant improvement program undertaken under the plant purchase agreement with the Dominion Government. Working capital was $1.8 millions at the end of 1945 and mortgage payable was $1.3 millions.

The plant was closed down in August for changes and alterations and August costs were the lowest obtained. Adequate inventories of magnesium are reported available for the shutdown period.

"Progress made thus far, and the enthusiastic manner in which the staff has responded to the many difficult tasks asked of it, is very reassuring for the future successful operation of your company," J. D. Barrington, vice-president and general manager, reports.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at:	Dec. 31 1945	*May 31 1945
Cash & Dom. bds.	$1,443,869	$1,913,138
Accts. rec.	44,944	......
Inventories	700,206	......
Total curr. assets	2,189,019	1,913,138
Deferred expense	45,337	47,254
Commn. on shs.	......	25,000
Invest., subsids.	75,000	70,000
Properties (cost)	36,928	38,062
Plant & equip.‡	1,376,732	1,376,185
Patents, rights	86,559	78,443
Total assets	3,809,575	3,548,082
Total curr. liab.	394,851	5,577
Mortgage pay.	1,300,000	1,300,000
Capital stock	2,242,505	2,242,505
Less: Deficit	127,781	......
‡After deprec. of	45,873	......
Working capital	1,794,168	1,907,561

*Pro forma balance sheet giving effect to new financing and purchase of plant.

NATIONAL PETROLEUM CORP. is asking shareholders' approval of a change in share par value from 25 cents to no par in order that shares may be sold for less than 25 cents. An offer is reported to have been received under which an option would be granted on a million shares at a net average price of 20 cents a share, it is stated. Production showed an increase the year ended Nov. 30, 1945, particularly at company's No. 1 well which is in its 9th year. The company shared with others in drilling National-Empire No. 1 well in the Princess area, which may develop into an oil producer when heavy gas flows are brought under control, it is stated.

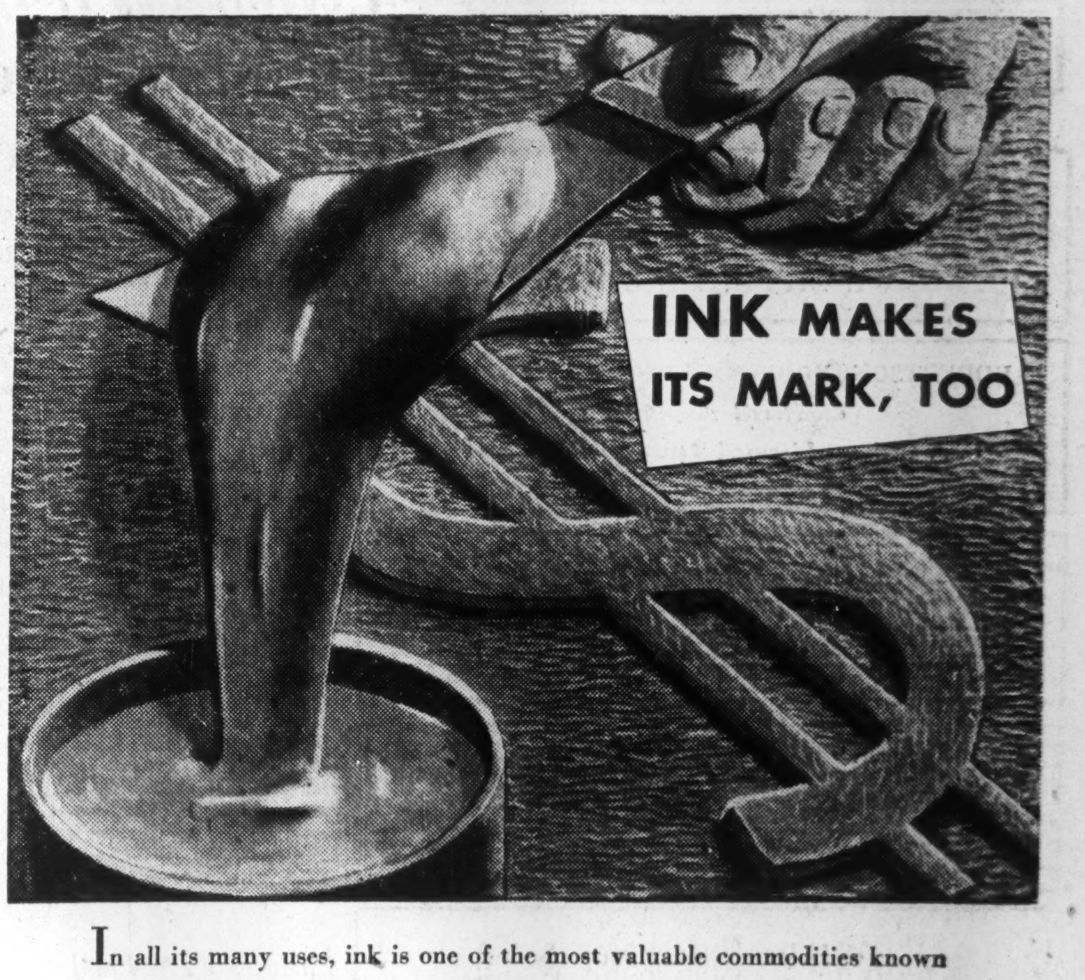
INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Nov. 30:	1945	1944
Gross prod. rev.	$39,545	$34,172
Add: Other rev.	29,262	85,952
Total net rev.	68,807	120,124
Less: Oper. exps.	22,220	51,603
Depreciation	18,446	35,909
Depletion	11,599	5,134
Devel. w/o	11,741	38,760
Income taxes	2,360	2,252
Add: Fire loss recov.	1,100	......
Net profit & surplus	3,541	*13,534
*Loss or deficit.		
Earned per Share	$0.002	d$0.008
None paid.		

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Nov. 30:	1945	1944
Cash	$264	$6,844
Invest.	49,321	35,402
Accts., etc., rec.	11,823	31,048
Oil invent.	2,714	2,440
Total curr. assets	64,122	75,731
Deposits, etc.	116	411
Investments	99,541	37,834
Develop. accts.*	57,831	48,554
Leases‡	49,511	42,036
Plant & equip.†	66,973	88,972
Incorp. exp.	1,250	......
Cap. st. comm.	50,000	......
Deficit acct.	......	114,640
Total assets	389,344	408,181
Total curr. liab.	42,010	20,263
Capital stock	439,168	387,918
Less: Deficit	91,834	§
†After depr. of	149,849	148,859
‡After depl. of	128,576	118,462
*After w/o of	11,741	38,760
§See contra.		
Working capital	22,112	55,471

GEO. R. PROWSE RANGE CO., Montreal, and the Zionist Organization of Canada, have purchased property at 2025 University St., Montreal. It will be converted into an office building, except for the ground floor, which will be leased by the Geo. R. Prowse Co. for its showroom and sales department. General offices and factory will be located in a new building to be erected in Mount Royal.



In all its many uses, ink is one of the most valuable commodities known to men. Industrially, however, it is but one of Canada's many Chemical industries which altogether employ some 90,000 Canadians—in over 900 plants.

In 34 of these plants, about 600 men and women are engaged in manufacturing ink. A small industry . . . but the initiative of small enterprises . . . the innovations of little businesses . . . provide the spur and incentive to industrial and commercial progress.

Right now some in the Ink Industry are planning a change in the chemistry of ink-making that will improve colour printing. This may have far-reaching effect on the entire printing and publishing industry.

The Bank of Toronto's credit plans are deliberately designed to meet the needs of small as well as large businesses with plans for expansion. Bring your own plans and credit needs to us and talk them over.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

Incorporated 1855

B. S. VANSTONE, General Manager

D10-46

Drop Is Recorded In CPR Earnings

MONTREAL (Staff)—CPR's earning statement for April and the first four months of 1946 did not make good shareholder reading last week. April net was down to the lowest level in seven years. Other main points brought out in this report were:

Cumulative gross earnings for the first four months were $93.7 millions, down $6.3 millions from same 1945 period. April gross earnings were $22.5 millions, a cut of $3.9 millions.

Cumulative net earnings for the first four months were $5.5 millions, down $3.6 millions from 1945. Net for April was $1.2 millions, $1.8 millions below a year ago.

More encouraging, however, was the fact that working expenses were being pared. In April these costs were down $2 millions, and were down $2.8 millions on a four months cumulative basis. As shareholders interpreted this report, the big need for the railroads was more traffic and greater gross and/or more effective cuts in operating costs.

SHAWINIGAN CHEMICALS LTD. announces opening of a new branch office in Toronto. Purpose of the branch, under the charge of G. K. Wright, will be to promote sales of Shawinigan Chemical Ltd., Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp. of New York and Sharples Chemicals, Inc., Philadelphia, for which companies Shawinigan Chemicals is sales agent in Canada.

DOMINION COAL'S production at the Cape Breton and Springhill collieries continues to run ahead of last year. In May, production totalled 298,771 tons bringing 1946 output to 1,490,571 tons (1,430,063 in 1945), an increase of 4.2%.

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Take a look at
Rural Western Canada

24 PAGE COLOR SUPPLEMENT

In addition to the regular section, a 24 page Color Magazine and Comic Supplement is now included in the Free Press Weekly with features, fiction and comics in full color. Advertising rates on Black and White and multiple colors in the Supplement can be obtained from Eastern offices or by writing direct.

and the Farmer's Favorite Publication

Even a glance at the facts and figures on rural Western Canada show this market to be one of Canada's greatest. Farm income in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in 1945 reached $1,654,000,000, and every indication points to a continuing high level of potential purchasing power.

The Free Press Weekly is the West's foremost farm journal because every page is planned with a complete understanding of rural reading interests. Coverage of news, aptness of features and the thoroughness of every service reveals an authoritative, intimate knowledge of farm and rural people.

Effective attention is arrested in more than 315,000 homes when you place your sales story in the Free Press Weekly.

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Construction Trends

By CLIVE CHATTOE

Canada's New House Building Code Contains Section on Prefabrication

National Research Council's research plans and publication section, directed by S. J. Cook, soon is to begin distribution of a document expected to inspire sharp advance in municipal building code modernization and standardization (The Financial Post, March 2, 16 and 30).

The document, an abridgement of the National Building Code (1941) and the Model Zoning By-law, is entitled "A Building Code for Smaller Municipalities"; features, in extenso, suggested regulations for small dwellings, with regulations for other buildings included only as references to the main code.

Prepared by a committee headed by Dr. S. D. Lash, of Queen's University civil engineering department, this streamlined version of the big code is also more specific, perhaps more liberal, on new materials and methods of construction.

The National Building Code says merely that these "may be permitted, provided their suitability and safe working stresses have been approved by the authority having jurisdiction, on the basis of laboratory tests carried out by a publicly owned or other recognized laboratory."

Follows U. S. Lead

The new house building code offers municipalities a much bolder lead. It singles out prefabrication, for example, for fairly extensive treatment. This appears in Clause 623 which, based on U. S. precedent, recalls recent publication by the Building Officials' Conference of America, of basic regulations covering prefab construction. Gist of Clause 623, now being reviewed, is that prefabs are sound and worthy of approval if:

(1) they comply with all requirements of the code or meet special prefab strength tests which are outlined;

(2) the houses, sections or panels are manufactured within tolerances assuring site assembly without difficulty or unanticipated stress, corners and connections tight and true, outside surface and joints durable and weathertight;

(3) panels or parts are protected from damage prior to completion on the site;

(4) connections are of strength and stiffness to transfer applied test loads from one connected panel to another without failure;

(5) floor-to-sill and sill-to-foundation connections are designed to resist shear, uplift and overturning without failure from application of lateral live loads and uplift.

Strength Defined

On prefab "strength," Clause 623 says: "Strength of all components and connections not determinable by engineering analysis, when recognized standards of structural design are used, shall be determined by tests.

Components and connections identical to those analyzed or tested shall be considered to meet the same strength requirements.

Tests wherever possible shall be made in accordance with nationally-recognized testing procedures.

Point of application of test loads, and location of supports shall conform to conditions encountered in the completed dwelling.

Panels, connections, other elements not subject to analysis by generally recognized formula or by comparison with comparable assemblies, shall be tested in triplicate.

Panels, other elements tested shall represent commercial production and assembly; shall be accompanied by complete, accurate description of materials and assembly procedure.

Panels, other elements tested for wind, snow, ceiling and floor loads shall sustain, without failure, for a period of 24 hours, a superimposed load equal to 2½ times the live load.

Recovery within 24 hours after removal of the full test load shall be not less than 75% of the observed deflection.

The measured deflection of any panel or element under full live load shall be not over one 360th of the clear span.

* * *

Cement Next?

Moderate increase in the price of cement is expected by construction industry users canvassed by The Financial Post. They give the cement industry, said to have submitted an application to the Prices Board recently for a ceiling boost, an even or better chance of success. So far, though, there is official word neither of an application nor of its possible translation into an actual increase in the price of cement.

If such an increase is granted it will lengthen once more a growing list of building materials getting new price incentive to bigger output. The list already includes steel, cast iron soil pipe, lumber, hardwood flooring, gypsum wallboard, nails, brick and one or two others. But Donald Gordon has a twin aim: to prevent sharp further rise in building costs. He made this clear in the recently tabled WPTB annual report with a warning that new price proposals for building materials must pass tests not only of inequity as regards production costs but also of assured higher output.

* * *

Uren's New Power

Ottawa's PC 1609 gives the Dept. of Reconstruction's priorities director, W. E. Uren, new and wide powers over construction materials; authority to requisition and to rigidly govern production and distribution. This goes well beyond Mr. Uren's recent authority as priorities chief; could, on its face, carry the hand of government into every building supply factory, mill, warehouse, yard and showroom.

Rigid control of materials distribution also could, if applied right down to building projects themselves, be used as a kind of project control; example, no steel for Joe Doakes' new bowling alley. But the construction industry does not consider it a project control measure in disguise.

* * *

Premiums Begin

As President Truman signed the Patman Emergency Housing bill recently, U. S. Housing Czar Wilson Wyatt was going into high gear on his biggest problem—enough materials to build 2.7 million low-cost homes in the next 19 months. For this, he had plenty of power, with authority and money alike in war style. To spur materials production he had $400 millions for premium payments to manufacturers and, to guide this spending, industry advisory committees formed largely from committees serving the Civilian Production Administration and Office of Price Administration.

Why Canada is not resorting to this particular means of boosting building materials output is expected to be explained soon by Reconstruction Minister Howe in an interim report on progress achieved by other measures to the same end.

* * *

Costs and Efficiency

Coming to the fore in current study of construction industry costs and efficiency by a committee of the Canadian Construction Association is a conviction that the biggest opportunity for cost reduction and more efficient building lies in selling the individual worker on the profit for him in greater effort and productivity.

What's needed, as some construction industry leaders see it, is a national advertising campaign via movies, radio and press. Such a campaign would take a lot of organizing and, what is more, a lot of financing. It would have to be written and illustrated with some finesse to carry any appeal at all. But, its proponents think, it would have strong appeal: Produce more per man-hour and man-day and the rewards in bigger pay, shorter hours, vacations and job security will be automatic; win these merely by pressure, without contribution, and the rewards will mean profitless operation for business and will melt away in economic stagnation and unemployment.

* * *

Winter Building

U.S. Commerce Dept's construction division in Washington is preparing a report on winter building procedure to guide small home builders. The handbook, to appear early next fall, will translate costly wartime "winterized" operations in terms of economical peacetime method. It will draw, too, on knowledge of larger contractors in commercial and industrial construction.

Costly and still uncommon on small jobs is enclosure with canvas. More usual is to lay foundations before cold weather, and erect walls and roof before starting major interior work. With temporary closings on door and window openings, and with advance operation of the house's own heating system, completion work can proceed in any weather. Concrete and mortar must be protected against freezing and to this end chemical admixtures and the heating of ingredients have been widely used.

Some U.S. Federal Public Housing officials who favor an annual wage in building contend this would increase winter building but industry leaders in the main disagree, say construction workers are responsible to too many different contractors in the course of a year to make annual wage pay feasible and that in any case winter excavation with pneumatic drills and steam shovels, and the heating required to keep workers on the site, make winter costs of outside work on small jobs prohibitive.

* * *

No "Modular" Brick

Canadian brick and tile manufacturers, unlike their U. S. counterparts, so far have not progressed beyond initial studies in the current U. S.-Canada program to establish "modular" or standard dimension building materials—to enable any whole number of units to fit exactly any rectangular area whose length and width are multiples of four inches.

Latest word on the subject from United States is that 11 new sizes of brick and seven new sizes of structural clay tile have been put on the market. In a statement accompanying the announcement of ceiling price, OPA said that on structures designed to conform with the modular formula of the American Standards Association, prepared in co-operation with architects' and manufacturers' groups, the new brick and tile sizes would largely eliminate hand cutting on the job by masons and might result in a saving on bricklaying of somewhere between 10 and 20%.

R. S. M. AUSMAN

of Toronto, has been elected President of the Canadian Society of Cost Accountants and Industrial Engineers.

Grafton Stores Stock Is Sold

A public offering of 32,000 Class A shares of the formerly privately owned Grafton & Co. last week at $21 a share, by A. E. Ames & Co., was substantially oversubscribed and soon quoted at $21½ to $22¼, it is reported.

Grafton & Co. operates seven stores located in Dundas, Owen Sound, Peterborough, Hamilton London, Brantford, and Woodstock, Ont.

Each store retails men's and boys' furnishings and ready-to-wear clothing and maintains a special order department for custom-made clothing. In addition, the Dundas store retails dry goods and ladies' ready-to-wear clothing. Stores are all held under leases. A modern factory for the manufacture of men's suits and overcoats and boys' clothing is operated in Dundas.

The business has been continuously under the direction of a member of the Grafton family. Stewart Philp, president and general manager and a grandnephew of the founder, has agreed to retain under his control the majority of the Class B shares for at least five years from July 15, 1946, and to use his holdings to ensure as far as possible his continuing in his present capacity for the same period.

The Class A shares, which are being offered are owned by Mr. Philp so that proceeds do not accrue to the company. The shares are entitled to fixed preferential cumulative dividends of $1 a share a year and each share is convertible into one Class B share. Authorized and issued capital consists of 36,120 Class A no par value shares, and 36,120 Class B no par value shares.

Directors are:

Stewart Philp, president and general manager, and J. A. MacLennan, Dundas, Ont.; Grafton Philp, vice-president, Glendale, Cal., U.S.A.; J. F. Hickey, London, Ont.; William Tighe, Owen Sound; W. C. Hughes, Peterboro; L. E. Conway, Brantford; and J. B. Ridley, Toronto, Ont.

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Position of Chartered Banks of Canada as of April 30, 1946, Shown by Monthly Returns to Minister of Finance

LIABILITIES

NAME OF BANK	Notes in Circulation	Deposits by and Bal. Due to Dominion Government	Deposits by and Bal. Due to Provincial Governments	Advances from Bank of Canada Secured	Demand Deposits in Canada	Savings Deposits in Canada	Deposits in Canada in currencies other than Canadian	Deposits Elsewhere	Bal. due to other Banks in Canada	Due to banks in U.K.	Due to Banks Elsewhere	Letters of Credit outstanding	Other Liabilities	Dividends Declared and unpaid	Reserve Fund	Capital Paid Up	Total Liabilities
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Montreal	6,041,514	145,424,144	25,397,056	....	564,950,261	765,634,991	10,413,499	136,146,306	3,170,986	9,712,705	28,504,062	17,725,589	702,325	735,349	39,000,000	36,000,000	1,789,558,793
Nova Scotia	2,220,689	26,936,655	1,780,786	....	149,555,899	278,854,043	1,051,513	112,630,098	5,187,067	1,164,099	4,405,141	31,924,142	580,444	364,632	24,000,000	12,000,000	652,655,210
Toronto	814,383	16,269,050	1,229,636	....	98,973,805	192,664,310	963,049	....	71,295	1,140,734	1,523,123	3,130,230	....	150,776	12,000,000	6,000,000	334,930,396
Provincial	521,305	4,327,394	335,868	....	27,995,915	96,489,898	50,258	....	4,758	23	64,782	398,203	13,556	6,489	1,000,000	4,000,000	135,218,453
Commerce	5,069,634	46,188,164	34,123,595	....	414,311,637	619,799,224	11,302,461	101,037,172	2,788,554	7,849,325	19,953,206	31,440,404	....	617,772	20,000,000	30,000,000	1,344,481,153
Royal	6,421,952	67,640,785	31,677,937	....	617,626,098	698,146,788	30,632,442	409,167,528	18,176	4,199,100	30,438,248	63,157,629	1,292,593	759,807	20,000,000	35,000,000	2,016,179,084
Dominion	891,266	18,094,758	1,660,207	....	99,152,051	158,436,194	261,038	13,159,129	2,673,541	3,196,039	1,375,487	8,727,267	190,244	176,271	7,000,000	7,000,000	321,993,497
Nationale	900,072	11,923,311	2,372,900	....	81,345,550	229,091,469	996,506	....	3,050,199	49,778	1,193,736	1,449,058	83,626	130,226	5,000,000	7,000,000	344,586,436
Imperial	1,086,492	19,293,362	23,737,928	....	118,206,998	191,234,619	1,229,013	....	2,793,082	1,423,819	2,965,088	[illegible]	....	176,189	8,000,000	7,000,000	383,992,650
Barclays	136,405	3,452,549	6,108	....	6,389,308	7,156,913	7,659,129	....	253,836	3,304,819	1,236,762	58,399	13,972	....	750,000	1,500,000	33,444,204
Total	24,103,712	359,560,172	122,322,021	....	2,178,507,517	3,237,508,449	64,558,908	772,140,231	20,011,494	32,040,441	91,659,035	166,382,976	2,876,760	3,117,511	136,750,000	145,500,000	7,357,039,876

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

NAME OF BANK	Capital Authorised	Capital Subscribed	Last Dividend	†Loans to Directors and firms of which they are partners	Greatest Amount of Notes in Circ.	Bills rediscounted with Bank of Canada
	$	$	%	$	$	$
Montreal	50,000,000	36,000,000	8	778,055	6,115,264	....
Nova Scotia	15,000,000	12,000,000	12	1,126,317	2,254,877	....
Toronto	10,000,000	6,000,000	10	182,148	825,763	....
Provincial	5,000,000	4,000,000	5	31,700	529,820	....
Commerce	50,000,000	30,000,000	8	591,871	5,138,228	....
Royal	50,000,000	35,000,000	8	837,522	6,531,445	....
Dominion	10,000,000	7,000,000	10	599,138	903,936	....
Nationale	10,000,000	7,000,000	7	95,489	915,482	....
Imperial	10,000,000	7,000,000	10	555,752	1,097,962	....
Barclays	1,500,000	1,500,000	....	16,911	140,170	....
Total	211,500,000	145,500,000	....	4,814,903	24,450,947	....

†And loans for which they are guarantors.

ASSETS

NAME OF BANK	Gold and Subsidiary Coin held in Canada	Gold and Subsidiary Coin held Elsewhere	Notes of Bank of Canada	Deposits with Bank of Canada	Notes and Cheques on Other Banks	Govt. and Bank Notes other than Canadian	Balances due by other banks in Canada	Due by banks in U.K.	Due by banks elsewhere	Dom. Gov. Short Term Sec.	Dom. Gov. Long Term Sec.	Prov. Gov. Short Term Sec.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Montreal*	2,802,791	24,370	37,659,701	175,167,022	59,910,942	1,002,444	....	5,518,398	38,536,433	428,973,749	411,217,248	36,896,542
Nova Scotia	726,721	848,701	14,733,542	28,799,063	22,067,675	21,430,757	....	5,405,590	18,254,812	110,924,782	148,933,355	9,821,153
Toronto	553,422	....	7,509,519	27,393,977	13,828,318	209,494	....	1,215,573	5,226,991	69,809,886	102,158,497	2,466,062
Provincial	485,862	....	3,751,124	8,600,303	5,530,382	45,057	2,995	....	829,300	40,668,365	19,290,080	4,371,575
Commerce†	1,628,771	184,539	26,552,096	113,473,932	39,462,608	1,682,123	23,423	4,182,424	27,447,879	249,482,324	422,987,109	18,168,617
Royal	2,524,448	1,656,258	37,614,366	113,701,263	76,581,597	62,634,080	2,409	13,966,672	95,784,557	380,648,513	482,824,575	29,554,878
Dominion	538,224	444	6,259,001	25,878,200	10,544,350	257,058	13	684,626	5,784,841	66,541,707	98,140,826	1,261,129
Nationale	1,206,808	....	10,780,176	21,916,713	11,026,188	148,353	1,316,304	101,252	2,154,451	90,344,520	74,188,701	4,566,304
Imperial	734,790	....	9,432,087	34,121,169	15,784,199	258,813	732,341	653,390	5,953,077	102,374,098	78,598,094	4,198,520
Barclays	8,977	....	190,490	1,755,406	899,206	1,850	116,005	1,265,286	5,082,567	5,359,637	3,007,395	798,088
Total	11,210,874	2,744,312	154,482,102	555,801,048	255,635,460	87,664,979	2,204,490	32,993,211	206,054,908	1,545,077,581	1,841,295,880	107,102,868

NAME OF BANK	Prov. Gov. Long Term Sec.	Canadian municipal securities	Public Securities other than Canadian	Other bonds and stocks	Call and short loans in Canada	Call and short loans elsewhere	Current loans in Canada	Current loans elsewhere	Loans to provincial governments	Loans to municipalities	Non-current loans	‡ Real estate other than Bank premises	Bank Premises	Deposit for note circulation	Other assets	* Total assets
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Montreal*	76,448,659	23,299,961	70,898,671	46,751,410	30,477,060	44,878,264	243,033,370	7,807,249	9,266,230	9,277,999	246,776	809,245	10,614,993	409,076	8,093,024	1,792,747,298
Nova Scotia	14,668,702	8,489,243	29,139,294	15,239,592	22,759,537	5,202,579	113,828,288	19,536,493	912,544	1,936,234	79,034	63,203	5,892,181	153,185	2,374,430	654,144,843
Toronto	15,361,575	4,751,670	....	8,574,523	9,324,693	....	58,765,947	....	1,642,447	1,173,197	22,214	11,027	3,299,132	52,005	271,736	336,752,143
Provincial	12,666,080	9,547,191		2,218,460	5,684,569		17,769,357		42,211	1,267,740	34,080	423,131	1,747,358	41,681	73,685	135,488,798
Commerce†	23,899,128	8,035,204	56,459,321	23,650,294	21,360,124	21,251,696	213,770,525	19,617,326	2,713,187	3,233,189	162,281	800,050	15,744,336	350,000	3,516,573	1,346,239,495
Royal	41,622,608	20,742,121	112,144,276	46,053,305	48,376,215	31,813,016	229,503,349	104,385,460	1,343,908	5,838,565	306,819	719,262	10,860,629	460,000	5,274,854	2,021,425,602
Dominion	2,448,063	3,390,896	5,216,316	4,086,920	5,201,421	2,924,488	68,843,004	531,698	227,904	496,083	17,030	37,087	4,681,429	68,621	379,856	323,158,464
Nationale	17,343,484	12,635,024	633,579	6,001,159	4,036,498	....	73,204,907	....	564,011	5,325,728	13,590	791,805	5,005,601	73,893	238,936	345,006,006
Imperial	5,831,406	6,892,780	....	5,287,959	8,429,345	....	91,983,510	....	27,195	1,314,232	14,948	....	5,607,035	70,763	69,550	385,116,356
Barclays	4,908,225	1,031,811	2,813,773	....	670,887	....	3,093,450	....	....	....	12,491	....	893,963	16,575	3,729	33,516,220
Total	215,197,880	98,815,901	277,305,230	157,863,619	151,820,349	106,070,043	1,113,795,707	151,868,235	16,739,641	29,462,967	909,263	3,654,760	64,348,647	1,695,799	15,396,373	7,373,595,223

*The business of the Bank in San Francisco, U.S.A., is carried on under the name of a locally incorporated company and the figures are incorporated in the above return.—Footnote to Bank of Montreal return.

†The Canadian Bank of Commerce (California) has been incorporated Bank in that State and the assets and liabilities of the Canadian Bank of under the laws of the State of California to conduct the business of the Commerce (California) are included in the above general statement.—Footnote to Canadian Bank of Commerce return.

▪Includes mortgages.
▴Includes $166,382,976 letters of credit outstanding as shown in liabilities.

‡The Royal Bank of Canada (France) has been incorporated under the laws of France to conduct the business of the Bank in Paris and the assets and liabilities of The Royal Bank of Canada (France) are included in the above general statement—Footnote to The Royal Bank of Canada Return.

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Let's Get Together Says Swiss Hotelman

MONTREAL (Staff) — Greater collaboration among tourist men in all countries was stressed by Hermann Schmid in a recent interview with The Financial Post here. Mr. Schmid is managing director of Bellevue Palace Hotel at Berne, Switzerland. vice-president of the Swiss Hotel Association, and is an executive member of the Swiss National Tourist Office and Swiss Federation of Tourisme. Mr. Schmid said that he believed tourism in all countries would benefit by a freer interchange of ideas and tourist techniquest. He added that it was primarily to get the 1946 Canadian and U. S. outlook that he had made the trip.

Switzerland was ready to welcome tourist men from Canada at any time either as guests or observers of Swiss methods, Mr. Schmid said. A recent change in regulations, he said, now permits any number of students from other countries to attend the famous Swiss tourist school. (The Financial Post May 25, 1946.) Formerly only 15% of total enrolment was kept open for outside students. It is understood that a delegation of Canadian tourist men will visit Switzerland next year.

According to Mr. Schmid Switzerland's tourist business has been developed on four main principles:

(1) Skilled labor.

(2) Maintenance of high standards.

(3) Good labor relations.

(4) Stressing the "personal touch."

To develop a skilled labor force for the tourist business Switzerland operates a training school which would be the equivalent of our vocational schools. Here would-be cooks, waiters, managers take a 20-month course, which covers four main subjects: service, cooking, hotel operation, office administration. Students get five months training in each subject at the school then go out to a hotel for practical application of what they have learned. This procedure of alternating theory with practice continues during the whole training period. Besides the school the Swiss also favor the apprenticeship method of training, particularly for cooks and waiters.

High Standards

Besides a skilled labor force Switzerland maintains high standards for all its hotels and tourist accommodation. Hotels are divided into three main classes designated by the numerals—one, two and three. These are subdivided into "A," "B" and "C." These divisions and subdivisions designate size, number of employees, type of establishment, etc. For example, class 3C would be a boarding house. Mr. Schmid states that before anyone can open a hotel he must first pass stiff examinations. Questions included practically every phase of the tourist and catering business from "how many off-hours should the cook have" to how to keep a kitchen clean. Mr. Schmid states that not a few have failed to qualify for a license.

The question of labor relations is getting constant attention not only from the Government but also from all Swiss tourist men, Mr. Schmid states. He added that unlike Canada and the United States, persons in his country who entered the tourist business were not particularly interested in high wages but looked on the tourist business as a sound profession which would likely give security. Swiss hotel owners and managers encourage employees to think of the hotel as their own and as a result Mr. Schmid said, it is not unusual to hear employees refer to the hotel as "our hotel" or "my kitchen." There is also a union for hotel staffs called the National Hotel Organization, which acts as a clearing house for complaints.

For Small Hotels

One difference Mr. Schmid noted between Canadian and Swiss methods was the number of large hotels here. Swiss hotelmen, Mr. Schmid said, favored the small hotel with not more than 100 rooms. By keeping hotels small they felt it was possible to give the much-valued personal touch. He pointed out that in a small hotel it is possible for all the staff from manager to bellboy to address a guest by name which would be patently impossible in North America's skyscraper hotels.

Mr. Schmid said he thought that Canada should be able to develop a big tourist business since Canadians temperamentally were half-way between Europeans and Americans, and could, therefore, cater to both equally well. He stressed the fact that greater collaboration between Switzerland and Canada in the tourist business would undoubtedly work to the benefit of both.

BRANTFORD ROOFING CO. has declared an interim dividend of 25c. a share, payable Aug. 1, 1946, first dividend paid on the common stock. President A. G. Hitchon announced that it is in keeping with the policy adopted by the board to consider dividend payments twice a year, following the half-yearly period and again following the year end of the company at Oct. 31. The plant is operating at capacity, restricted only by the acute shortage of essential raw materials, President Hitchon states.

POW WOW POINT LODGE

Pow-Wow Lodge, in lovely Lake of Bays, has *everything* for your vacation. Airy Rooms in Main Lodge, or Cabins with h. and c. water, toilet, and spring mattresses. Cool verandahs, shady lawns, sandy bathing beaches. Golf, Riding, Boating, Tennis, Dances, Billiards, Good Fishing, Side Trips. Excellent Meals, Soda Fountain. Reservations open from June 15th on. Write, telegraph or telephone to:

POW-WOW POINT LODGE, Peninsular Lake, HUNTSVILLE, CANADA.
(Telephone Hillside 2 r 12, via Huntsville)

THE *New* ROYAL MUSKOKA

The New Royal Muskoka Hotel offers you everything for the more exclusive and gracious holiday. Relax and rest in carefree comfort, or play as you wish. Enjoy tennis on fast clay courts, golf on a sporty, lakeside course—professionally kept—swimming, beach sports, sailing, boating, launch trips and lake cruises. Meals, under a famous chef, are superb—in both dining room and new coffee-shop. Music and dancing every night—then sleep restfully in the spicy, pine-laden coolness. The new Royal Muskoka—now under new ownership—extends every personal interest in your comfort to make for a distinctive, long-remembered holiday.

For availabilities (June 22nd to July 20th or in September) telegraph or write to:

Royal Muskoka HOTEL
LAKE ROSSEAU ONTARIO

Well... here's a real holiday idea!

A VACATION IN BERMUDA!

Here is a real change from the usual summer outing . . . balmy breezes, semi-tropical temperatures, bathing in the sea from coral beaches, all sorts of sports. You can fly to Bermuda in a few hours, or go by boat. And there's a hearty welcome awaiting you at the finest Bermuda Hotels. Belmont Manor and Golf Club is a golfer's heaven, and you can ask for no finer service than you receive at The Inverurie on the water's edge or at The Princess Cottage Colony on beautiful Cardiff Point. For a really *different* holiday . . . it's Bermuda! Ask your local travel agent for information or write to the address below.

A Bermuda vacation, including a week's accommodation in Bermuda, and transportation from Toronto and return may be enjoyed for approximately $250.00 (by boat) $300.00 (by plane), per person.

"Yo-Ho for the ocean breeze"

BELMONT MANOR AND GOLF CLUB
THE PRINCESS Cottage Colony - - - THE INVERURIE
BERMUDA HOTELS INCORPORATED
CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE: Mrs. Louise Girvan, Bermuda Hotels Inc. — 67 Yonge St., Toronto — Phone WA: 7552 - EL: 5896

YOU ARE A PART OF CANADA'S *Industrial Picture!*

WHETHER you are an important part of that picture or not depends in large measure upon how well your selection of a plant location has fitted your operations into the general scheme of things.

If you enjoy the economies that go hand in hand with a well managed operation, properly located with respect to labor, markets, power supply, etc., and providing the lowest possible aggregate in transportation costs on raw materials and finished product — then you ARE an important part of the picture, however small.

In considering expansion, or relocation of the old plant, you owe it to yourselves — and to Canada — to see that you are properly located for maximum efficiency.

May we offer you, without obligation, the benefit of our research facilities, and our experience in industrial placement?

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Department of RESEARCH and DEVELOPMENT
360 McGILL ST., MONTREAL I
RD2-A

Slight Expansion in "Overdrafts" Believed Temporary Bankers Say

While practice varies among different banks and even among branches in the same bank, there seems to be a little greater tendency recently to permit financing by "overdraft" than formerly. The development appears to be sporadic rather than general.

By "overdraft" is meant the debit balance created when a bank honors a customer's cheques in excess of his credit in the bank ledger. The account is then said to be overdrawn. In certain exceptional cases the bank will pay the cheque expecting to be reimbursed by the customer just as if he had made a loan. When this is done, the customer pays interest on the amount of the overdraft just as he would if he had borrowed the money on a promissory note. The practice of allowing overdrafts on an account, however is not favored by bankers generally who regard them as one of the greatest headaches in the business. If the bank is not prepared to honor the cheque it may notify the customer to make a deposit to cover it immediately, or may return it to the payee unpaid.

In recent months with the demand for commercial loans lower than usual, some managers, it is understood have been more willing to permit overdrafts on accounts they believe are secure. They evidently feel that in this way they may extend their loans a little above what they otherwise would be and thus increase their branch earnings.

How it Works

Here's how it works. Suppose a businessman arranges for $50,000 credit at his bank. He does business and carries on for several years during which he builds up a good reputation for meeting his obligations. Then sometime he issues checks for say $60,000 and they all come into the bank at once against his credit of $50,000. In some cases, when the banker is satisfied that he is sure to be repaid, he will honor the cheques, charging interest on the amount of the overdraft at a little higher rate than on the ordinary loan.

May Arrange in Advance

Sometimes a customer may arrange for an overdraft in advance as when he is expecting certain payments for goods he may have shipped—previously. This type of overdraft is considered preferable to one created by overissuing cheques. In either case overdrafts are only allowed, under any circumstances, on current accounts. They are never supposed to be allowed on savings accounts.

Bankers Objections

Reasons bankers object to overdrafts are:

They don't fix the customer's liability as definitely as a note does.

They name no definite date of payment and thus tend to encourage laxity of the borrower.

They involve more work and expense to handle.

Bankers emphasize that financing by overdraft is a British system not common in Canada and much less so in the United States. The practice of issuing cheques without having any account is, of course a criminal offense and some businessmen favor putting the issue of a cheque for which there are insufficient funds in the bank, in the same category.

A Temporary Condition

Although some bankers told The Financial Post there are more overdrafts being allowed at present than usual, the custom is not favored generally and it is believed that as soon as regular borrowing attains normal proportions, the number of overdrafts allowed will be reduced to a bare minimum. The present expansion in "overdraft" financing, where it exists, is considered only a temporary condition.

Inflation Not Viewed As Essential Problem

Canada's total money supply including currency in the public hands and total bank deposits, increased about 144% or more than doubled during the war, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports.

If government bonds which are readily convertible into cash are added, the total supply of money and near money at over $13.0 billions is 265% higher than pre-war.

Formerly this large increase in the money supply would have been regarded as automatically inflationary.

In recent years however, many economists feel that too much importance has been given, in the past, to the theory that an increase in the money supply automatically brings a rise in prices. The present situation in which the supply of money has more than doubled is pointed to as proof. The velocity of money is regarded as much more important. But while the velocity of bank deposits in 1938 was about 14.2 times in 1945 it was approximately 14.3 times; practically the same.

Economists admit the large amount of money and near money in the country (currency, bank deposits and government bonds held by the public) to be an inflationary influence aggravated somewhat by the continued shortages of goods due to strikes and bottlenecks. But inflation is by no means seen as an automatic result as long as the public does not lose its head.

Anti-inflationary Factors

Anti-inflationary factors seen are high tax rates, controls or partial controls over wages and prices and possibly most of all the ideas of thrift developed among the public at large during the war. Evidence of this is found in the fact that while the total volume of money and government bonds held by the public has increased about 265% during the war, by far the greatest proportionate gain in the various items has been the 625% in government bonds. This is regarded as indicating greater public savings consciousness. Greatly increased sales of life insurance are also seen as further evidence. In some quarters commercial companies are stated to be transferring money from their current accounts into savings accounts indicating a tendency to wait until spending opportunities become more favorable. If and when opportunities increase a reduction in the volume of bank deposits and "near money" is likely.

Individual Responsibility

Meanwhile with continued shortage of many types of goods indicated by stoppage of production, emphasis is being placed on the responsibility of the citizen to use moderation in his spending habits and thus avoid inflation which might readily though not necessarily follow any lack of control by the individual.

Wartime changes in the supply of money in Canada are indicated in the table. Currency includes coin and bank notes in the hands of the public.

Money Supply in Canada

	Millions of $ 1945	1938	Incr. %
Coin	60.9	29.4	106
Bank notes	969.5	203.7	375
Total currency	1,030.5	233.1	342
Bank deposits	5,481.9	2,438.7	125
Total money	6,512.4	2,671.8	144
Govt. bonds‡	6,500.0	895.0	625
Tot. money & bds.	13,012.4	3,566.8	365
Net income	9,704.4	3,960.0	145

‡Held by individuals, estimated.

BANK OF CANADA

	June 12 1946 $	June 5 1946 $
Liabilities		
Capital paid up	5,000,000	5,000,000
Notes in circ.	1,111,503,273	1,110,719,782
Rest fund	10,050,367	10,050,367
Deposits: Dom.	53,963,638	84,966,052
Chart. banks	533,372,176	513,391,369
Other	88,898,242	75,637,978
Total deposits	676,234,056	673,995,399
Liabs. pay. in sterling. USA and for. gold currencies	2,027,422	2,027,422
All other liabs.	25,019,368	27,037,499
Total liabs.	1,829,834,486	1,828,830,469
Assets		
Sterl. & for. ex.	2,027,422	2,027,422
Subsid. coin	405,200	366,253
Advs. to ch. bks.		125,000
Investments: Dom. gov. sh.	1,245,018,970	1,233,222,053
Oth. Dom. gov.	544,356,905	541,262,772
Other secs.	10,000,000	10,000,000
Total invest.	1,799,375,871	1,784,484,825
Premises	2,538,119	2,421,744
All other assets	25,487,874	39,405,225
Total assets	1,829,834,486	1,828,830,469

Staff Changes

The Bank of Nova Scotia announces the following staff changes:

J. W. BARRIGAR, to be manager Gagetown, N.B.

R. C. CLARK, to be manager Bloor and St. Clarens, Toronto.

M. D. McDONALD, to be manager Kentville, N.S.

C. R. MacLAGGAN, to be manager Ottawa South, Ont.

W. J. PEERS, to be manager New Westminster, B.C.

H. W. CALDWELL, to be accountant Union Station, Toronto.

F. W. IRVINE, to be accountant at Ciudad Trujillo, D.R.

L. G. ROBSON, to be accountant Dauphin, Man.

J. A. TRELOAR, to be accountant Renfrew, Ont.

P. V. COULTON, to be an assistant inspector.

H. W. DAVIS, to be manager Mission City, B.C.

A. W. FARWELL, to be manager Caledonia, N.S.

N. W. R. HAMILTON, to be manager at Coburg and Robie, Halifax, N.S.

J. L. KELLY, to be manager Chatham, N.B.

G. A. BEGIN, to be assistant manager Calgary.

T. D. WINDROSS, to be assistant manager King and Victoria, Toronto.

M. CRESS, to be accountant Kitchener, Ont.

W. SCOTT, to be accountant at Moose Jaw.

R. H. SMITH, to be accountant St. Stephen, N.B.

Visitors Spent $164 Millions In U. S. Funds Here Last Year

Expenditures by United States visitors to Canada were up 41% last year over 1944's $117 millions; more than double the wartime low point of $79 millions touched in 1942. Dominion Bureau of Statistics has just brought out its preliminary report on Canada's tourist trade for 1945; and it shows $164 millions spent in Canada by Americans, $83 millions carried back to the U. S. by Canadian travellers, a net trade credit of $81 millions.

The end of gasoline rationing last August gave motorists the green light, and automobile entries into Canada turned sharply up. Gains were also reported for boat, bus and airplane entries, even over 1944 when curtailment of automobile travel lent these extra volume. Movement of tourists to Canada by railway continued close to record levels in 1945, dropping off a little from 1944.

Gross volume of nonresident entries to Canada was about 17.1 million as against 12.6 million in 1944, 16.6 in 1939. DBS experts modify this grand total with the comment that most of this volume and most of the 1945 increase resulted from local crossings along the border—casual visitors and crossings by commuters bearing little relation to tourist travel in the more limited sense.

Only a relatively small proportion of gross volume represents real tourist travel, but this minor percentage of volume gives rise to the largest part of total expenditures. In 1945 an estimated 2.5 million persons entered Canada for periods of 48 hours or longer (about 1.8 million in 1944); but they spent $138 millions or nearly 85% of the $164 millions total tourist take.

An overweighing factor in these expenditures in 1945 was the extent of purchases by visitors from neighboring communities in the U. S. of meat and other articles which were hard to get there. This was particularly important during the spring and early summer in the case of meat purchases in the Windsor, Ont., area, and during the fall of last year in the case of gasoline purchases when strikes caused shortages in the U. S.

Ontario got the lion's share of tourist dollars last year, nearly 59%, followed by Quebec with 17.5%, B. C. with 13.4% of the grand total on U. S. account. Maritimes entries brought $11 millions or 6.7%, the Prairies about 4%, with the bulk of traffic entering Manitoba ports.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Announces the re-opening of the Branch at

HUDSON, ONTARIO on JUNE 17, 1946

Under the Management of

MR. J. P. DUNCAN

Management Services that include:

¶ Time, motion and methods study.
¶ Job evaluation.
¶ Incentive plans.
¶ Training of foremen and supervisors in methods improvement, cost reduction, personnel relations and work simplification.
¶ Training in techniques of personnel selection, placement and job instruction.
¶ Surveys of sales, distribution and merchandising methods, and analysis of markets.
¶ Surveys for the location of factories and branch warehouses.
¶ Surveys and installation of production, budgetary, profit and cost control methods and systems.
¶ Complete surveys of operations and organization.

Our booklet, "What is Industrial Engineering?" explains in some detail these phases of our service. We will be pleased to send you a copy on request.

J. D. WOODS & GORDON LIMITED
15 Wellington St. W., Toronto, Canada
J.D. Woods, *President* W.L. Gordon, *Managing Director*
Ralph Presgrave • J. G. Glassco • J. A. Lowden
G. P. Clarkson • D. M. Turnbull • B. H. Rieger
Industrial Engineers and Consultants

TOM THE TAXI MAN PICKS UP MANY A U.S. DOLLAR

but...

CANADA'S TOURIST BUSINESS IS Your BUSINESS TOO...

Here's what we're telling
OUR GOOD NEIGHBOURS

Your Canadian Travel Bureau, formed to protect and promote your interests in Canada's tourist industry, is running advertising in leading U.S. newspapers reminding American readers of the beauty and diversity of Canada's tourist attractions. *At the same time it is tactfully reminding them that in view of travel and accommodation difficulties this summer, they will be wise to make reservations ahead.*

TOURIST MONEY spreads around. It flows into every community, creating extra business, added income. Even if you never see a tourist you benefit from his spending just as surely as Tom the taxi man.

Let's protect our valuable tourist business. This year of all years, we must make our American neighbours especially welcome so that they will take back with them pleasant memories of Canada's courtesy, kindliness, real neighbourliness.

In so doing we'll be building up a priceless backlog of goodwill. We'll be helping to make the tourist industry still bigger and more prosperous in the years to come.

Give them a friendly CANADIAN welcome!

CANADIAN TRAVEL BUREAU
Department of Trade & Commerce, Ottawa

THE WEEK'S QUOTATIONS

Montreal and Toronto

Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver

Quotations here listed are the official stock exchange prices for listed stocks, including curb market quotations. For unlisted stocks, quotations by unlisted dealers are given. The Financial Post cannot accept any responsibility for these quotations.

WEEK ENDING JUNE 14

Range 1946 High	Range 1946 Low	Div. R'te $	June 14 Y'ld %		Sales	Last June 7	Week end. June 14 H	L	Cl'se
22¾	14	..	...	Abitibi	9156	21¼	21¾	20¼	21¾
21¼	17¼	..	...	Do. $1.50 pf n	11092	19½	19¾	18¾	19¾
40¼	38	..	...	Do. $2.50 pf n	365	39½	39½	38½	38½
12	11	..	...	Acme Glove, n.	75	11	12	11	11
24	20¼	1.00	4.4	Acadia Atlan A	965	22¼	22¾	22	22¼
107	103	5.00	4.7	Do. 5% pref.	45	107	106½	106¾	106½
41¼	28	1.80	4.5	Agnew Surp.	310	39	40	38	38
120	112	7.00	6.1	Do. pref.	110	115	115	114¼	114¾
26	21		...	Algoma Steel	25	23¼	23	23	23
103	100	5.00	4.9	Do. pref.	95	101	101½	100	101½
27	26½		...	Alum of C p4%	510	..	27	26½	27

[illegible]

Range 1946 High	Range 1946 Low	Div. R'te $	June 14 Y'ld %		Sales	Last June 7	Week end. June 14 H	L	Cl'se
8	4	▪.25	...	Fleet Aircraft	2640	5¾	5¾	5	5¾
32¾	26	1.00	3.7	Ford Motor A	2442	27¼	27¼	26¾	26¾
125	55		...	For. Pr. Secs.	200	50	70	70	70
34	28¾	1.40	4.5	Foundation Co.	145	32¼	32¼	31	31
75¼	53¼	▪1.50	..	Fraser Cos.	764	71	72	70	71¼
26	20		...	Freiman	5	22	24	24	24
20	13¼	▪.75	...	Gatineau Pwr.	830	19½	20	19¾	20
111	105	5.00	4.5	Do. pref.	88	110	111	110	110¾
111	106	5.50	5	Do. 5½% pref.	10	110	110¾	110¾	110¾
7¾	6		...	Gen. Bakeries	4300	6	5¾	5¾	5¾
20¾	18	.80	4.2	Gen. St. Wares	480	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
109	105	5.00	4.6	Do. pref.	118	108	108¼	108	108

[illegible]

Range 1946 High	Low	Div. Rate $	June 14 Yield %	Company	Sales	Last June 7	Week Ending June 14 High	Low	Close
58	40¾	3.00	5.5	United Fuel, pf.	180	57	57	55	55
11	6	.	...	Do. (B) pref.	95	10½	10	8¾	8¾
20¼	16	*1.00	..	United Grain A	157	19	19	18	18
13¼	8¼	.	...	United Steel	12860	11	12	10¾	11¾
20	15		...	Viau Bisc.	125	18	20	18	20
99	74¾	4.00	4.2	Wabasso Cot.	115	96	95	94	95
156¼	108	4.00	2.8	Walker-Good.	1675	146	146	139¾	141½
23¼	21¾	1.00	4.6	Do. pref.	2650	22	22¾	21¾	22
14¼	9¼	▪.25	...	West Brew	125	14	13½	13	13½
3	2¾	.	...	West Grain	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
30	25	▪.50	...	Westeel	237	28	28	25½	28
36¾	27	.80	2.3	Weston, George	1385	36	36	35¼	35½

[illegible]

*Paid in 1945. ▪Paid or payable in 1946. ▲N. Y. funds. ‡Extra. xOn arrears.

Mining Stocks

[illegible]

Oil Stocks

[illegible]

1.65	.75	....	....	Pac. Pete.	2,200	.85	.85	.83	.85
1.57	.80	....	....	Roxana	4,800	.98	.95	.90	.90
.05½	.03	....	....	Royal Can.	2,000	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
25.50	17.50	1.00	5.3	Royalite	186	18.50	18.87½	18.50	18.87½
.14½	.07	....	....	South End	13,500	.10½	.11	.10	.11
.14	.08	....	....	Spooner	500	.08	.09	.09	.09
1.45	1.10	....	....	Texas Can.	415	1.25	1.30	1.10	1.25
.14½	.07	....	....	United Oils	300	.08½	.08½	.08½	.08½
.16½	.09	....	....	Vanalta	1,000	.13½	.13½	.13½	.13½

▾Paid in 1944. *N. Y. Funds. †Paid in 1945. k Extra. ▪Sub. app. F. E. C. B. ‡Paid or payable in 1946. ‡Capital Repayment.

Volume of Stock Sales

	Montreal	Toronto	Vancouver	New York
June 17	361,300	1,480,000	76,665	1,460,000
June 15	......	....	......	....
June 14	366,500	1,421,000	107,023	1,430,000
June 13	248,400	1,267,000	258,502	1,630,000
June 12	295,400	1,374,000	98,952	1,410,000
June 11	209,300	1,039,000	70,711	1,570,000

STOCKS NOT TRADED THIS WEEK

[illegible]

	Div. rate $	Last sale	June 14 Bid	Ask
Do., pref.	7.00	230	228½	..
W'minster Pap.	*1.00	20	..	..
Weston, George, p.	4.50	106½	..	..
Wood, A&J p.	7.00	130½	128	..
Woods Mfg. pf.	2.00	55	..	60
York Knit. 1st pf.	7.00	175	150	..

†Paid in 1944. *Paid in 1945. ▪Paid or payable in 1946. ▲N. Y. funds. ‡Extra. xOn arrears.

Mining Stocks

[illegible]

Lethbridge	...	.01½	..	..
Lowery	...	.35	..	..
Madison	...	.01½	..	..
McLeod	...	.05½	.04	.06
Mercury	...	.05½	.05½	.05½
Merland	...	.02	..	..
Mill City	...	.06	.06	..
Model Warr.	...	1.15	..	..
New Ranch	...	.02	..	..
Nordon	...	.17	.17	.26
Phillips P.	...	.03¾	..	..
Princess P.	...	.09	..	..
Richland	...	.04½	..	..
Richfield	...	.02	..	..
Royal Crest	...	.05	..	..
Share Roy.	...	.03	..	..
South West Pete	...	.20	.20	.30
So. Brazeau	...	.03	..	..
Sunset	‡.01½	.03	.03	.09½
Trans Alta.	...	.03	..	..
Turner V.	...	.15	..	..
Vulcan	...	.22½	.2½	..
Wellington	...	.04½	..	..

†Paid in 1945. *N. Y. funds. ‡Paid or payable in 1946.

Purdy Mica	†.03	.11½	.10½	.14
Quebec Gold	...	1.85	1.75	1.80
Red Cloud	...	.02	..	..
Red Hawk	...	.11	.10	.11
Rice Lake	...	.01¾	.01½	.03
Salmon Gold	...	.18½	.18	.19
Simcoe	...	1.13	..	..
S. American G.	†.20	1.10	..	..
Star Lake	...	.02	—	.02
Sunloch	...	.20	..	..
Tiblemont	...	.25	..	.25
Oil Stocks:				
Advance	...	.01	..	..
Admiral	...	.10	..	..
Alliance	...	.13	..	..
Ajax	...	2.02	..	..
Anaconda	...	.05	.05½	.05½
Arrow	...	.05	..	..
Command	†.01½	.14	..	..
Federated P.	...	.40	.42	.45
Freehold	...	.01½	..	..
Grease Creek	...	.04½	..	..
Hargal	...	.03	..	..
Kitalto	...	.13	..	..

Government Bonds

June 18, 1946 (Supplied by Investment Dealers' Assoc. of Canada)

%	Due	Bid	Ask
Victory Loans:			
3	June 1951	105¼	105¾
3	Mar. 1954	105¾	106¾
3	Nov. 1956	105¾	106¼
3	May 1957	104¾	105¾
3	Jan. 1959	104¼	105
3	June 1960	104¼	105
3	Feb. 1962	104¼	105
2	Dec. 1946	100¾	100¾
2¼	Mar. 1948	101¼	101¾
1½	Nov. 1946	100¼	100¾
1½	May 1947	100¼	100½
1½	Mar. 1946	100¾	101
1½	Nov. 1948	100¾	101
1½	Nov. 1950	100½	101
3	Oct. 1963	104¼	105
3	Sept. 1966	104¼	105
1¼	Nov. 1949	100¾	101
Dom. of Canada Bonds			
3½	Nov. 1951	103½	104
4	Oct. 1952	103½	104¼
3½	Feb. 1952	105	105¾
3	Oct. 1952	103¼	104¼
3	June 1955	103¾	104¾
4½	Nov. 1956	100¾	101½
4½	Nov. 1957	103¼	104¾
3	June 1958	104¼	104¾
4½	Nov. 1958	106	106½
4½	Nov. 1959	108¾	108¾
3¼	June 1966	106	107
3	Perpetual	103¼	104¼
Dom. Guarantd Bonds			
Can. Nat. Railways:			
3	Jan. 1959	103½	104½
4½	Sept. 1951	124½	...
4½	Feb. 1956	132¼	...
4½	July 1957	133¾	...
3	Feb. 1953	101¾	102¾
4½	June 1955	133¼	...
3	Feb. 1954	118¼	119¼
5	Feb. 1970	127¼	...
5	Oct. 1959	126¼	...
Can. Natl. W. Ind. S.S.:			
5	Mar. 1955	133¼	...
Grand Trunk Pacific Rly.:			
3	Jan. 1962	118	...
4	Jan. 1962	130¼	...
Provincial Govt. Bonds			
New Brunswick:			
3	Oct. 1951	101¼	...
3½	Aug. 1949	100¾	102
3½	June 1956	104¼	106
4½	Apr. 1961	130	...
5	Jan. 1960	135	...
Nova Scotia:			
3	Jan. 1952	104	105½
3½	June 1956	104¼	106
3½	Nov. 1950	105½	107
4½	Sept. 1952	114	...
4½	Nov. 1960	133	...
5	Mar. 1960	138	...
Ontario:			
3	Nov. 1950	101½	102¼
3½	Nov. 1951	104	105½
3½	May 1955	105½	107
4	June 1962	130	...
4½	June 1950	109	110½
4½	Jan. 1962	137	..
5	Oct. 1948	106¾	108¼
5	Dec. 1960	142	...
5½	July 1946	100	101
Ont. Hydro Commission:			
3	Aug. 1948	100	101
3½	Feb. 1953	104¼	105¾
3½	Apr. 1947	101	102½
Prince Edward Island:			
4	Mar. 1954	102	105
Quebec:			
3	Nov. 1947	101¼	102¾
3½	Mar. 1948	101¾	102¼
3½	Mar. 1959	105½	107
4	Nov. 1952	106¾	108¼
3¾	Feb. 1955	106¾	108¼
4½	Aug. 1958	113	115
4½	Jan. 1963	118	120
Alberta:			
3½	June 1964	103½	...
3½	June 1966	103½	...
3½	June 1968	108	...
3½	June 1972	108	...
3½	June 1978	108	...
British Columbia:			
4	Dec. 1957	124	...
4½	Jan. 1951	121	...
4½	Oct. 1953	125	...
5	Apr. 1954	129	...
6	Feb. 1947	102	...
Manitoba:			
4	Man. 1957	123¼	...
4½	Dec. 1956	127	...
5	Dec. 1959	135	...
5	Oct. 1955	120	...
6	Apr. 1947	102½	...
Saskatchewan:			
4	Sept. 1954	102	103½
4	Nov. 1960	103½	105½
4½	Oct. 1951	113½	...
4½	Mar. 1960	114¼	...
5	Aug. 1958	112½	114½
5½	Oct. 1952	111	113
6	Mar. 1952	112	114

Unlisted Stocks

(Compiled from quotations supplied by Kippen & Co. Inc., Plaxton, McDonnell & Co., and Kamm, Gerland & Co.)

June 17, 1946

	Bid	Ask.
Allens Toronto units	38.00	....
Anglo Can. Telephone A	12.75	13.75
Brand. Henderson	15.00	18.00
British Mortgage and Trust	165.00	....
B. C. Sugar	96.00	99.00
Canada Machinery com.	18.25	19.25
Canada Paving 1st pfd.	7.75	....
Can. Investors Corp.	8.25	9.50
Can. Investment Fund	5.60	6.15
Canadian Motor Lamp A	13.50	15.50
Can. Silk Products A	32.00	35.00
Can. West Nat. Gas pfd.	106.00	....
Capital Trust Co. $100 par.	77.00	....
Capital Wire Cloth com.	6.00	....
Capital Wire Cloth pfd.	24.00	....
Cawthra Apts. units	4.50	....
Chase, A. W., units	32.00	....
Colonial Steamships com.	....	93.00
Commercial Finance com.	11.00	14.00
Commercial Life 10% paid	7.00	8.50
Commonwealth Int. Corp.	4.18	4.59
Confederation Life Assoc. 30% paid	150.00	....
Continental Life 20% pref.	38.00	....
Detroit Inter. Bridge, new	16.00	....
Dover Industries Ltd.	13.00	14.50
Dunlop Tire pfd.	26.00	27.50
Eddy Paper pf.	23.00	24.00
Empire Life Ins. 25% paid	16.50	18.00
Federal Foundries & Steel Co., new common	3.00	3.75
Foreign Power Sec. pfd.	13.00	17.00
Galt Brass com.	27.00	....
Goderich Elevator & Trans.	15.50	17.00
Great Lakes Power pfd.	114.00	117.00
Great West Life	420.00	445.00
Guardian Realty pfd.	32.00	....
Guelph and Ont. Svgs. $50	53.00	....
Gurney Foundry pfd.	3.00	3.50
Hart Battery com.	9.00	....
Halifax Ins.	21.00	22.50
Inter. Utilities $3.50 pfd.	56.50	59.00
Lambton Loan & Inv. $50	55.00	....
Loblaw Groc. Inc.	24.50	26.00
London & West. Trust $100	90.00	....
Gordon MacKay Stores A	12.00	12.75
Manufacturers Life Ins.	290.00	315.00
Maxson Food System	6.50	7.50
Midland Loan & Svgs. $10	17.00	....
Monarch Life Assoc. 20%	73.00	....
Monarch Mtge. units	3.50	....
Mountainview Apts. pfd.	9.00	....
National Drug & Chem. c.	9.00	10.25
National Hosiery pfd.	5.25	5.75
National Hosiery com.	8.50	....
Ont. Beauty Supply pfd.	20.50	22.00
Ont. Beauty Supply com.	3.30	3.60
Ont. Tobacco Plant units	34.00	....
Paramount Kitchener units	53.00	....
Provincial Paper pfd.	107.00	109.00
Ruddy, E. L., pfd.	145.00	....
St. John Drydock pfd.	105.00	....
Sawyer Massey com.	2.00	3.00
Seiberling Rubber com.	10.00	....
Sincennes McNaughton T.	2.00	3.00
Sovereign Life Assce. 25%	33.00	....
Standard Fuel pfd.	108.00	....
Standard Fuel com.	4.50	....
Third Can. Gen. Inv.	4.00	4.50
Toronto Carpet pfd.	98.00	....
Toronto General Ins.	5.75	6.75
Trusts & Guarantee $100	102.00	105.00
United Farmers Co-op	3.00	4.00
United Steel A pfd.	27.00	28.50
Victoria Trust & Svgs.	118.00	....
Waterloo Mfg. com.	10.00	11.50
Western Assurance com.	63.00	68.00
Western Grain com.	2.25	3.25
Western Grain pfd.	44.00	46.00
York Trading com.	6.50	....

Unlisted Mines

Approximate quotations, 3 p.m., June 17, subject to confirmation:

Abenakis	.07	.10
Advance	.16	.19
Alb Riv n	.31	..
Alcan	.07	.09
Alexander	.24	.27
Aljo	.04	.05
Ama Kir	.14	.16
Anna 'Que	.07	.09
Anoki	.07	.08
Apex Oil	.04½	.06
Argonaut	.10	.11
Arntf'd	.05	.06
Audley	.04½	.06
Aurlando	.10	.13
Aurora Y	.65	.70
Auterra	.04	.07
Barb L n	.05	.07
Blondor	.11	.13
Bl Grass	.08	.10
Bouzanne	.13	.15
Bour Cent	.16	.17
Brae Br	.08	.10
Bravo	.07	.09
Brewis	.37	.42
Brig RL	.17	.19
Brock	.17	.20
Burley PO	.04	.05½
Camlaren	.11	.13
Carricona	.06	.08
Cassidy	.19	.21
Cen Mani	.09	.11
Cheskirk	.19	.22
Cock RL	.11	.13
Columbier	.19	.21
Con Chib	.37	.40
Con Cop	.38	.40
Courageo	.14	.18
Craibe	.37	.42
Croydon	.08	.10
Cuyuni	1.10	1.20
D'Aragon	.27	.30
Derlak	.07	.08½
Detta	.32	.37
De Sant n	.11	.13
Dexter	.75	.85
Dom Mal	.05	.07
Dona Pat	.03½	.04½
Doris	.26	.29
Dunford	.07½	.10
Eastward	.31	.33
Echo Ind	.30	.33
Electra	.13	.18
Elmac	.45	.48
Erin Kirk	.04	.05
Eurek Co	3.75	3.85
Flcka	.20	.23
Gilbec	.02	.03
Goodrock	.05	.06
Gord Leb	.10	.12
Gov Gold	.12	.15
Greenlee	.17½	.19
Gwillam	.22	.24
Habitant	.14	.16
Harp Mal	.04	.07
Hayes CD	.04½	.05½
Highridge	.11	.12
Hornifault	.20	.22
Hoyle	.19	.21
Hugh PP	.09½	.11
Independ't	.11	.13
Indyke	.15	.25
Joannes D	.03	.05
Kamlac	.46	.49
Ken-Bay	.10	.13
Kencour	.09	.11
Kenda PE	.40	.44
Kenroy	.06	.08
Lk Rowan 1945	.43	.46
Lk Expa	.12	.15
Lar-Add	.06	.09
Lard U	.08	.10
La Salle	.23	.25
Lavalle	.10½	.12
Legardo	.04½	.05½
Lingnora	.12½	.14
Louvore	.06	.08
MacFie	.41	.45
Major Oil	.07	.09
Mallen	.28	.30
Manterre	.09	.11
Marbenor	.23	.25
Marquet	.04	.05
Mar Bird	.11	.13
Mary Ann	.18	.21
Mat Con	.36	.39
Mate Yel	.09	.11
Rajah RL	.07	.09
Rambull	.03½	.04½
Rand Mal	.11	.13
Raym Tib	.08	.10
Rebair	.42	.45
Redruth	.06	.10
Redwood	.11	.13
Richgroup	.14	.16
Ritoria	.05	.07
Rhyolite	.05	.06
Rupun	.38	.41
Salmita	.47	.51
Santiago	.45	.50
Sepha	.12	.14
Sheldon	.53	.57
Skyn Lk	.03	.05
Sovereign	.17	.19
Steeber	..	.10
Sun Bear	.10	.12
Thornhill	.13	.15
Tiffany	.07	.09
Tobico	.04	.05
Tovarich	.03½	.04½
Typhoon	.40	.45
Val d'Bel	.06½	.07½
Vin Min	.90	1.00
Vinray	.32	.35
Virginia	.23	.26
Wesley	.03½	.04
West RL	.09	.11
W Shore	.03	.06
Wilwood	.07	.09
Winchest	.20	.22
Wingait	.15	.17
Yel'knife	3.00	3.50
Y Davids	.27	.30
Metalore	.06	.08
Mic of C	2.50	3.00
Miles RL	.32	.35
Moffat H n	.03	.04
Moh'k p	.04	.05
Murbell	.04½	.05½
Murmac	.27	.30
Mylamaq	.82	.85
McCuaig	.12	.14
McManus	.18	.20
Nat Mal	.31	.34
Nayb '45	.54	.59
Nereco	.27	.30
New Aug	.14	.16
New Mal	.07	.09
Nic Off	2.75	..
Norbeau	1.00	1.10
Norcourt	.12	.15
Norford	.11	.13
Normar	.13	.15
Nortyne	.04	.06
Novele P	.07	.08
Obalski	.22	.24
do 1945	.62	.65
Obaska	.26	.29
Okled	.09	.11
Olivet	.04	.05
Opemiska	.24	.26
Orpit	.09	.12
Ortona	.08	.10
Osulake	1.00	1.10
Pascalis	.30	.33
Peg Tan	2.80	3.00
Pelangio	.06½	.10
Phelps	.06	.09
Pinnacle	.10½	.12
Poona Go	.03	.04
Presdor	.04	.06
Privateer	.62	.65
Quest	.29	.32

Grain Prices

Winnipeg Grain Futures

Week to June 17, 1946

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1945 High	Low		High for week	Low for week	Close June 17
		Oats*			
.51½	.51½	May	.51½	.51½	.51½
		Barley*			
.64¾	.64¾	May	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
		Rye			
2.97⅝	1.49¼	July	2.97⅝	2.82	2.97⅝
2.58½	1.59⅞	Oct.	2.58½	2.42⅞	2.53⅝
2.47¾	1.81⅛	Dec.	2.47¾	2.30	2.42⅞

*At ceiling.

Cash Quotations

For Week	June 17 High	Low	Prev. week High	Low
Oats*				
2 C. W.	.51½	.51½	.51½	.51½
3 C. W.	.51½	.51½	.51½	.51½
Barley*				
1 Feed	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
2 Feed	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
Rye				
2 C. W.	3.05	2.80	2.70	2.62

*At ceiling.

Significant Investors' Index Numbers

No. of Securities	Mach. and equip. 10	Pulp and paper 8	Milling 4	Oils 4	Textiles and clothing 9	Food and allied prod. 13	Beverages 8	Bldg. mater. 16	Power and traction 14	Banks 8	Total utilities 18	Total co's. 100
(Base 1935-39=100)												
*1935 to date:												
High	210.2	287.9	149.7	123.7	214.4	138.5	422.6	168.5	146.2	135.3	149.0	126.1
Low	69.7	51.6	61.2	41.2	78.4	73.5	79.3	66.7	60.2	60.0	65.2	61.1
1946: Monthly Figures:												
Jan.	168.2	252.6	130.6	90.0	183.7	127.8	357.6	149.0	125.7	121.6	148.6	123.5
Feb.	172.9	248.5	132.1	84.8	187.8	130.3	334.0	150.5	122.7	126.8	146.0	121.8
Mar.	189.2	244.4	130.6	81.6	186.8	129.0	327.8	148.6	121.7	129.2	142.4	119.2
Apr.	207.0	277.3	141.4	84.6	200.2	134.6	353.8	160.6	124.8	133.6	145.4	125.1
1946: Weekly Figures:												
May 2	208.0	277.2	143.0	83.5	203.5	136.9	381.3	161.6	124.2	133.7	142.9	125.5
May 9	203.7	274.2	146.3	75.5	203.6	135.3	389.2	160.4	122.6	134.6	140.9	122.9
May 16	202.0	273.8	141.0	74.4	208.3	136.6	409.2	162.4	119.0	134.1	140.5	123.5
May 23	207.6	277.3	133.6	74.1	208.3	136.5	421.1	164.8	117.0	133.9	140.6	125.0
May 30	210.2	287.9	137.4	74.6	212.9	137.9	422.6	168.5	112.5	134.3	140.6	126.1
June 6	207.1	284.7	137.4	74.3	214.4	137.3	412.3	167.6	108.8	133.9	136.6	123.6
June 13	204.2	286.1	141.2	73.1	210.9	138.5	409.4	167.6	110.0	135.5	141.4	124.3

*High and low for years from 1935 to date inclusive are based on weekly figures issued by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Toronto Stock Exchange Index

	20 Indust.	20 Golds	10 B.M.	15 W.O.
June 17	206.84	122.20	100.72	26.52
June 15	.....	.....	.....	.....
June 14	206.97	122.39	101.62	26.63
June 13	206.61	122.23	101.40	27.28
June 12	205.51	121.78	100.66	27.24
June 11	205.58	121.58	100.55	27.36
Month ago	201.77	124.06	100.14	28.03
Year ago	152.97	128.27	85.65	30.10
1946 High	207.83	147.31	108.20	33.69
1946 Low	178.73	121.58	94.34	26.52

Montreal Stock Exchange Averages

	10 Util.	20 Ind.	20 Comb.	10 Pprs.	15 Golds
June 17	81.4	147.6	125.5	390.15	97.32
June 15	...	....	....	.....	.....
June 14	80.7	146.8	124.7	387.32	99.29
June 13	81.9	146.7	125.1	386.52	97.22
June 12	80.8	147.9	125.5	387.97	97.19
June 11	80.9	148.2	125.8	391.02	97.04
Month ago	82.5	144.2	123.6	385.34	100.29
Year ago	65.7	104.5	91.6	211.05	99.74
1946 High	83.9	149.4	126.7	410.80	118.56
1946 Low	73.5	126.3	109.4	304.39	97.04

Dow-Jones Closing Stock Averages

	30 Indust.	20 Rails	15 Util.	65 Stocks
June 17	210.13	68.22	42.81	78.79
June 15	.....	.....	.....	.....
June 14	210.36	68.02	42.83	78.79
June 13	210.56	68.31	42.95	78.95
June 12	208.96	67.10	42.79	78.17
June 11	209.05	66.54	42.80	78.02
Month ago	201.77	124.06	100.14	28.03
Year ago	166.94	61.72	32.61	64.56
1946 High	212.50	68.23	43.74	79.44
1946 Low	178.73	121.58	94.34	26.52

Dividends Declared

	This payment $	Date payable	Date of record
Acadia Atla., A	.25	July 2	June 10
Agnew-Surp. 7% p.	1.75	July 1	....
Algoma St. 5% p.	2.50	July 1	June 1
Am. Cyanamid	.25	July 1	June 4
Do., 5% pf.	.12½	July 1	June 4
Amal. Elec.	.30	July 2	June 1
Asbestos	.20+.10	June 30	June 7
Ashdown Hdwre.	.15	July 1	June 10
Bk. of Nova Scotia	.30	Aug. 1	July 16
Beaver Lumber	.50	Aug. 1	July 16
Beatty Bros. A	.50	July 2	June 14
Do., B	.50	July 2	June 14
Bell Tele.	2.00	July 15	June 22
Belding Cort.	1.50	July 2	May 31
Do., 7% pf.	1.75	July 2	May 31
Belgium Glove	.10	July 1	June 1
Do., 5% pref.	.25	July 1	June 1
Brant Cordage	.12½	July 15	June 20
Do., pref. $1.30	.32½	July 15	June 20
Brant. Roofing	*.25	Aug. 1	July 15
Brazil'n Tr., 6% pf.	1.50	July 2	June 14
Br. Am. Oil	.25	July 2	June 5
B. C. El. Pr. 6% p.	1.50	July 2	May 20
B. C. Power	.40	July 15	June 29
Building Prod.	.25	July 2	June 1
Burlington Steel	.15	July 2	June 10
Butterfly Hosiery 7% pfd.	3.50	July 30	June 30
Can. Bread	.10	July 2	June 5
Do., 4½% pfd.	1.12½	July 2	June 5
Do., 5% B pfd.	.62½	July 2	June 5
C. Cycle & M. pf.	1.25	June 29	June 14
Can. Perm.	2.00	July 2	June 15
Can. Canners	.31¼	July 2	June 7
1st pf.	.25+.05	July 2	June 7
2nd pf.	.15+.15	July 2	June 7
Can. Food	.12½	July 1	May 31
Do., "A"	.25	July 1	May 31
Can. For. Invest.	.75	July 2	May 31
Can. Machinery	.50	June 28	June 10
Can. N. Pwr.	.15	July 25	June 20
Do., 7% pref.	1.75	July 15	June 20
Can. Breweries	.31¼	July 1	May 31
Can. St'mshp 5% p.	1.25	July 2	June 8
Candn. Cottons	.45	July 2	June 2
Do, 6% pf.	.30	July 2	June 7
Can. Gen. Elec.	2.00	July 1	June 15
Candn. Fire Ins.	2.00	July 2	June 20
Candn. Indemnity	4.00	July 2	June 20
Can. Indust. A & B	1.50	July 31	June 28
Do., 7% pfd.	1.75	July 15	June 14
Candn. Oil, 5% pf.	1.25	July 2	June 20
Do., 8% pf.	2.00	July 2	June 20
Carnation Corp. 4% pref.	1.00	July 1	June 18
Central Pat.	.03	June 28	May 31
Chart. Trust	1.25	July 2	June 10
Cockshutt Plow	.25	Dec. 2	Nov. 2
Con. Press	.25	July 2	June 15
Con. Bakeries	.20	July 1	June 5
Confed. Life	1.50	Sept. 15	Sept. 10
Do.	1.50	Dec. 15	Dec. 10
Cassidy's 7% pfd.	1.75+3.50	July 2	June 3
Com. Alcohol	.05	July 15	June 29
Do., 8% pfd.	.10	July 15	June 29
Coniaurum Mines	.03	June 27	June 6
Crown Cork	.50	Aug. 15	July 15
Can. Bk. Comm.	.20	Aug. 1	June 29
Can. Fair-Banks 6% pf.	1.50	July 15	June 29
Can. Ingersoll Rd.	.50	June 27	June 15
C. P. Rlwy. 4% pf.	2%	Aug. 1	July 1
Can. Shipbldg., A	.30	July 2	June 20
Do., B	.20	July 2	June 30
Can. Wallpaper	1.00	July 18	July 5
Can. Silk Prods.	.37½	June 30	June 1
Can. Wire Bound.	.37½	July 2	June 10
Crain. R. L.	.10	July 2	June 15
Canada Dry	.25	July 1	June 14
Do., $4.25 pf.	1.06¼	July 1	June 14
Can. Celanese	.50	June 30	June 14
Do., $1.75 pf.	.43¾	June 30	June 14
Celanese Corp.	.50	June 30	June 17
Do., $4.75 pf.	1.18¾	July 1	June 17
Do., 7% pf.	1.75	July 1	June 17
Cen. Can. Loan	2.00	July 2	June 17
Can. Westinghouse	.50	July 1	June 17
David & Frere	.25	June 29	June 15
Davies Pete.	.01	July 20	July 2
Detroit I. Bridge	†.20	June 29	June 8
Dist.-Seag. 5% pf.	†1.25	Aug. 1	July 16
Dom. Anglo-Invest.	3.00+2.50	July 15	June 30
Do., 5% pf.	1.25	Sept. 2	Aug. 15
Dom. Bank	.25	Aug. 1	July 15
Dom. Coal, 6% pf.	.38+1.87	July 31	June 29
Dome Mines	.30	July 30	June 29
Dom. Dairies 5% p.	.44	July 15	June 29
Dom. Found.	.35	July 2	June 10
Dom. Glass	.25	July 15	June 27
Do, 7% pf.	.35	July 15	June 27
Dom. Malt	.20	Aug. 1	June 30
Do., 5% pfd.	1.25	Aug. 1	June 30
Dom. Steel "B"	.25	June 30	May 31
D. Tar & Chem. p.	*.25	July 2	June 1
Dom. Textile	1.25	July 2	June 5
Do. 7% pf.	1.75	July 15	June 5
Dunlop T, 5% pf.	.62½	June 29	June 15
East. Can. Sa	1.50	July 3	June 21
Easy Wash. Mach.	.25	July 2	June 15
Famous Players	.15	June 22	June 8
Falconbridge N.	.05	June 26	May 29
Fanny Farmer	.37½	June 29	June 15
Fernie Brew.	.60+.40	July 3	June 15
Foundation	.35	July 19	June 29
Fraser	.50	July 25	June 29
Freiman, A. J., pf.	1.50	July 1	June 15
Gatineau Pr.	.23	July 1	June 1
Do. 5% pf.	1.25	July 1	June 1
Do., 5½% pf.	1.38	July 1	June 1
Gen. Prod., 5% pf.	2.50	July 2	June 14
Gen. Steel Wares	.20	Aug. 15	July 17
Do., 5% pf.	1.25	Aug. 1	July 3
Goodyear Tire	1.00	July 2	June 10
Do., 5% pf.	.62½	July 2	June 10
Grandview Mines	.01	July 15	June 15
Grand & Toy	.15	July 2	June 20
Guaranty Trust	1¼%	July 15	June 30
Gt. West Life	3.75	July 2	June 20
Grey & Bruce	3%	June 20	June 10
Greening Wire Co.	.05	July 2	June 1
Gt. W. Saddl'y 1 p.	.75	June 29	May 31
Gt. Lakes A B p.	.25	July 2	June 1
Grouped Inc., 2 pf.	.75	June 29	May 31
Hahn Brass pfd.	.50	July 1	June 12
Halifax Ins.	.40	July 2	June 10
Hdg. Carpets	.15	July 2	June 15
Hart Batt	.10	June 28	May 27
Hinde & Dauch	.25	July 2	May 2
Holt. Renfrew 7% pref.	3.50	July 15	June 15
Holl. Cons.	.10	June 29	June 1
Huron & Erie	1%	July 1	June 15
Hunts, Ltd.	.20	July 2	June 15
Howard Smith	.25	July 30	June 29
Do., pf. $2.00	*.29	July 20	June 29
Imp. Bk. of Can.	.25	Aug. 1	June 29
Inter. Coal	1.00	July 2	June 22
Do., 6% pf.	4.00	July 2	June 22
Int. Power, 6% pf.	1.50	July 2	June 10
Imp. Tobacco	.10	June 29	May 14
Indust. Accept. pf.	1.25	June 29	May 31
Indust. Mtge.	1.25	July 2	June 15
Int. Bronze	.25	July 15	June 15
Inter-City Baking	.75	June 29	June 14
Do., 6% pfd.	.37½	July 15	June 15
Int. Nickel	†.40	June 29	May 31
Intnl. Metal	.40	July 2	June 10
Do., 4½% pf.	1.12½	July 2	June 10
Int. Nickel, 7% pf.	1¾%	Aug. 1	July 3
Int. Power, 6% pf.	1.50	July 2	June 10
Jour. Pub. Co.	.17	July 15	June 18
Int. Paper	.50	June 29	June 7
Inv. Foundation p.	.75	July 15	June 15
Jamaica P. Serv.	.17	July 2	May 31
Do., 7% pf.	1.75	July 2	May 31
Kerr-Addison	.05	June 28	June 7
Lake St. John Pr.	.50	July 15	June 21
Lambton Loan	1.50	July 2	June 15
Langley's 7% pfd.	.50	Sept. 11	Sept. 4
Do.	.50	Dec. 11	Dec. 4
Lang & Sons	.25	July 2	June 10
Levy Bros.	.10	July 2	June 1
C. W. Lindsay & Co. 6½% pf.	4.00	July 15	June 12
Lowney Co.	.12½	July 15	June 15
H. R. MacMillan	.05	June 29	June 20
Marcus Loews	1.00	June 29	June 10
Do. 7% pf.	1.75	June 29	June 10
Mfg. Life Ins.	6.00	July 2	June 25
Melchers Dis. 6% p.	.30	June 30	May 31
Mercury Mills	.25	Aug. 1	July 15
Midland Loan	.40	July 3	June 15
Molsons Brew.	.25	June 26	June 5
Monarch Knit	.15	July 1	May 17
Do.	■.20	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Do., 5% pref.	1.25	July 1	May 31
Do.	1.25	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Modern Con.	.30	July 2	June 20
Do., 5½% pf.	1.37½	July 2	June 20
Monarch Life	6%	July 1	June 14
Mtl. City & Dist.	.35	July 2	June 15
Mtl. Light, Heat	.25	July 2	May 25
Mtl. Loco	*.20	July 1	June 7
Mtl. Telegraph	♦.48	July 15	June 15
Murphy Paint	.20	July 1	June 15
L. McBrine, pf.	.50	July 1	June 15
McColl-Fron. 6% pf.	1.50	July 15	June 29
McManus Pet.I pf.	.30	July 2	June 26
Mt. Royal Hotel	.30	June 25	June 10
Moore Corp.	.55½	July 2	June 5
Do., A & B pf.	†1.75	July 2	June 5
Nat. Biscuit	†.30	July 15	June 11
Nat. Brew.	.50	July 2	June 2
Do., 7% pref.	.44	July 2	June 2
Nat. Grocers	.15+.20	July 1	June 15
Do., pf. $1.50	.37½	July 1	June 15
Nat. Steel	.37½	July 15	June 15
Nat. Trust	2.25	July 2	June 15
New Meth. Ldry. 6½% pf.	1.62½	June 22	June 1
Niagara W. Weav.	.25	July 2	June 14
Normetal M.	.10	June 24	June 14
Nth. Star Oil 7% p.	.08¾	July 2	June 12
N. S. Lt. & Pr.	1.50	July 2	June 14
Ogilvie Flour	.25	July 2	May 28
Ottawa Elec. Rly.	.80	July 2	June 10
Ottawa Lt. H. & P.	.15	July 1	May 15
Do., 5% pf.	1.25	July 1	May 15
Ont. Beauty	*.15	July 2	June 20
Do., pref.	.25	July 2	June 20
Do.	z.15	July 2	June 20
Ont. Loan	1.25	July 2	June 15
Ont. Steel	.25	Aug. 15	July 15
Do., 7% pf.	1.75	Aug. 15	July 15
Page-Hersey	.31¼	July 1	June 15
Paramount Pic.	†.50	June 28	June 7
Perron Gold	.02	June 29	May 30
Pickle Crow	.10	June 29	May 31
Power Corp.	.30	July 31	June 28
Premier Trust	1.00	June 29	June 18
Preston E Dome	.03	July 15	June 15
Price Bros. 5½% p.	1.37½	July 2	On red.
Price Bros. 5½% pf.	1.37½	July 1	June 3
Do.	.30¼	July 2	June 27
Prov. Paper, 7% pf.	1.75	July 2	June 15
Proprietary Mines	.05	July 8	June 8
Power Corp. 6% p.	1.50	July 15	June 20
Do., 2nd pfd.	.75	July 15	June 20
Reg't Knit $1.60 p.	.40	Sept. 1	Aug. 1
Do.	.40	Dec. 2	Nov. 2

Corporation Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Association of Canada)
June 18, 1946

Public Utility Issues:	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid	Ask.	Prev. Week Bid
▴Alg Cen. H.B.R.	5	'59	58	61	56
†Assoc. Tel. & T.	5½	'55	114½	117	114
B. C. Pwr.	4½	'60	102	104½	102
Do.	4	'65	102	104½	102½
†Calgary Pwr.	5	'60	114½	...	114½
Do.	5	'64	105	107½	105
Gatineau Pr. A	3¾	'69	114	...	114
♦Do., B	3¾	'69	103½	105½	103½
Gt. Lakes Pwr.	4½	'56	102½	104½	102½
Do.	5	'57	102½	104½	102½
*Int. Hydro-El.	6	'44	107½	110	107½
L. St. Law Pr.	3¾	'65	102½	...	102½
Mtl. L. H. & Pr.	3½	'56	101	103	101½
Do.	3½	'73	99½	101½	99½
Do.	3½	'63	102	104	102½
†Mtl. Tramways	5	'51	112½	114½	112
†Do.	5	'55	101	103	101
Natl. Lt. & Pwr.	4½	'61	101½	103½	101½
Otta. L. H. & P.	4	'57	102½	104½	102½
Ottawa V. Pwr.	5	'59	101½	...	101½
Do.	4	'64	105½	...	105½
†Power Corp.	4½	'59	115½	...	115½
Quebec Pwr.	3	'62	101	103	101
St. Maurice Pr.	3¾	'70	103	105	103
Shaw. W. & Pr.	3	'61	101½	103½	101
Union Gas	4½	'50	100½	103	100½
†Wpg. El. Ser. A	3¾	'71	102	104	102
Industrial and Realty Issues:					
†Abitibi Pr. P.	5	'65	108½	110½	108½
Acadia-Atlantic Sugar	3¾	'65	102½	...	102½
Algoma Steel	5	'48	101	103½	101
†B. C. Pulp & P.	6	'50	108½	...	108½
‡†Do.	7	'50	101	103½	101
Brown Co.	5	'59	109½	112	109
Burns & Co.	4	'63	101½	104	102½
Can. Celanese	3½	'59	101½	...	102
Can. Cement	4½	'51	101	103½	101½
Can. Electric	4½	'65	101½	...	102
Can. Steamship	3½	'57	102	104½	102½
†‡Can. Vickers	6	'47	111½	...	111½
C. W. Lumber	4	'62	102½	105	102½
C. P. R.	3½	'51	104½	...	104½
Do.	4	'49	106	108	105½
C. P. R.	4 Perp.		125	...	125
†Consol. Paper	5½	'61	111	113½	111
Dom. Coal	4½	'52	101	103½	101
Dom. Scot. Inv.	4	'52	101	...	101
Dom. T. & Ch.	3½	'57	101	...	101
Dom. Textile	3½	'59	102½	...	102½
Dom. Woollens	5	'64	103	105½	103
†Donnacona Pp.	4½	'56	109½	112	109½
*Dryden Pap.	6	'49	111½	...	111½
†Federal Grain	4	'64	102½	104½	102½
*Great L. Paper	5	'55	111½	...	111½
*Gurney Fdry.	5½	'49	103	106	103
†Gypsum Lime	5½	'48	110	112½	110½
Inter-City Bak.	5½	'48	100	103	100½
Indust. Accept.	4	'52	101½	104	101½
Ins. Ex. Bldg.	3	'51	98½	101½	98½
*Inter. P. Nfld. (Bowater's P&P)	5	'68	...	...	111½
*Inv. Bond & Sh.	5	'47	99½	102½	99½
Lake St. J. P.	5½	'61	102½	105	102½
Do.	5	'61	102	104½	102
Legare	6	'61	100½	103½	100½
MacMillan (H.R.) Export	4	'65	102½	105	102½
Maple L. M.	3¾	'63	102½	104½	102½
Man. Sugar	5	'60	103	105½	103
Massey-Harris	4½	'54	100	102	100
McColl-Fron.	4½	'49	101	...	101
McCormicks	4	'52	101½	...	101½
Mercury Mills	5	'59	102	104	101½
Moirs Ltd.	6	'53	100½	...	100½
‡Mtrl. Drydocks	6	'48	100	...	100½
Montreal Apts.	4	'54	98	101	98½
N. S. Stl. Coal	3½	'63	99½	102	99½
Price Bros.	3½	'66	103	105	103
*Prov. Paper	5½	'47	110½	...	110½
Reliance Grain	4½	'52	...	...	100½
Silv. Dairies	4	'60-64	101½	104	101½
Simpsons, Ltd.	3½	'60	102	104	102½
Toronto Elevat.	3½	'66	101½	...	101½
United Corp.	4	'58	101	103½	101½
United Gr. Grs.	4½	'58	103	...	103
†Western Grain	5	'63	103	106	103

*Payable in Can. or U. S.
†Payable in Can. U. S. or U. K.
*Payable in U. S.
♦Payable in Canada only.
‡Traded without accrued interest.
▴Payable in Can. or U. K.

Commodities

	Latest week	Previous week	Same week last yr.
Cattle	$14.11	$13.41	$12.67
Hogs	20.85	20.60	18.92
Copper, lb.	*.12	.12	.12
Sugar, raw, lb.	*.04205	.04205	.04205
Coffee, lb.	.09⅜	.09⅜	.09⅜
Hides	*.15½	.15½	.15½
Weekly Indices			
U. S. Labor	111.5	111.1	106.0
Dow Jones	116.50	116.14	100.79
Fishers	120.4	119.7	115.8
Monthly Indices			
Retail (Apr.)	120.8	120.1	118.7
W'sale (Apr.)	125.1	119.2	94.2
U. S. (Mar.)	108.9	107.7	105.3
Gt. Brit. (Mar.)	171.9	171.6	167.8

Note:—The base of indices is that 1926 equals 100. †Base 1935-39 equals 100. The British index is Board of Trade converted to 1930 base.

Base of price quotations is as follows: Cattle — Steers, good over 1,050 lb., top price, Toronto. Copper-electrolytic, New York. No. 7 coffee. Rio Sugar 96 degrees centrifugal c/f New York.

*Ceiling prices fixed by the office of Price Administration.

Municipal Bonds

June 18, 1946

	%	Due	Bid	Ask.	Yld. %
Halifax	3½	1955	107¼	108¾	2.90
Hamilton	5	1950	109	110½	2.25
Montreal	3	1950	100	101	2.77
Ottawa	3	1953	105¼	106¾	2.00
Quebec	3	1964	100	102	2.85
†Quebec	5	1959	128½	...	...
Saint John	5	1950	109¼	111¼	2.35
†Toronto	4½	1955	130	...	...
†Vancouver	5	1970	145	...	...
Winnipeg	7	1950	112	114	2.25

†Payable Canada and New York.

Investment Trusts

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Funds	4.92	5.38
Can. Int. Trust	4.50	5.25
Can. Invest. Fund	5.55	6.15
Can. Invest. Corp.	8.25	9.50
Commonwealth Int.	4.18	4.59
Corporate Inv.	9.60	10.30
Trans-Canada (A)	15.45	....
Do., (B)	...	14.95

Dividends Declared (Cont'd)

Remington Rand.	†.35	July 1	June 7
Do.	†1.12½	July 1	June 7
Riverside Silk	.50	July 12	June 22
P. L. Robertson	.50	July 1	June 20
Do., pf. $2.50	.62½	July 1	June 20
Russell Ind.	.10	June 28	June 14
Do., 7% pf.	1.75	June 28	June 14
Sangamo	.50	June 20	June 18
Shawinigan Wtr.	.25	Aug. 26	July 18
Sheep Creek	1½	July 15	June 29
Sag'nay Pr. 4¼% p.	1.06	July 1	June 12
Sherritt Gord.	.02	July 6	May 28
Sherwin-Williams	.15	Aug. 1	July 10
Do., 7% pref.	1.75	July 2	June 10
Sicks' Brew.	.40	June 29	May 31
Sigma Mines	.30	July 27	June 28
Silverwoods W.D. 5% pfd.	1.25	July 2	May 31
St. Law. Corp. 4% p	.25	July 15	June 21
St. Law. Flour	.40	Aug. 1	July 29
Do., 7% pf.	1.75	Aug. 1	July 29
St. Law. Pap. 6% pf.	.75+1.50	July 15	June 21
Southern Can. Pr.	.20	Aug. 15	July 19
Do., 6% pfd.	1.50	July 15	June 20
Stand. Fuel, 6½% p.	1.62½	July 2	June 15
Stan. Chem. 5% p.	1.25	Sept. 1	July 31
Stand. Radio	.10	July 10	June 21
Stanley Brock, A	.15	Aug. 1	July 15
Do., B	.10	Aug. 1	July 15
Sun Life	3.75*	July 1	June 15
Supertest Pete.	1.00	July 2	June 28
Do., B	.75	July 2	June 14
Steadman	▴.15	July 2	June 20
Sterling Trusts	2.00	July 2	June 20
Sylvanite G. M.	.03	July 2	Apr. 26
G. Tamblyn	.20+.05	July 2	June 14
Do., 4% pf.	♦.34¼	July 2	June 14
Thrift Stores	.20	July 15	June 30
Tip Top	.07½	July 2	June 1
Tooke Bros.	.25	July 3	June 15
Tor. Iron Works	.15	July 2	June 14
Do., "A"	.15	July 2	June 14
Tor. Gen. Trusts	1.50	July 2	June 8
Toronto Mtge.	1.25	July 2	June 15
Traders Fin., 4½% pf.	1.12½	July 2	June 15
Twin City R. T. 5% pf.	.62½	July 1	June 21
Tuckett Tob., 7% p.	1.75	July 15	June 28
Upper Canada	.02½	June 24	May 23
United Fuel Inv. 6% pfd.	.75	July 2	June 10
United Gold Equ.	.04	June 29	June 14
Viau Ltd., 5% pf.	1.25	July 2	June 20
Victoria Fruit, pf.	.25	June 15	June 10
Ventures Ltd.	●.10	July 6	June 12
Wabasso Cotton	1.00	July 2	June 15
W. Koot., 7% pf.	1.75	July 2	June 18
Wellington Fire	1.75	Aug. 15	Aug. 12
Western Assur. 12% pf.	1.20	July 2	June 18
West. Grocers	.75	July 15	June 14
Do., 7% pf.	1.75	July 15	June 14
Weston Ltd.	.20	July 2	June 10
Wilsil Ltd.	.25	July 2	June 1
Willson Sta., 5% pf.	1.25	July 15	June 28
Woods Manuf.	.50	June 29	May 31
Wool Comb.	.25	July 10	June 25
Wright-Harg.	.05	July 2	May 23

†N.Y. funds.
‡Extra.
*Initial.
zParticipating divd.
●For period June 1-Sept. 30.
•Sub. app. F.E.C.B.
▴After 4 for 1 stock split.
♦Net. pay. after deducting corp. income tax.
♦For period May 1-June 30.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 258

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July 1946 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after THURSDAY, the FIRST day of AUGUST next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 29th June 1946. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

S. M. WEDD, General Manager.

Toronto, 7th June 1946.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

DIVIDEND No. 307

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of thirty cents per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the current quarter to shareholders of record of July 16th, 1946, and that the same will be payable on and after Thursday, the first day of August next, at any of the offices of the Bank in Canada.

By Order of the Board.

H. L. ENMAN, General Manager.

Halifax, N.S., June 11th, 1946.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND
JOHN LABATT LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that Dividend No. 5 of twenty-five cents per share has been declared on the outstanding no par value common stock of the Company, payable on the fifteenth day of July, 1946, to shareholders of record June 28, 1946.

By order of the Board.

L. C. BONNYCASTLE, Secretary.

London, Ontario, June 13, 1946.

Dominion Glass Company Limited

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company for the quarter ending the 30th day of June, 1946.

Notice is also hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-five cents (25 cents) has been declared on the COMMON STOCK of the Company for the quarter ending the 30th day of June, 1946.

The above Dividends will be paid on Monday, the 15th day of July, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1946.

By Order of the Board.

F. N. DUNDAS, Secretary.

Montreal, 29th May, 1946.

Record of Financing

Sales by Municipalities, Provincial and Dominion Governments. Offerings at Corporations and Foreign Securities

Provincial

Province of New Brunswick—2¾%, due June 15, 1966, $7,500,000. Dated June 15, 1946, at $98.75 and accrued interest, yield 2.83%. Sold to Dominion Securities Corp., Bell, Gouinlock & Co., and Syndicate.

Municipalitise

Village of Swansea, Ont.—2½%, due June 1, 1947-56, $69,187.23. Dated June 1, 1946, at $101.431, cost basis 2.22%. Sold to Burns Bros. & Denton.

London Twp., Ont.—3%, 1 to 20 years, $36,000. Dated June 1, 1946, at $103.88, cost basis 2.85%. Sold to Midland Securities.

Parish of St. Joseph de Coleraine, Que.—3%, due Sept. 1, 1946-65, $80,000. Dated June 3, 1946, at $98.23. Sold to Oscar Dube & Co., and La Corp. de Prets de Quebec.

Village of Ste. Anne of Chictouimi, P.Q.—3½%, 20 year serials, $20,000. Dated May 1, 1946, at $98.10, cost basis 3.702%. Sold to J. E. Laflamme, Ltd.

Village of Warwick, Que.—3%, due July 1, 1947-79, $40,000. Dated June 3, 1946, at $100.92, cost basis 2.92%. Sold to Oscar Dube & Co.

Town of Victoriaville, P.Q.—2½% and 3%, due 1947-66, $165,000. Dated June 3, 1946, at $101.46, cost basis 2.649%. Sold to Wood, Gundy Corp.

Town of Rouyn, P.Q.—3%, 15 year serials, $100,000. Dated Oct. 1, 1945, at $99.17, cost basis 3.118%. Sold to J. E. Laflamme, Ltd., Oscar Dube & Co. and La Corp. de Prets de Quebec.

Twp. of Toronto, Ont.—3%, due 1947-56, $87,131. Dated June 3, 1945, at $102.88, cost basis 2.45%. Sold to C. H. Burgess & Co.

City of Kimberley, B.C.—2½% and 3%, due 1947-61, $226,000. Dated May 17, 1946. Sold to Bank of Montreal and McMahon & Burns.

Stock Issues

Gratton & Co., Ltd.—32,000 class "A" shares (no par value) at $21.00 per share. Offered by A. E. Ames & Co.

Eddy Paper Co. Ltd.—200,000 cumulative convertible non-callable class "A" shares (par value $20) at $22 per share. Offered by Wood, Gundy & Co.

Bond Issues

E. B. Eddy Co.—3½%, due June 15, 1966, $4,000,000. Dated June 15, 1946. Offered at $100 and accrued interest by Wood, Gundy & Co.

Dryden Paper Co.—4%, due June 1, 1961, $1,500,000. Dated June 1, 1946. Offered at $101, to yield 3.91%, by Nesbitt, Thompson & Co.

York Knitting Mills—2½%, 3% and 3¼%, due June 15, 1947-58 and 1971, $2,000,000. Dated June 15, 1946. Offered at $100 by Harrison & Co.

Canadian Pacific Rly.—1⅝% equipment trust certificates, series "F," due $900,000 each Oct. and Apr. 1 to April 1, 1953, $12,600,000. Dated March, 1946. Sold privately in U. S.

Canadian Pacific Rly.—1½% equipment trust certificates, series "G," 1944, due $1,300,000 each 6 months from Dec. 1, 1946—Dec. 1, 1953. Sold in U. S. by Morgan, Stanley & Co. and Wood, Gundy & Co.

Canada Wire and Cable Co.—3%, due July 15, 1948-67, $3,000,000. Dated July 15, 1946. Sold to W. C. Harris & Co.

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues:	Rate	Year	Due	Price
‡Bowater's Nfld.	5%	1968	July 1	101½
‡Do.	4½%	1968	July 1	101½
‡Do.	4½%	1969	July 1	101½
‡Can. Vickers A.	6%	1947	Aug. 1	101
‡Dryden Paper	6%	1949	Aug. 1	101
Gt. Lakes Pwr.	5%	1959	Aug. 6	103.89
Inter C. Bak. A.	5½%	1948	July 1	100½
‡Inter. Power	6-6½%	1957	June 27	105
‡Maritime Tel. B	4½%	1966	July 1	103
‡Minas Basin P. & P.	5½-6½%	1949,'56-57	Aug. 1	103
‡Mtl. Dry Docks	6%	1947	Aug. 1	101
Paton Mfg.	4½%	1956	Sept. 1	102
‡Price Bros.	5%	1957	June 25	102½
‡Quebec Apts.	5%	1950	July 1	101
Sao Paulo Elec.	5%	1962	July 1	Par
‡Silverwood Dair.	6%	1966	July 31	100
‡St. John D. D.	3%	1947-51	July 5	101
‡Do.	3½%	1952-59	July 5	102
‡Super Serv. Stns. A & B	6%	1955	July 1	102
C & D	5%	1947-61	July 1	103
E. F & G	5%	1947-64	July 1	104
‡South. C. Pr. A	4½%	1962	July 2	109.6
‡United Grain A	4½%	1958	July 2	103
‡Do.	3½%	1947	July 2	101
‡Do.	4%	1949	July 2	101

‡All outstanding.

Company Meetings

1946	Company	Place
June 25	Nuclear-Enterprises	Montreal
June 26	Dom. Textile	Montreal
June 26	Sylvanite Gold	Kirkland Lake
June 27	Brazilian Tractn.	Toronto
June 27	Wabasso Cotton	Three Rivers
June 28	E. Kootenay Pwr.	Montreal
June 28	C. W. Lindsay & Co.	Montreal
July 8	Dom. Coal Co.	Sydney, N.S.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

DAVIES PETROLEUMS LIMITED
(N.P.L.)

NOTICE OF DISTRIBUTION
Davies No. 1 Well
(No. 8)

Notice is hereby given that a distribution of one cent per share will be made on the 20th day of July, 1946, to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 2nd day of July, 1946, from the proceeds of production of Davies No. 1 Well, in accordance with the terms of the Davies Petroleums Trust Agreement made between the said Company and the Prudential Trust Company Limited as Trustee.

Dated at Calgary in the Province of Alberta, this 1st day of June, A. D. 1946.

By Order of the Directors,

F. H. WHITNEY, Secretary-Treasurer.

TRANSFER AGENT
Prudential Trust Company Limited
Montreal, Toronto, Calgary, Vancouver

McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Limited
(No Personal Liability)
DIVIDEND NO. 118

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty-five and one-half cents (55½c) per share in Canadian currency will be paid on September 3, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business August 1, 1946.

By Order of the Board.

W. B. DIX, Treasurer.

Dated at Toronto, June 15, 1946.

Guaranty Trust
Company of Canada

44TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1¼%, being at the rate of 5% per annum on the paid-in capital stock of the Company, has been declared for the quarter year ending June 30th, 1946, payable July 15th, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1946.

By order of the Board

J. WILSON BERRY,
President & General Manager

STELCO

THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

PREFERENCE DIVIDEND No. 140

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of seventy-five cents (75c) per share on the Preference Shares of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending June 30, 1946, payable August 1, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business July 8, 1946.

By Order of the Board.

H. S. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

Hamilton, Canada, June 14, 1946.

STELCO

THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

ORDINARY DIVIDEND No. 118

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of seventy-five cents (75c) per share on the Ordinary Shares of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending June 30, 1946, payable August 1, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business July 8, 1946.

By Order of the Board.

H. S. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

Hamilton, Canada, June 14, 1946.

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited

DIVIDEND No. 82

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of $1.25 per share on the paid up Capital Stock of the Company for the six months ending June 30th, 1946, with a bonus of 75c per share, has this day been declared payable on the 15th day of July, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 18th day of June, 1946.

By Order of the Board.

J. E. RILEY, Secretary.

Montreal, P. Q., June 10th, 1946.

SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS
"B" PREFERRED

A half-yearly dividend at the rate of 6% per annum on the Class "B" Preferred Stock of this Corporation for the half-year ending June 30, 1946, has been declared, payable July 2nd, 1946, to the shareholders on record at the close of business June 14, 1946.

COMMON AND ORDINARY

The Board of Directors has declared a half-yearly dividend of $1.00 per share on the Common and Ordinary stocks of this Corporation for the half-year ending June 30, 1946, payable July 2nd, 1946, to shareholders on record at the close of business June 14, 1946.

SHARE WARRANTS

Share Warrant holders will present coupons, serial number 53, to the Canadian Bank of Commerce, London, Ontario, and branches in Ontario and Quebec, on and after July 2, 1946, where payment will be made at par.

By Order of the Board.

JAMES D. GOOD, Secretary-Treasurer.

London, Ontario, June 10, 1946.

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five (25c) cents per share has been declared on the no par value common shares of the Company for the quarter ending June 30, 1946, payable August 26, 1946, to shareholders of record July 18, 1946.

By Order of the Board,

H. G. BUDDEN, Secretary.

Montreal, June 12, 1946.

Market Comment

Most significant feature of the week on the Canadian exchanges was the increased volume—Toronto and Montreal exchanges showed an 88.9% rise from the previous week. Increased activity in the mines, particularly the junior golds, following relaxation in margin requirements, was largely responsible for stepped-up market tempo. It was obvious that during the week hundreds of small investors entered (or re-entered) the market.

This week's long-awaited penetration by U. S. rail average of its Feb. 5 high of 68.23 was not considered sizeable enough under Dow theory to completely confirm resumption of bull market trend. At least part of rise in rail issues was attributed to increasing likelihood of some upward revision being granted in freight rates.

Possible labor repercussions from increasing opposition of A.F. of L. and C.I.O. officials in the United States to easing price controls is injecting a new "bearish" note into the U. S. market scene.

All Canadian investment interest focuses on the forthcoming budget speech. Considerable tax relief is anticipated for industry.

• • •

Barron's: The Trader (New York) "Strength of the stock averages reflects the play of inflationary forces in both the business and money fields. While the market is demonstrably high in relation to latest earning power, capitalized in the case of the industrial stocks at a higher ratio than in 1937, few stocks stay down for long. Dividends, which under present money conditions are a stronger influence than ever before, now seem likely to become increasingly liberal. At the dawn of an indisputable rise of earning power and of higher dividends, stocks are not likely, suddenly, to lose their attractiveness over bonds during a rising cost of living period."

• • •

Barron's: The Dow Theorist (New York) "The slight fraction by which the Dow-Jones railroad average last week topped its February 5 high of 68.23 hardly was sufficient basis for asserting that a new bull-market signal had been given . . . If the rail index continues to rise so that it approaches 69.00, and thus tops the February high by a larger fraction of a full point, full confirmation of the bull-market highs set twice since February by the industrial average will be given."

• • •

New Highs and Lows

During the week ended June 17 there were 25 new highs recorded among the "general" stocks traded on Canadian stock exchanges and ten new lows. In the mining group there was four new high and 55 new lows.

GENERAL

New Highs—1946

Beatty Bros. (B)	East Steel
Can. W. Cable (B)	Hur. & Erie Mtge.
C. Bk. Commerce	Inter. Bronze
Bright, T. G.	Nat. Breweries
Circle Bar Knit	Montreal Loan
Coast Breweries	Ottawa Car Air.
Cons. Smelters	P. L. Robertson
David & Fre (A)	Sou. Can. Power p.
Do. (B)	St. Lawr. Corp. B
Dom. Coal	Silverwoods
Dom. Malt pref.	Silknit
Dom. Oilcloth	Willson Stat.
Dom. T. & Ch. V.T.	

New Lows—1946

Brazilian Tract.	Int. Utilities
B. C. Forest Prod.	Nat. Sew. Pipe A
B. C. Packers (A)	Powell River
Cons. Press	Rolland Paper pf.
Int. Pete.	Walker-Good. pf.

MINING

New Highs—1946

Campbell R. L.	Chesterville
Celta Dev.	Lake Fortune

New Lows—1946

Alger	Laguerre
Area	La Luz
Arntfield	Lamaque G.
Ashley	Lapaska
Atlas Y'fe.	Little L. L.
Aumaque	Lynx Y.K.
Bayonne	MacDonald
Bouzon	Marlow R.
Buff. Ankerite	O'Leary
Calder B.	Pandora
Centremaque	Parbec
Cochenour	Partenan
Donalda	Pioneer G.
East Malartic	Proprietary
Eldona	Quebec Y.K.
Falconbridge	Quemont Warr.
Found Lake	Rush Lake
Glenora	Senator R.
Goldhawk	Sheep Creek
Goldvue	Silbak P.
Hard Rock	Sullivan C.
Heva Cadillac	Sylvanite
Hollinger	Taku
Jack Lake	Towagmac
Jellicoe	Taylor Bridge
Joliet Que.	Westville
Kirkland Lake	Winora
Kirk. Townsite	W.-Hargreaves

OILS

New Highs—1946

Homestead

New Lows—1946

East Crest	Oil Selections
Foothills	

DIVIDEND NOTICES

The Toronto Mortgage Company

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the Current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after

2ND JULY 1946,

to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.

By order of the Board,

P. SIMMONDS, Manager.

6th March 1946.

Dominion Woollens & Worsteds, Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of twenty cents (20c) per share on the No Par Value Common Shares of the Company will be payable on the 1st day of August, 1946, to Shareholders of record the 15th day of July, 1946.

By Order of the Board.

S. W. HAUFSCHILD, Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ont., June 13, 1946.

THE DOMINION BANK

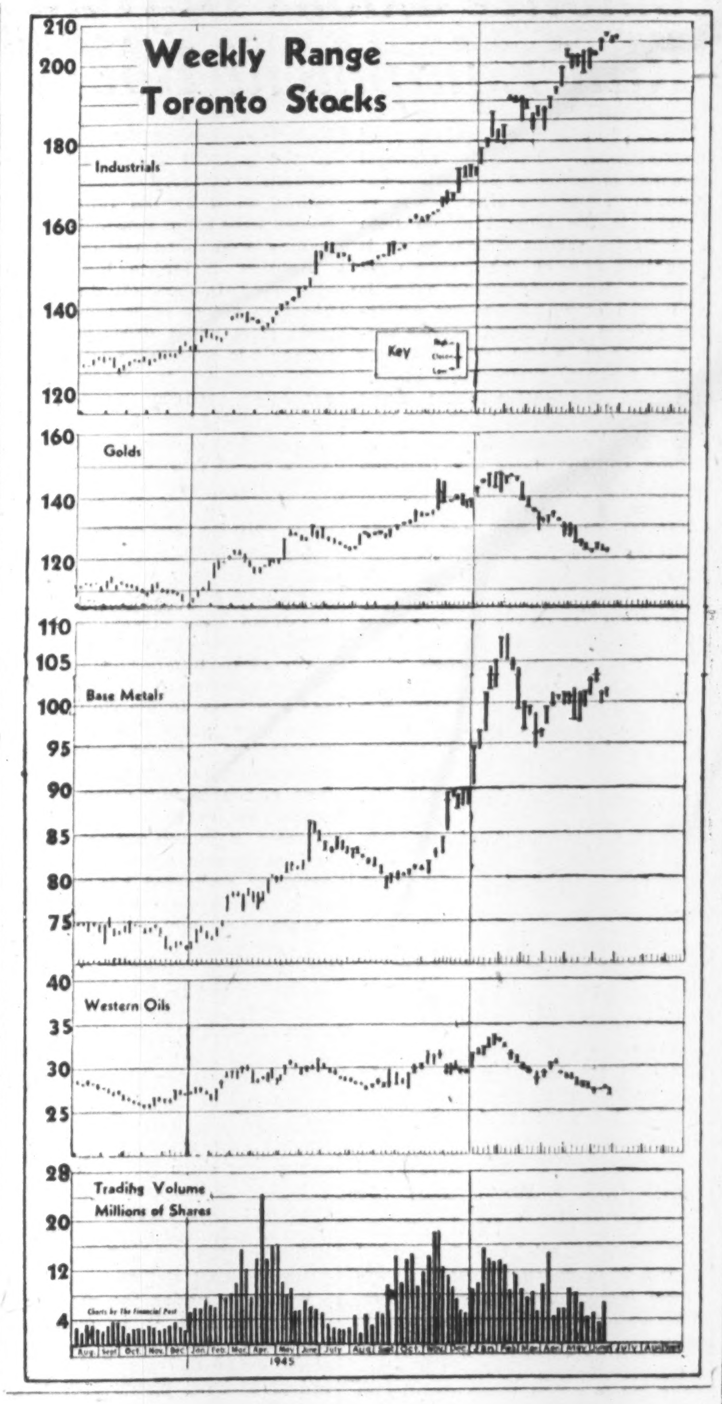
DIVIDEND NO. 255

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two and one-half per cent (twenty-five cents per share) upon the paid up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July, 1946. The dividend will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank and its Branches on and after Thursday, the first day of August, 1946, to shareholders of record of the 15th July, 1946.

By Order of the Board.

ROBERT RAE, General Manager.

Toronto, 13th June, 1946.



Offering of 5% Preferred Expected For Virginia Dare

Public offering of $400,000 5% preferred stock of Virginia Dare Ltd. will be made early next week by R. A. Daly Co., The Financial Post is informed. This represents the first public financing this company has undertaken in the 20 years since it was incorporated.

Virginia Dare Ltd. operates 20 retail stores which specialize in the sale of lingerie, hosiery, knitted goods, gloves, sportswear, etc. Before the war the company expanded rapidly, but wartime restrictions stopped this growth.

New units are expected to be put into operation as quickly as favorable opportunities present themselves, it is understood.

Sales volume is said running in excess of $1 million, with sales showing a steady increase, although currently, restricted by shortages.

It is expected that the new 5% preferred stock, $25 par, will be offered to the public at $25 per share, to yield 5%. Capitalization will consist only of $400,000 5% preferred and 50,000 shares of no par value common stock. Virginia Dare Ltd. is a subsidiary of N. M. Davis Corp., Toronto.

NOTICE

Dominion Coal Company Limited

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of DOMINION COAL COMPANY LIMITED will be held in the Assembly Room on the Third Floor of The Royal Bank of Canada Building, 360 St. James Street West, in the City of Montreal, P.Q., Canada, at 11 o'clock a.m., Daylight Saving Time, on Monday, the 8th day of July, 1946, to receive the Report of the Board of Directors for the years 1943 and 1944, to elect a Board of Directors and to transact any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Montreal, P.Q., this 10th day of June, 1946.

By Order of the Board,

R. C. McDONALD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

BILTMORE HATS LIMITED

Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 17c per share on the Cumulative Preferred $1 Dividend Non-Redeemable Participating Class A Shares of the Company and of 17c per share on the Common Shares of the Company for the period ending June 30th has been declared payable July 15th, 1946, to Shareholders of record on the 30th day of June, 1946.

In the case of dividends on the Class A Shares the dividend is at the rate of 25c quarterly which in this case amounts to 17c being for the broken period from May 1st, 1946, to June 30th, 1946.

In the case of the Common Shares the dividend amounts to 17c per share, 7c of which represents two months (May 1st, 1946, to June 30th, 1946) of the quarterly dividend at the rate of 40c per annum. The balance of the dividend amounting to 10c is declared for the purpose of equalizing the dividends on the Shares outstanding prior to the recent reclassification of capital in respect of the period from April 1st to April 30th, 1946.

By Order of the Board.

WM. F. FRANKE, Secretary-Treasurer.

Guelph, Ontario, June 17th, 1946.

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Montreal Locomotive Looks Beyond The Current Rail Equipment Boom

By HOWARD GAMBLE

MONTREAL (Staff)—About a month ago Canadian investors snapped up a block of the common stock of Montreal Locomotive Works, one of the "heaviest" of the heavy industries. From the offering price of $16.50 per share the stock swept up to around $21 and has since stayed there. The market is clearly counting on a good year in the locomotive business.

Like many another industry the locomotive company 1946 earnings can be affected by material and labor shortage, and strikes in other industries. But as far as business on hand is concerned Montreal Locomotive shops could be operating at capacity well into 1947, and is already going after business in other fields.

At present locomotives either under construction or on order total 134 with 20 for Canadian Pacific, 100 for the French Government and 14 for Nigeria.

At the Montreal plant eight locomotives can be under construction at one time. But locomotive construction is similar to cars in that it takes about 90 days to build the first one. After that they can be completed at the rate of about 15 to 30 a month depending on size.

While this is the ideal rate of construction, today's material shortage is throwing production behind all along the line. Steel, of course, is the biggest single item of material (about 250,000 lb. of it goes into one of the larger CPR engines). But besides steel there is also such other hard-to-get materials as cast iron, brass, copper piping, babbitt metal and asbestos boiler lagging. While most materials and locomotive parts come from Canada whose labor troubles have been overshadowed by those in the United States the troubled labor waters here give locomotive builders little cause for optimism. Montreal Locomotive people can probably take some small consolation from the fact that all their coal comes from Canada thus saving them from the direct repercussions of the U. S. soft coal strike.

Four Booms a Century

But while locomotive builders have their immediate production problems company executives are giving plenty of thought to future business. It is scarcely possible that the present rate of locomotive construction can continue indefinitely. For one thing the average life of a locomotive is 25 years which would meas recurring business only about four times in a century. Also many of the present locomotive orders represent deferred replacement of rolling stock by the railway companies with some increase probably coming from hard wartime usage.

Another factor is the big improvement in locomotive efficiency. Tractive power of locomotives has risen from about 30,000 pounds before 1914 to over 50,000 pounds today with some of the newer models exceeding 100,000 pounds. This means that fewer locomotives are needed—today one engine can do the work of two 30 years ago.

There are, however, two important compensating factors so far as gross revenues are concerned:

(a) locomotives are much more costly than they were with prices to railway companies said to range anywhere from $115,000 to $320,000 depending on size and "trimmings."

(b) small number of locomotive builders; there are only two in Canada and three in the United States.

On the price basis, Montreal Locomotive present orders might gross more than $20 millions. Earnings, of course, will depend on how much cost of materials and labor increase. Based on business on hand and on present estimated costs, the company estimated net profits for 1945, after depreciation and taxes should be in excess of $1.5 millions.

Gross earnings will also likely be favorably affected should the decided trend in the United States toward Diesel type locomotives become more widespread in Canada. At present most of the Diesels are used in switching service with the accent still on steam but U. S. railroads are said to have ordered more Diesels than steam locomotives in every year since 1937. Diesels have a higher initial cost which would boost gross take and from the standpoint of railroads they take locomotive operation out of the shadow of recurrent coal strikes.

But even under the most favorable conditions. it is doubtful if Canadian locomotive companies could count on enough locomotive orders to keep plants operating at capacity over a long term. In this connection Montreal Locomotive announced that the company had taken orders which call for other types of construction. In addition to the somewhat obscure future of the locomotive business the company also must think of war-expanded plant capacity.

From 1940 to V-E Day Montreal Locomotive turned out a total of 162 marine engines of 1,200 h.p. triple expansion. It also handled a war contract which called for 1,157 Mark III tanks, and supplied 7,676 tons of marine forgings to other marine engine manufacturers.

This is the type of job to which the company is now turning even before the locomotive feast ends. According to company officials the plant can also handle such items as heat transfer products, boilers, oil refinery equipment, mining machinery, steel tires, stokers and heavy forging and machine work.

Regent Knitting Mills Builds Homes for Staff at Low Rate

MONTREAL (Staff) — Regent Knitting Mills has built 11 cottages for its employees, and plans construction of 49 more. The company is said to consider this one of the greatest incentives ever offered to its staff.

This housing project actually amounts to a planned employee community which will occupy about nine-and-a-half acres at St. Jerome. The company vice-president and managing director, H. Grover, one of the prime movers behind the project tells The Financial Post that the cottages are modern, up-to-date dwellings equipped with separate unit heaters supplying hot water the year-round, also a garage with each house.

Rent to employees is said to be about half of what they would normally pay for similar dwellings elsewhere, which the company estimates at $75 to $85 a month, Mr. Grover stated. Houses stand on 55 x 110-ft. lots which make up Regent Square. Employees are also given the opportunity of purchasing houses after a certain period of service. Initial payment would be about 5% of the total cost and subsequent payments can be spread over a 20-to 25-year period. Payments include no interest charges, these being carried by the company.

If an employee, renting one of the company houses, leaves the company he is given three months in which to make other housing arrangements. It is understood, however, that the terms respecting termination of a former employee's lease would depend largely on the circumstances of his leaving the company.

MAGNESIUM

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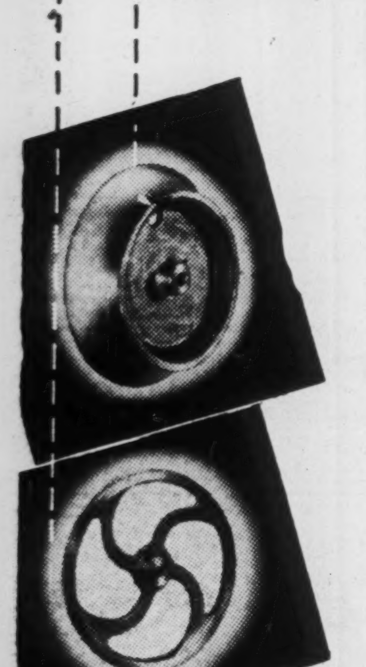

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Dominion Magnesium Limited

67 YONGE STREET TORONTO, CANADA

Toronto Reports New Industries Plant Additions

Around $25 millions of industrial plant construction expansion or alterations have been started in Canada since the year opened, roughly 2½ times the 5-month total a year ago. In almost every manufacturing community across the country there is visual, daily evidence of 1946's unexampled spread and volume of such building work.

Toronto area is one among many sharing the upsurge of industrial expansion. Toronto Industrial Commission reports the following larger industrial developments in the area in May:

Victory Mills Ltd.—Plans $2 millions malting plant on 5½ acres adjoining its new harbor front soya bean plant, including mainly work house, grain storage of 1 million bushel capacity, drum system malting section of Galland-Henning design, control laboratory and lunchroom. Initial employment in the new unit is put at 90.

McGillivray Bros. Ltd.—Plans early start on new proprietary medicines plant on 4-acre site at Lake Shore Rd. and Park Lawn Ave., overlooking Lake Ontario, single story, steel and brick.

Schlegel Co., Canada—Plans early start on new textile trimmings plant, 40,000 sq. ft., 1 story, steel and brick, oil heating, air conditioning, on 5-acre site, Eighteenth St., New Toronto. Double-glazed windows will control humidity and temperature. Schlegel is subsidiary of Schlegel Manufacturing, Rochester, N.Y.

Wall Chemicals Canadian Corp.—Has buildings under construction on Trethewey Dr. more than doubling present Toronto plant area. Buildings, of steel, concrete and brick will provide 16,000 sq. ft. Separate structures are to house manufacture of oxygen and acetylene gas, plus a central heating plant. The premises will serve as a welding school besides being a distribution centre for welding supplies and equipment. Wall Chemicals is subsidiary of Liquid Carbonic Corp., Chicago.

W. & A. Gilbey Ltd.—Awards contract for $220,000 two-story addition to distillery, 18th St., New Toronto. Three floors will be added later. This is first of contemplated series of additions to Gilbey processing and storage facilities.

Dominion Gasket & Manufacturing Co.—Dominion Gasket, allied with Canadian Rubber Products Co., also Toronto, has acquired four acres, Scarlett Rd., plans 38,000 sq. ft. single story steel and brick factory to expand the two companies' lines of gaskets, rubber tire boots and reliners. Development cost is put at $150,000, proposed initial employment at 200.

Ajax-Doret Metal Products Ltd.—Has acquired site on Walmer Rd.; has let contract for 13,000 sq. ft. building, 2 story and basement. Additional 6,000 sq. ft. is contemplated for the future. Ajax-Doret makes precision instruments, tools, moulds for plastics, etc.; is one of a number of companies organized in Toronto by Europeans in early war months and continuing to grow in peacetime.

Commonwealth Engineering Ltd.—Moving into newly completed plant 2700 St. Clair Ave. W., 1 story, modern brick and glass front, 10,000 sq. ft. President J. Hirschorn of the new enterprise expects to employ 50 when in full operation. Commonwealth Engineering, the Industrial Commission reports, is said to be the only Canadian maker of stainless steel cooking ware.

LAUDER RED LAKE MINES says that W. P. Mackle, managing director, has recommended 20,000 ft. of diamond drilling be carried out on its Red Lake, Ont., holdings. Work is to start immediately to follow out suggestions of Mr. Mackle.

Ontario Assisting Cities To Set Sights on Future

Two years old last month, Ontario's Planning and Development Department, a new departure as well as a new department, in provincial affairs, is satisfied that it is delivering the goods; or more accurately, laying a foundation for future delivery.

Essentially a long-range project, Planning Minister Dana Porter explains, his department is setting its sights not on a target of tomorrow, but on one five, 10, and even more years in the future.

Aims of the department fall into four main categories:

1. General municipal planning, in which it has given advice, on request, to scores of municipalities in local improvement projects.

2. Conservation of natural resources — including reforestation, and protection of water, agricultural and game and fish resources; and other engineering problems.

3. Industrial development, aimed at bringing new industries to the province, and helping them to select strategic localities — preferably in areas of small and uncongested population.

4. Rehabilitation, in which the department has co-operated with the federal Department of Reconstruction and Veterans' Affairs.

"Not a Brain Trust"

"The department," Porter stresses, "is neither a brain trust nor a Santa Claus. It does not function to finance municipal public works; it does not force plans or advice on any municipality, but it does make expert advice available to those who apply for it."

In the field of town planning, a bill passed at the recent session of the legislature empowers the minister to designate planning areas at the request of any municipality. Windsor has already applied for such action, in connection with a program which would include several adjoining townships within its boundaries, increasing them by some 10,000 acres; and other applications are reported pending. At least 24 municipalities have launched planning programs in the last two years, and many more are studying the subject.

The Trade and Industry branch of the department, in operation since early 1945, reports that it has brought six new industrial plants to the province, with prospects of attracting more than 30 others.

Outstanding among such industries has been Globe Plywood, Ltd., established at Collingwood, Ont., and giving employment to more than 1,500 persons, producing furniture for export to the United Kingdom. The furniture is shipped in processed but knocked-down condition, to be assembled in the old land, thus complying with import regulations there, and helping to provide employment there also. Demand for furniture replacements in Britain is so high that additional plants at Oshawa and Windsor are in prospect.

Surveyed Province

One of the first undertakings of a Trade and Industry branch was a province-wide survey to determine exactly what inducements every municipality had to offer to prospective new industries in the form of operating sites, labor, transportation facilities, natural resources, waterpower, etc. This information is now available in the department to agents of new industries planning to locate in the province, and more than 125 "genuine enquiries," as the department describes them, have been received from prospective manufacturers in other parts of Canada, in the United States and in the United Kingdom.

Theory of the department that a one-industry town is too often an unhealthy development; and it strives, wherever possible, to aid other industries to establish themselves in such localities.

Porter foresees the day when a solid industrial belt will stretch along Lake Ontario's shore from Oshawa to Hamilton; and, farther in the future, when that belt may extend unbrokenly westward to Windsor.

The department has played a life-saving role to more than one municipality. When postwar reconversion threatened a shutdown at the wartime industry community of Ajax, just east of Toronto, the department laid plans to bring new peacetime industries there to provide employment for nearly 600 families. That undertaking was temporarily shelved when the bulk of housing accommodation at Ajax was requisioned for University of Toronto students; but it is still on the griddle as a future prospect.

War conditions, which brought booms to many Ontario centres, threatened eclipse to Cobalt, site of the first silver "strike" in northern Ontario. That town had depended for many years on the silver and cobalt industry; when war deflated the price of these metals, the outlook was bad; but the Planning Department helped to build up a new industry in the manufacture of silver and cobalt novelties and souvenirs.

Conservation of water resources was the first problem tackled by the newly created department two years ago. It sent experts to the United States to study flood control methods in operation there, and also, with Dominion authorities, went deeply into the question of vanishing underground water supplies. As a result, several water conservation projects are under way in southern Ontario today.

The department is co-operating with the provincial Education Department in the operation of vocational training schools for ex-servicemen; and with the Travel Department in operating schools to teach cooking and hotel and resort management, with a view to improving the accommodation offered to tourists.

TCA Serves Five United States Cities

MONTREAL (Staff) — Under a civil aviation agreement with Canada, signed Feb. 19, 1945, the U. S. Civil Aeronautics Board granted TCA permission to serve Boston, Cleveland, Chicago, Duluth and Seattle, it is reported.

Following were the routes awarded:

1. Between Halifax and Boston, via Blissville, N.B., and Yarmouth, N.S.
2. Between Toronto and Cleveland via Hamilton and London, Ont.
3. Between Toronto and Chicago via London, Ont.
4. Between Port Arthur and Duluth, Minn.
5. Between Victoria, B.C., and Seattle.

TCA already operates between Toronto and New York and also is authorized to fly between Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and Fairbanks, Alaska. Six U. S. airlines serving Canada now are: American, Colonial, Northeast, Northwest, United and Western.

Quebec Butter Output Was High During 1945

MONTREAL (Staff)—Quebec produced 71.6 million pounds of butter and 60.9 million pounds of cheese in 1945. Bulk of the output (81.4% and 87.3% respectively) was manufactured during the summer. Production was distributed over 539 butter factories, 322 cheese factories and 151 establishments which made both butter and cheese.

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Negus Cuts Extension of Its New Ore Lays Plans for Opening Underground

By GORDON M. GRANT

With high grade gold values cut once again in its new shear zone—this time in a deep surface hole—Negus Mines has further confirmed the original belief that a major new gold-bearing ore zone has been established and a new development program has been designed to permit tapping of its resources.

Plans are being formulated for the extension of the shaft from its existing 1,250-ft. bottom for a further 600 or 800 ft.; and new levels will probably be established at 200-ft. intervals. Work will get under way just as soon as needed equipment reaches the property.

Zone Dips Toward Shaft

As the wide new shear zone dips west toward the shaft, only about 800 ft. of crosscutting will be required to intersect the zone at the 1,850-ft. horizon, it is estimated.

With just two holes through the new zone, it is not possible to be very specific about just what will be found. But sufficient information is available to suggest that the find is of much more than ordinary importance. The original hole, which was put down from the 1,250-ft. bottom level to the east, intersected the shearing at a vertical depth of 2,100 ft. The shear was 400 ft. wide at this point. Values secured included 1.94 oz. over 1.5 ft., 0.28 oz. over 3.5 ft. and 0.30 oz. over 2 ft.

After a first shallow surface cut shearing but with low values, a hole was located at a point 900 ft. east of the shaft; drilled to the east at an angle of 80 degrees, the hangingwall of the zone of shearing was cut at 1,420 ft. Ore values started coming in around 1,570 ft. Values have been reported to head office as follows:

Value oz.	Footage
0.13	1,569.9-1,571.0
0.74	1,571.0-1,572.5
0.77	1,572.5-1,574.0
0.07	1,574.0-1,575.5
—	
0.22	1,583.6-1,586.2
0.10	1,586.2-1,587.2
0.80	1,587.2-1,588.6
0.26	1,588.6-1,589.7

One June 14 this hole was continuing drilling at approximately 1,600 ft. depth. As the hole is going through the zone at an obtuse angle, it is possible that further ore values may come in anywhere along the next 300 ft. or so. However, from previous shallower drilling, it is just possible that the Page fault might cut through the shearing somewhere in the immediate vicinity. Consequently, the management will not be surprised, or particularly disappointed, if further ore values fail to be secured in this particular hole.

Gives 900 ft. of Backs

Important from a mining standpoint is the fact that the latest hole cut the zone 900 ft. higher up the dip of the vein than the first hole. This promises a minimum of 900 ft. of backs from the two holes. The management knows of no reason why values shouldn't extend to much greater depths in this shear where the initial hole cut ore below the 2,000-ft. horizon for the first time in Yellowknife history.

The new shearing is believed to strike through the Negus property from a point near the northeast corner to the southwest corner. From the two holes completed, dip appears to be in the neighborhood of 45-50 degrees west. Consolidated Smelters shared 50% of the cost of the initial deep hole.

Geologists Gets Credit

Actually location of the shear itself represents a fine piece of co-operation with a Smelters geologist. The Consolidated Smelters geologist in a study over two years reached the conclusion that this shear (related to shears at the Giant mine 3½ miles away) would be reached by the first joint hole. This deduction proved remarkably correct. While geological opinion varies, the drilling was based on the assumption that the great West Bay fault was later than the ore deposition, that the values at the Giant should be picked up on the west side of the fault in the Con-Negus vicinity allowing for movement along the fault.

Drilling results appear to have confirmed this theory with exactitude. The question now arises: Will further work eventually show further gold-bearing shears (not at present known) in the Negus-Con vicinity? Such a development would not be surprising.

Finances Ample

With working capital in the neighborhood of a half million dollars and the company again in regular receipt of income from production, the management feels that Negus has no worries as far as finances are concerned. The development program can be taken care of without disturbing the present issued capital of 1,997,000 shares.

Negus owns 234 claims outside its existing operating property. These holdings are being maintained intact. But in view of the larger possibilities revealed on the main Negus property, outside work will likely be subordinated for the time. J. S. McNiven is the manager in charge.

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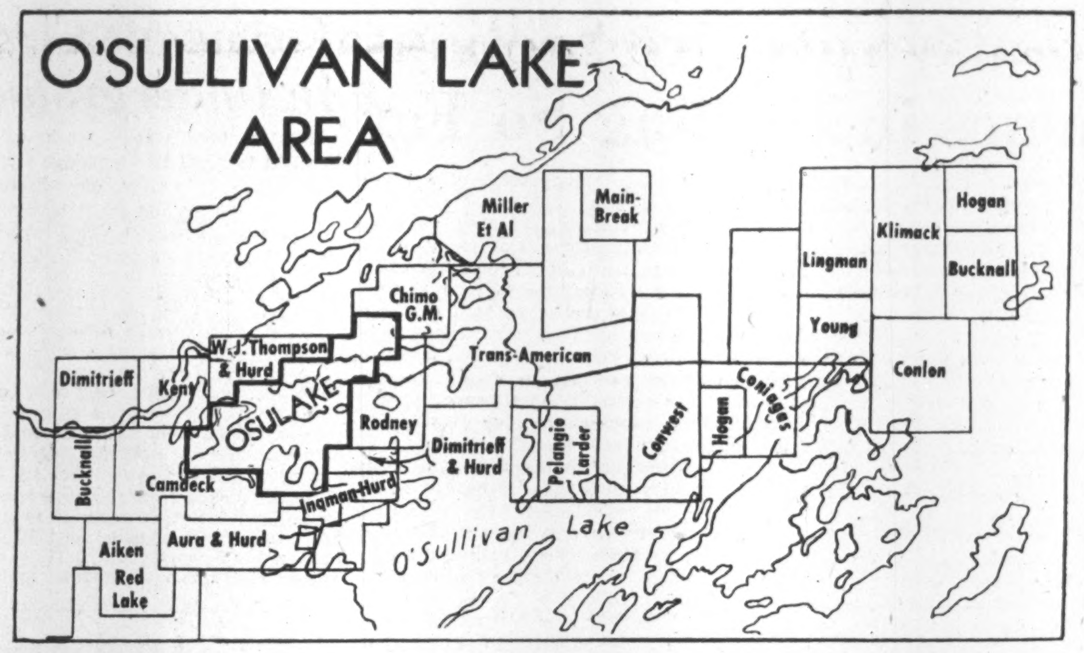

Osulake Sparks A Big Staking Boom Noranda, Mining Corp. Take Ground

An outstanding set of drill holes secured by Osulake Gold Mines on its O'Sullivan Lake property (45 miles northeast of Little Long Lac) has touched off one of the biggest claim staking rushes that Ontario has witnessed in recent years.

Ground is reported staked solid for a radius of eight miles around the Osulake discovery and staking is continuing at a high level. A large number of deals have been completed or are contemplated and a big exploration program is shaping up for properties in the immediate vicinity.

Put $42,500 In Treasury

Noranda and Mining Corp. are forming a new company, Rodney Gold Mines, to take over a large group of claims adjoining Osulake to the east and on the indicated easterly strike of the Osulake vein. Toronto brokerage interests are putting up $42,500 cash to provide first finances, it is stated. The permanent board of directors is expected to comprise two Noranda and two Mining Corp. nominees and a Toronto mine financier.

To the east of Rodney, Trans-American is reported to have closed a deal on a group of 27 claims with a crew already at work on the ground.

International Mining Corp. is reported examining a block of 22 claims representing Aura-Hurd-Dimitrieff ground lying to the south of Osulake. If they proceed, a new company will likely be formed.

Arthur Cockshutt (of MacLeod-Cockshutt) is negotiating for a group of claims in the section east of Osulake, it is reported, while Bob Elliott is negotiating a deal in the eastern section. Chimo has received several offers of deals on its ground adjoining northeast of Osulake but so far has not accepted any of these.

Transportation into the area is to be improved. Osulake is shipping in two bulldozers and a heavy duty truck to construct 18-20 miles of road. Don Hurd, president of Osulake, reports that his new company, Skyways Exploration, is purchasing a 'plane.

Shaft Equipment Ordered

Osulake is making plans to take a look at its property underground at an early date. Equipment for shaft sinking has been ordered and early delivery of a steam plant is expected. Christmas delivery has been promised of a Diesel plant which will then take over. The steam plant will likely be taken in about the beginning of August when the road is completed.

In the meantime, Osulake is speeding up its drill program. A heavy duty drill has been taken in to put down a series of deep holes. The present drill will continue to be used to extend the length of the showing to the east and the X-ray drill will be used on exploration. Permanent camps are now being put up.

An adequate survey of the area has not yet been completed and a number of claims holders state that the government map, on which the above map is based, is not entirely accurate on geographical details.

Wingait May Have Good Drill Hole

A drill core is reported to have been pulled by Wingait Gold Mines at a location 100 ft. from where a hole was previously completed on the common boundary with Wasa Lake Gold Mines, The Financial Post is informed.

No official assays were available early this week but 38 ft. of core starting at 666 ft. was stated to look extremely interesting and unofficial reports were to the effect that visible gold could be observed in several places. The company's shares, which have been relatively inactive recently, on the unlisted market, reached as high as 27 cents bid on Tuesday of this week.

Prospectors Out to Find Gold 450 Miles North of Churchill

A prospecting expedition is to be undertaken this season into the Baker Lake area, 450 miles north of Churchill and northwest of Hudson Bay, in an area regarded as geologically favorable for gold deposition. It is in a section where Eskimos last year were reported to have brought in samples impregnated with gold to the base of the Muskox expedition.

The area can be reached by schooner from Churchill via Hudson Bay, Chesterfield Inlet and Baker Lake and a new air base is reported being constructed there which is expected to be a boon from a transportation standpoint.

The expedition has been organized by W. A. Richardson who reports $11,000 has been raised by his Thelon Prospecting Expedition to finance operations. The immediate area of prospecting is expected to be the lower Thelon River and Schultz Lake on a line northwest of the Baker Lake trading post. The expedition is to take to the field in July and will return about three months later. Richardson, a veteran prospector and an Eskimo guide, will comprise the party. A Geiger-Mueller counter will be taken along to test for possible occurrences of uranium.

A total of 106 air photographs of the area are reported available showing a major fault. About 20 hours of daylight will be available while the party is in the field. Prospecting only becomes feasible in July after the ice disappears.

Lt.-Col. Graham Rowley, O.B.E., commanding officer at Baker Lake supply base for the Muskox expedition, last year reported that Eskimos had brought in quartz samples impregnated with gold. It is believed that the present party will be the first into the area seeking the origin of these specimens. mens.

Cathroy Larder Drift In Ore in South Zone

The 520 drift in the new south zone of Cathroy Larder Mines has been driven for a length of 115 ft. with assays averaging 0.26 oz. across a width of five feet for its entire length. The company advises that underground diamond drill equipment has been set up in the X-cut and drifting on this vein has been suspended in meantime.

The 512 drift in "E" zone on the 500-ft. level has shown visible gold, the company states, and some samples taken assayed from 0.06 to 0.24 oz. Considerable more work is necessary before average values or widths can be worked out. The 200 drift being driven west on 250-ft. level shows heavy mineralization.

Orlac Drilling Into Ore Again

A new hole showing ore values is reported by Orlac Red Lake Mines and a still further hole has been completed showing two altered sections which may make ore on assaying, The Financial Post is informed.

No. 39 hole, taking gold at $35, returned the following alternative values:

Footage:	Core length ft.	Value oz.	Value $
122.5—124.0	1.5	1.52	53.20
120.5—124.0	3.5	1.10	38.50
120.5—130.0	9.5	0.37	12.95
110.5—139.5	29.0	0.19	6.65

No. 38 hole, also completed showed intense alteration from 162 to 232 ft., and at 249 ft. another 19 ft. of core next to the granite contact appeared favorable.

It is believed that hole No. 39 extends the ore section encountered in hole 36 but location of the two latest holes was not immediately available at press time.

The shaft had reached a depth of 112 ft. on June 10 and work is proceeding with a full shaft sinking crew.

DONNACONA PAPER CO.'s 4½% cumulative convertible redeemable preferred shares of $100 par value were listed on the Montreal Stock Exchange last week. There are 25,000 shares outstanding.

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Two geological reports have been made thereon; one by Joseph S. Irwin, E.M., P.Eng. (Alta.), and one by E. H. Cunningham-Craig, B.A., F.R.S.E., F.G.S., M.Inst.P.T. The latter is a noted British geologist who won fame in Iran, Burma, Trinidad, etc., and whose experience has been world-wide.

The company has commenced to drill the first well, using cable tools. This operation is in charge of a highly experienced driller. The Madison Limestone, principal objective, has been estimated above 5000 feet and outcroppings west of the Quaich show it to be remarkably porous. The prospect of obtaining wells of really big production in Alberta depends on striking limestone of this porous nature, but it must be in a suitably sealed structure, with the Fernie and Kootenay beds above it in a highly petroliferous state. So far as can be determined at present, all these favourable conditions exist in the Quaich. Because of - (1) the porousity of the limestone (2) the unusually favourable appearance of the structure particularly noted in both Geologists' reports (3) the shallow depths at which producing horizons are estimated to occur - this development is of great interest and makes the shares of Quaich Oil a most attractive speculation.

AN INFORMATIVE BULLETIN GIVING FURTHER PARTICULARS WILL BE MAILED ON REQUEST

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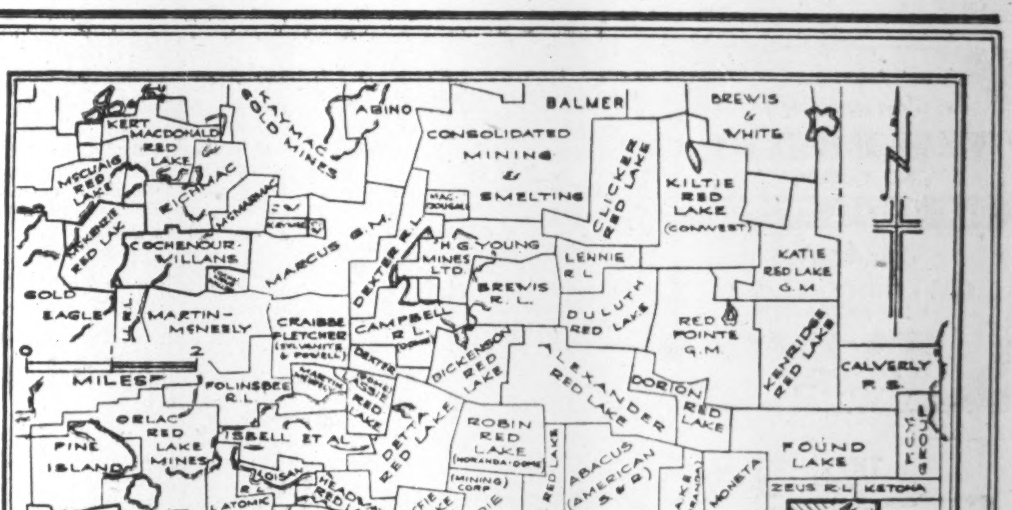

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CONCLUSION OF GEOLOGICAL REPORT
February 8th, 1946
By G. D. Ruttan, M.Sc., Geologist

"The property, KRL 21181 to 21198 inclusive, is situated at the southeast corner of the most active township in the Red Lake Mining Division (Balmer). It appears to be on or near the projected strike of an ore-bearing structure. It adjoins property controlled by strong and active mining interests. The geology is favourable, and shear zones have been located on the property. These points, as given above, suggest that this is a property of more than average merit, and that an exploratory campaign is justified, and could well meet with success."

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Buffalo Red Lake Cuts Ore Sections Gets Best Values in Drilling So Far

Buffalo Red Lake Gold Mines, the mining company next to Hasaga which was unlucky enough to have someone tamper with a drill core, has finally come through with a drill hole showing two commercial sections.

Officials state they have every reason for believing that the present hole is authentic and it has been released for publication. (The initial hole was reported to directors but was fortunately not released to the public pending checking.)

Hole "H" Gives Values

The hole showing ore values is hole H put down in the Snib Lake area. Gold values started to come in at a depth of 102 ft. and values are still showing at 385 ft.—the lowest point for which core has been assayed. The drill hole is being continued to the contact with the main granite mass. From the limited information reaching Toronto, it appears that the hole is out in "open country." It is located 525 ft. north of hole G in the same area. A further hole is now to be put down 100 ft. to the east.

High Section Cut

The two commercial sections reported for the hole are $6.65 (cut) over 12 ft. starting at 335 ft. and $8.02 over 6.5 ft., the latter coming in at 365 ft.

The first of these sections would run considerably higher on an uncut basis because it contains an uncut assay of $86.60 over a foot. Individual assays in the 12-ft. section were: $4.02 over 5 ft., $1.22 over 2.5 ft., $86.60 over 1 ft., $1.05 over 1.5 ft. and $7.87 over 5 ft.

The assay of $8.02 over 6.5 ft. was taken from a section which returned assays of $9.45 over .5 ft. and $5.60 over 3 ft.

The fact that values have been found over a core length of 283 ft. so far is taken as indicating that an ore zone of major importance may have been stumbled upon. Only further drilling can establish the importance of the new find.

$161,000 On Hand

There is now roughly $161,000 in the company's treasury which it is thought should prove adequate for the present drilling program. Exercise of further options would provide an extra $294,000 (from 560,000 shares), leaving 290,000 shares in the treasury for further financing as required. Management of a neighboring mine has become temporarily at least identified with the operation of the property and it is felt that intelligent direction of the company's affairs will be secured.

Despite the determined efforts of the management and the Provincial Police who were called in, it did not prove possible to determine who was responsible for tampering with a previous core which provided assays which caused a boom in the company's shares although it did not reach newspaper headlines. The property management is now in new hands and the company feels it is extremely unlikely that a repetition of the early experience will occur.

The hole now reported is by far the best secured in drilling the property.

Formaque Getting Ore Values In Underground Exploration

In the four weeks work subsequent to April 19, Formaque Gold Mines secured some encouraging values at the 125 and 250-ft. horizons while limited work at the 375-ft. level returned somewhat lower values, according to a report of Wm. Craigie Hood, mine manager.

Face samples in the 106W raise from the 125-ft. level (discontinued near surface) included: 0.548 oz. over 2.5 ft., 0.14 oz. over 4 ft., 0.90 oz. over 3 ft., and 0.41 oz. over 2 ft. as well as numerous lower values. Test hole values included 1.00 oz. over 3.0 ft., 0.105 oz. over 6.0 ft., 1.74 oz. over 6.0 ft.

In 107W raise from the same level, a series of flat stringers was cut after the vein pinched out 12 ft. above the level. In the first 12 ft., three assays carried over an ounce per ton. A test hole among the flat stringers gave 1.585 oz. over 6.0 ft.

Values were mostly low in extending the 212B west drift at the 250-ft. level for 100 ft. although 19 ft. returned ore values from face samples and a test hole showed 0.26 oz. over 3.0 ft. In the low grade part one hole gave 0.42 oz. over 3 ft. Muck samples of material from the 212 East raise averaged 0.161 oz. for 217 cars.

Drift headings were advanced 81 ft. following the shear but very little vein material was exposed. Diamond drilling is being carried on to test conditions at depth from the 375-ft. level. One vein has been cut showing 0.19 over 1.0 ft. A surface hole is to be put down to test for the extension of a vein from which a drill hole gave 0.14 oz.

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JACK: *Ha, ha, ha! The empty carton ruins probably DID arrive at Bogota, and you were in a mess of trouble again!*

BILL: How did *you* know? But you're dead right!

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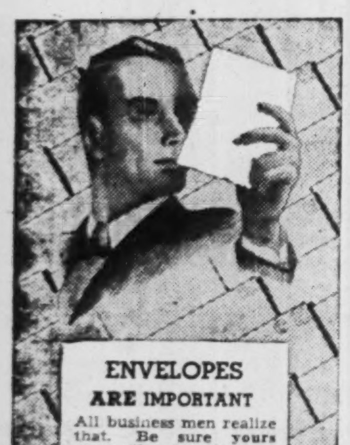

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Jumping Pound Well Provides Answer Soon

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY — Jumping Pound, leading hope for a second Turner Valley in the south Alberta foothills, should give its answer on oil prospects early in July, with completion of the Shell Oil of Canada's No. 16-14J. That answer is important not only to Shell, but also to thousands of shareholders of nine or more independent oil concerns which have a royalty stake in Shell's Jumping Pound holdings.

Already Jumping Pound has confirmed the four prerequisites of an important oilfield (1) structure; (2) closure; (3) porosity and permeability; (4) evidence of oil and gas content.

Whether or not oil is present in paying quantities should be determined at the present venture. Performance of the area to date makes possible an affirmative answer but, as with all oil ventures, the final decision rests with the drilling bit.

Shell's Discovery well, No. 4-24-J, established the anticline crest as a source of "wet" (oil-laden) gas 18 months ago. The first follow-up venture, No. 10-14-J, established that the water-line lies around 1,000 ft. down the plunge of the west flank. The current venture, between the two, seeks—as in Turner Valley—an oil column between gas cap and water.

The Discovery well is comparable, in many respects, to wells drilled near crest of the Turner Valley anticline, 20 to 4 miles to the south, though its productive Madison Limestone is thousands of feet deeper and formation pressure is higher than any found in Turner Valley.

No. 4-24-J reached the Madison at 9,612 ft., 5,598 ft. subsea, halted 9,947 ft. with 120 ft. of porosity showing. The porous zone was treated with 8,500 gallons of acid.

Since completion, the Jumping Pound discovery has been operated under very high back pressure, at a fraction of potential, to provide fuel gas for Shell's continuing drilling operations. To April 30, 1946, the well had produced 645 million cu. ft. of gas plus 4,769 bbls. of light oil averaging 46.8 degrees API. Current recovery is about 1.3 million cu. ft. of gas per day, against a tubing pressure of 2,700 lb. and a casing pressure of 2,750 lb. with separator oil recovery around 10 bbls. The oil recovered, with a gas-oil ratio of around 140,000 cu. ft. per bbl, is not a measure of the well's actual yield. The gas is being heated to between 70 and 80 degrees in line with its use as drilling fuel, and consequently not all the contained oil can be recovered in the separator. On recent test, gas was passed through separator at 43 degrees, and oil recovery was 19 bbls. from 1,860,000 cu. ft. a gas-oil ratio of under 100,000.

When and if a market is available for a greater proportion of the well's gas potential, oil recovery can be stepped up.

First follow-up test, the No. 10-14-J, three quarters of a mile southwest, topped the Madison at 10,639 ft. 6,616 ft. subsea, and 1,018 ft. lower than the discovery. It was suspended at 10,959 ft. in November, 1945, after the 100 ft. porous horizon yielded salt water.

The present test, No. 16-14-J, midway between the discovery and the failure, spudded in on January 19, 1946. On June 15, the well was at 9,983 ft., expecting the Madison limestone between 10,200 and 10,275 ft. and completion early in July. With log indicating a lime elevation about midway between the discovery and water well elevations, the well appears certain to give a definite answer on whether or not a crude oil column of commercial volume lies between the gas-cap structure crest and the water line.

MINING CONCENTRATES

ASHER GOLD MINES has ratified an option agreement with Grosse Point Exploration Co. for sale to latter company of a 15-claim mining group situated in Garrison twp., Lightning River area, Ont. Terms of the agreement call for payment to Asher Gold of $9,000 and 300,000 shares in a mining company to own said claims.

* * *

COLOMAC YELLOWKNIFE MINES is continuing drilling as well as conducting tunnelling operations on its Indin Lake property. Two new gold discoveries have been reported.

* * *

COLOMAC YELLOWKNIFE MINES has received payment on June 1 option on 50,000 shares at 50 cents from Winslow Agency. Issued capital—2,350,005 shares.

* * *

ELDERIDGE GOLD MINES says that hole 42, located 200 ft. east of hole 41, cut the wide fracture zone, now indicated for length of 700 ft. Vein section assayed 0.39 oz. over 5.2 ft.

* * *

HEVA CADILLAC GOLD MINES has received payment covering June 1 option on 50,000 shares at 40 cents. Issued capital—4,500,572 shares.

* * *

LAKE ROSE MINES shareholders who wish to obtain first (and final) liquidating dividend of 2.29 cents a share are advised by Chartered Trust & Executor Co. to apply to the office of the Provincial Secretary.

MARLON ROUYN GOLD MINES reports 3-compartment shaft has reached a depth of 32 ft.; timber is placed and all preparations have been made for pouring collar. Diamond drill holes 53 and 56 were completed in main ore zone at 782 and 580 ft., respectively. Samples have been cut for assay.

* * *

OMNITRANS EXPLORATION reports that up to $30,000 will be provided to conduct surface prospecting and exploration of property lying in Keezhik Lake area, Ont.

* * *

SHEEP CREEK GOLD MINES has declared a dividend of 1½ cents a share, payable July 15 to shareholders of record June 29.

* * *

TYPHOON YELLOWKNIFE MINES has been cross-cutting structure from which Discovery Yellowknife is reporting good results in diamond drilling.

* * *

WHITE-GUYATT MINING CO. has completed some 9,500 ft. of diamond drilling in current program designed to test No. 1 vein at depths of 500 ft. vertically along its strike and to cross-section unexplored parts of Munro and Guibord twps. property. Drilling of No. 1 vein is reported to have obtained a wide intersection in the vein zone composed of mineralized quartz and quartz-carbonate veins in greywacke and slate. Gold values were also found but no ore intersected.

Iron, Steel Production Again Lower in April

Canada's 4-months iron and steel production figures reflect continued reconversion difficulties, fuel and scrap shortage, and the recent U. S. soft coal strike. Pig iron total Jan. through April was 587,032 net tons, against 627,343 year before. Ferro-alloys, at 43,238 tons, compared with 60,316 year before. And steel ingots and castings, at 975,152 were down from 1,070,860 year before.

April production of all three classes is compared with that in March and in April, 1945 in the following table compiled from the fourth monthly report in the new Dominion Bureau of Statistics series on Canadian iron and steel production:

	—thousands of net— tons of 2,000 lb.			Decline from 1945
	Apr. '46	Apr. '46	Apr. '45	%
Pig iron ..	142.2	158.0	156.0	8.8
Ferro-alloys ..	13.0	8.4	18.3	28.0
Steel (ingots, castings)	247.5	249.1	274.2	9.7

COMPANY REPORTS

MADSEN RED LAKE GOLD MINES showed lower production and earnings in the year ended Feb. 28, 1946, due to labor shortage, but ore reserves increased substantially and would have been still greater if sufficient drilling had been completed from drifts to give a more composite picture of the ore reserve.

Highlight of last year's operations was the "encouraging disclosures of ore at the 8th, 9th and 10th levels," President Joseph McDonough reports. Besides ore included in reserves, there is a further 80,000 tons of 0.24 oz. grade between the 7th and 8th levels.

"Long range plans for future expansion are being implemented as quickly as possible," Mr. McDonough reports. The underground crusher should be installed in July.

INCOME ACCOUNT

	1946	1945
Years to End. Feb.:		
Gold output	$979,525	$1,417,746
Silver output	2,408	2,893
Total output	981,933	1,420,639
Less: Mkt. chgs.	12,742	18,169
Net production	969,191	1,402,470
Less: Oper. exps.	734,349	598,211
Oper. profit	234,842	804,259
Add: Int. earned	29,672	19,904
Less: Deprec.	86,966	83,541
Pre-prod. exp.	43,512	159,149
Out. explor. w/o	......	400
Prov. for taxes	38,500	163,000
Net profit	95,536	418,073
Less: Dividends	279,962	279,962
Deficit for year	184,426	*138,111
*Surplus.		
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Earned	0.027	$0.119
Paid	0.08	0.08

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

	1946	1945
End of Feb.:		
Cash & bullion	$234,930	$253,206
Investments*	767,705	934,447
Accts. rec.	18,592	11,579
Mat. & supplies	281,401	272,620
Total curr. assets	1,302,628	1,471,852
Bd. dep. re power	10,805	10,805
Def. & prep. chgs.	87,790	84,733
Def. development	85,953	109,903
Mining props.	1,282,725	1,281,329
Plant & equip.▲	448,008	489,677
Total assets	3,217,909	3,448,299
Accts., etc., pay.	76,397	52,108
Income tax res.	13,500	99,898
Total curr. liab.	89,897	152,006
Capital stock	2,109,367	2,109,367
Earned surplus	1,018,645	1,166,926
▲After depr. of	550,887	464,516
*Market value	840,932	980,051
Working capital	1,212,731	1,319,846

OPERATING STATISTICS

	1945	1944
Tons milled	$98,472	$127,870
Average recov.	$9.97	$11.11
Ore reserves, tons	797,290	628,545
Grade ($38.50 gold)	$7.82	$7.66

CANADIAN VICKERS retained net profit for the year ended Feb. 28, 1946, was up 629%; mainly attributable to a $497,978 decrease in income tax provision, and a drop of $397,602 in depreciation reserve.

Net working capital stands at $5,516,630, a substantial improvement, and is due in large measure to retroactive adjustments arising out of recent determination of company's standard profits allowance, the decision on subsidy income as nontaxable, effectual renegotiation of war contracts, plus the earnings for the year.

Directors have decided to call for redemption on Aug. 1, 1946 the principal amount of company's first mortgage 6% bonds (1947) series A, now outstanding $2,273,000 plus premium, and interest accruing to date.

Directors of the subsidiary Montreal Dry Docks decided to take similar action with its first mortgage 6% bonds (1948) now outstanding in the amount of $448,000. Retirement of both bond issues will affect materially the cash resources of the company.

Termination of war contracts has affected volume output but the company has on hand sufficient commercial orders for cargo vessels, ships' engines, boilers and other equipment to carry in into 1947, President J. Edouard Labelle states. New lines of equipment for commercial use have been secured and every effort is being directed toward obtaining others.

It is anticipated that it will be possible to submit to shareholders a plan for reorganization of the capital structure approximately 60 days after annual meeting.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Feb. 28:	1946	1945
Net earnings	$2,750,134	$2,717,853
Add: Other inc.†	64,127	58,668
Less: Bond int.	155,053	166,152
Depreciation	175,438	573,040
Income tax res.♦	1,389,281	1,887,259
Net profit & surplus	1,094,489	150,070
♦Incl. ref. EPT	......	337,785

†Incl. invest. income and profit (net) on sale of assets.

	1946	1945
Times Bond Interest Earned:		
Before deprec.	17.74	16.36
After deprec.	16.61	12.91
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Excl. ref. EPT	$54.72	$7.50
Incl. ref. EPT	54.72	24.39
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT	18.01	0.19
Incl. ref. EPT	18.01	6.56

None paid on either class.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Feb. 28:	1946	1945
Cash & Dom. bonds	$2,357,129	$2,944,944
Accts., etc., rec.	6,657,321	5,484,508
Inventories	1,171,330	2,388,404
Total curr. assets	10,185,780	10,817,856
Invest. & adv. sub.	512,533	482,901
Misc. assets▲	1,095,139	1,567,838
Fixed assets‡	3,332,385	2,871,562
Total assets	15,125,837	15,740,157
Bank loan	......	276,000
Accts. & tax. pay.	4,669,151	7,981,387
Total curr. liab.	4,669,151	8,257,387
Funded debt	2,288,000	2,363,500
Misc. liabs.	1,227,655	190,365
Reserves	447,036	205,317
Capital stock	4,415,000	4,415,000
Deferred surplus▲	691,730	1,203,213
Earned surplus	†1,387,265	*894,625
‡After depr. of	5,794,650	5,621,470
▲Incl. ref. EPT	691,730	1,203,213
*Deficit.		
Working capital	5,516,629	2,560,469

†Reflects adjust. of war contracts and other items, less prov. for plant reconversion and guarantee of sub. bonds.

INTERNATIONAL POWER CO. 1945 net profit was up 17.2%. Combined net earnings of subsidiary companies which have been consolidated amount to $3,084,456, an increase of $169,048.

Expenditure on capital account during the year amounted to $1,014,588. Property retired from service and other adjustments amounted to $680,655. The funded debt of the company and its subsidiaries in the hands of the public was reduced during the year by $1,012,542.

By Supreme Court of Canada findings it was held that the holders of preferred stock of the Porto Rico Power Co., were entitled to share equally with the holders of its common stock in the distribution of the surplus assets of that company. It was decided to take no further appeal in this matter. There will be some delay in final distribution of the moneys still remaining in hands of the Liquidator.

CONS. INCOME ACCOUNT
(In Canadian currency at par of exchange)

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1945	1944
Net earnings	$3,084,456	$2,915,414
Less: Subs. bd. int.	179,017	253,394
Subs. dividends	19,938	20,070
Depr. & ren. res.	761,351	750,639
Cont. & gen. res.	131,160	129,935
Min. int. in sur.	69,140	92,645
Bd. chgs., amort.	51,696	51,756
Net income	1,872,154	1,616,975
Add: Other inc.	228,611	234,108
Less: Misc. exp.	67,515	76,333
Debenture int.	264,448	266,125
Net profit	1,768,802	1,508,625
Less: 1st pref. divs.	1,360,000	1,360,000
Surp. for year	408,802	148,625
Times Int. Earned	7.69	6.67
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
1st pref.: Earned	$22.11	$18.86
Paid	7.00+10.00	7.00+10.00
2nd pref.: Earned	60.44	47.43
None paid.		
Common	9.42	7.17
None paid.		

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1945	1944
Cash & Dom. bds.	$7,688,480	$6,609,140
Accts. rec.	673,596	593,771
Inventories	698,039	749,872
Total curr. assets	9,060,115	7,952,783
Misc. assets	453,181	537,208
Inv. in subs.	1,645,124	2,592,770
Fixed assets	27,518,918	27,184,986
Total assets	38,677,338	38,267,747
Bank loans	35,519	307,979
Accts., tax., etc., pay.	2,059,741	1,242,131
Total curr. liab.	2,095,260	1,550,110
Def. credit, etc.	†2,541,742	†2,567,574
Funded debt	6,788,932	7,801,474
Depreciation	7,176,679	6,566,761
Other res.	1,688,828	1,681,684
Min. int. of sub.	1,111,514	1,208,015
Capital stock	11,622,750	11,622,750
Surplus	5,651,633	5,269,379
Working capital	6,964,855	6,402,673

†Including $2,346,685 recd. by co. re Porto Rico Power Co. in excess of investment therein; final distribution not yet made.

MEXICAN LIGHT & POWER CO. 1945 net profit was $589,196 (a deficit of $1,229,053 for 1944). Increase was attributable to higher tariffs in force since end of June and to increased sales of electric energy. On the other hand, expenses were heavily increased, chiefly due to higher labor costs.

Electric energy generated at the plants of the company and its subsidiaries, including power purchased, amounted to 1,291,381,924 kw.h.; up 186,968,862 kw.h.

During the year, $2,390,819 was expended for completion of works in progress at end of 1944 and other construction work completed or in progress during 1945. There were retirements, of $325,478.

CONSOLIDATED INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1945	1944
Total net earnings	$4,621,095	$3,314,122
Less: Deprec.	1,782,000	1,616,000
Bond interest	1,046,989	1,062,926
S. f. payments	437,414	1,132,386
Exch. adj. (net)	54,460	58,238
Inc. deb. int.*	711,036	711,036
Add: Misc. profits	......	37,411
Surplus for year	589,196	‡1,229,053

*Charged each year but payable only to extent earned. ‡Deficit.

	1945	1944
Times Bond Interest Earned:		
After deprec.	2.71	1.60

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1945	1944
Cash	$7,094,771	$4,908,501
Invest. at cost†	3,801,429	3,198,470
Accts. rec.	2,443,979	1,921,848
Inventories	1,789,814	2,707,043
Total curr. assets	15,129,993	12,735,862
Misc. assets	495,392	526,168
Due from govt.	4,845,175	4,811,457
Fixed assets	100,738,743	98,673,402
Deficit	6,297,326	6,886,522
Total assets	127,506,629	123,633,411
Accts. pay.	2,848,352	2,120,546
Accr. int.	7,892,564	7,195,254
Total curr. liab.	10,740,916	9,315,800
Def. liab.	4,456,189	3,306,276
Funded debt	33,370,829	33,942,219
Deprec. res., etc.	37,788,340	36,327,343
S. f. reserve	12,132,622	11,633,698
Other reserve	232,733	323,075
Capital stock	[illegible],785,000	28,785,000
†Market value	3,837,130	3,227,986
Working capital	4,389,077	3,420,962

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Activity in Yukon Expands Rapidly Postwar Boom Quickly Under Way

From Our Own Correspondent

DAWSON, Y.T.—The long-anticipated mining revival in the Yukon Territory is now under way in full swing, not only in Dawson and Mayo areas, but in mineral areas of the Whitehorse district.

Five dredges of the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation are now operating in Dawson district. These "boats" are located on Sulphur, Hunker, Dominion, Bonanza and the lower Klondike. A sixth dredge was scheduled to go into operation at Quartz Creek about July 1.

Stripping and thawing operations are also under way in the Dawson district and it is estimated that the Yukon Consolidated now has close to 400 men employed. Of this number, more than 200 have come from the coast and more are arriving regularly. The company expects to employ 475 at the seasonal peak of production.

In addition to major operations of Yukon Consolidated, smaller companies are actively engaged on numerous old tributaries in the Dawson district. One of the largest of these is the Sunshine Mining Co. of Kellogg, Idaho. Sunshine is stripping ground this season on Big Gold, which is at the mouth of Glacier Creek in the Sixtymile district, 60 miles from Dawson.

Freighting operations began early in February when a "cat" train made a long overland trip from Dawson to Tok Junction, on the Alaska Highway, to bring fuel oil and other supplies and equipment back to the Big Gold camp. According to present plans a dredge stored at Dawson since 1942 will be shipped via winter trail to Sixtymile next winter; assembled there and put into production, probably next season.

Clear Lake Operating

Operations of Clear Creek Placers (McRae interests) at Clear Creek got under way the middle of April when crews and supplies were flown in to the camp. The dredge at this camp is of the pontoon-type and has been getting good results during the past few years. It should be digging shortly.

Yukon Gold Placers, also a subsidiary company of the McRae interests, is doing extensive work on Thistle and Henderson Creeks this season. Drilling operations have been under way at Thistle for some time past. Dredges will be shipped in to both these camps. It is understood the new dredges on Thistle and Henderson will be constructed this summer and probably be digging by next spring.

In addition to these main companies, numerous individual placer miners are busy taking out paystreak on Klondike tributaries. There has been an abundance of water this spring. Additional mining interests are likely to start operations in the Dawson district. All available ground showing any promise, has been staked while prospectors are still out in the hills, searching for promising new locations.

Toronto People Active

Exceptional activity is under way in the Carmacks and Nansen Creek areas in southern Yukon. The Carmacks camp came into prominence several years ago when gold-quartz was located in quantities. More than 200 claims have been located. Dr. V. Smitheringale, who represents Toronto interests, is preparing for drilling operations in the new Victoria Creek area, in the Carmacks district. Samples of prospects are said to have assayed as high as $750 to the ton.

The Cyr Creek Placer company, recently financed by Vancouver interests, is getting ready to send in supplies and equipment to the property for immediate development.

The Barker and Rae Mining outfit on Shorty Creek is operating in full swing with all supplies and equipment now on location. These two veteran Yukon prospectors and miners did exceptionally well on Shorty Creek, in the Whitehorse area, last season and hope to repeat this year.

The Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co. is hauling diamond drill equipment and supplies by dog team. Its property is located 50 miles from Teslin. Most of the freighting has now been completed. This company expects to do considerable work this season.

Mining activities are also under way in the Wheaton district, 35 miles from Whitehorse; on Iron Creek, 80 miles from Whitehorse, just off the Haines road; and in the Burwash Creek area, where a Whitehorse Syndicate is reported prepared to spend $50,000 this season.

MINING INVESTMENTS

McIntyre's Bickell Sees Gold Standard Needed

Adoption of the gold standard, in one of its forms, is necessary if the world is to be saved from inflation and regimentation, President J. P. Bickell of McIntyre Porcupine Mines, declared at the McIntyre annual meeting late last week.

Mr. Bickell, who is noted for his insight into monetary affairs, thinks that general adoption of the gold standard may not be so far removed. He reports:

"I am willing to suggest that such a standard will be adopted earlier than most people now anticipate."

In France, a gold U. S. dollar will fetch around 600 francs against 119 francs on the official exchange, Ben. Smith, a director reports. The value of a U. S. paper dollar on the black market was reported at 300 francs.

* * *

Castle to Reopen

Mining operations are to be resumed by Castle Trethewey Mines but power must be arranged, equipment and supplies must be secured, buildings rehabilitated and actual work may not get under way before next spring.

A hydro line will probably have to be built from west of the company's property for a distance of 10 or 11 miles. Discussions have already been carried on with H.E.P.C. officials with a view to supplying power.

Quite a reserve of silver ore is known to remain at the Castle property—in fact possibly the largest proved reserve in the Temiskaming area.

* * *

Gold Market Revives

A rather marked revival in prices of junior gold issues—particularly the gold prospects — has occurred since last week's change making all mining issues selling above the $1 mark eligible for purchase on margin.

Many issues showed sharp rises, some being lifted so as to become marginable. Beaulieu, Donalda, B. E. A. R., Hard Rock, and Stadacona were examples of this. Other issues which shared in the rise included Joliet' Quebec, Diversified Mining, Lake Dufault.

Several large investors are expressing the opinion that the gold mining market was "sold out" before the change in margins and that the actual change was what touched off the appreciable rally. The same people feel that the tone of the mining market generally may be better barring a strike in gold mining or related supply industries.

* * *

McIntyre Works Ahead

For the first time in years, McIntyre Porcupine Mines was able to report some improvement in operating conditions at its annual meeting.

President J. P. Bickell noted that while the company is back to 80% of its normal underground force this does not mean that it is back to 80% of the normal milling rate. After some five years of curtailed and restricted development work, a vast amount of preparation and underground work is required to get ore development in balance with production, it is pointed out.

Wartime restrictions forced McIntyre to mine ore from the nearer and more accessible areas and to defer shaft sinking and normal development on the lower horizons. Plans call for deepening the internal No. 12 shaft to the 7,000-ft. horizon but the time required to complete this work is contingent upon the supply of labor and ability to get delivery of essential materials.

OIL PRODUCTION

Sun Oil Boosts Holdings To Over Million Acres

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY—Sun Oil Co., U. S. company, with headquarters in Philadelphia, has announced its acquisition of an additional half million acres of oil and gas rights on the south Alberta plains east of Calgary. The newly announced block, consisting of a reservation on CPR rights, boosts the total Sun Oil holdings east of Calgary to some 1,175,000 acres, extending from a line four miles east of the city limits some 100 miles east and south beyond the Town of Brooks.

The newly announced addition includes rights extending from the Bow River north to the top of Township 28, between Ranges 25 and 28w4. Rights are in north part of Twp. 21, Rges. 25 to 27w4; Twp. 23 Rges. 25 to 27 and northeast portion of Rge. 28w4; bulk of Twps. 22 Rges. 25 to 27w4; and bulk of Twps. 24 to 28 Rges. 25 to 28w4. The block ties on to the east of the Imperial-Anglo Canadian rights extending from Calgary to Crossfield, and Shell of Canada rights southeast of Calgary. On the east the Sun block is flanked by a million-acre block of CPR rights held by D. C. McDonald and associates. Sun's previously announced holdings—175,000 acres on the Blackfoot Indian Reserve; 500,000 acres of CPR rights north and east and southeast of the Indian Reserve—tie on to the southeast corner of the newly announced block.

Sun Oil now has two Seismograph parties in the field, operating under direction of the company's Alberta chief, L. W. Storm. One, a Canadian Exploration Co. party, started operations for the season March 27. The other, a Sun company party, started April 1. Both started on the Indian Reserve. It is understood that the parties will move onto the CPR holdings later in the season.

* * *

Taber Well Is Largest

Standard Oil of B. C. and Nassau Explorations' joint Taber-Province No. 65-15A, West Taber completion in L.S.D. 11 15-9-17w4, flowed a total of 4,531 bbls. of 23.7 API crude oil during May, the well's first full month on production. Daily average flow was 151 bbls.

Completed late in April as the Taber area's first flowing oil well, the No. 65-15A now rates as the largest producer on the south Alberta plains. Oil is clean and water-free, with gas-oil ratio under 500 cu. ft. per bbl. During the early part of June, well was flowed under strong back pressure through 12/64-in. choke, made from 130 to 140 bbl. daily. Around June 7, choke diameter was increased to 16/64-in. and flow was boosted to about 200 bbl. daily.

The South Plains' second ranking producer is California-Standard's Conrad-Province No. 77-33B, which pumped 3,658 bbls. in May, to boost cumulative yield since completion to 68,736 bbls., largest of any well to date in the Conrad field.

* * *

Follow Up Viking Show

Imperial-Kinsella No. 14, wildcat in L.S.D. 7 28-45-9w4 which obtained gas and some water in the top of the Viking sand, and a good showing of oil in a lower member of the Viking, has been unsuccessful in cementing off the gas and water. The well is therefore being abandoned.

The encouragement offered by the Viking Sand oil showing—first important show in this section on the central plains—will result in further exploratory drilling. First follow-up venture will be an Imperial test around five miles west of the No. 14. Exact site of the well has not yet been annnounced.

MINING CONCENTRATES

ADELE MALARTIC MINES plans a series of new drill holes on completion of present work. The first hole is to be drilled west of the Malartic River to follow up recommendations based on a recent geophysical survey.

* * *

COURAGEOUS GOLD MINES reports preparations to conduct an electrical survey.

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CREOLE SNOW LAKE MINES says that M. P. MacDonald, mining engineer, is to examine its 720 acres, known as Bird group in Snow Lake area, Man. The acreage, acquired late in 1945, was partially developed by previous owners.

* * *

DOME MINES reports bullion production of $466,913 from 48,000 tons milled, average recovery of $9.57 in May, 1946 ($452,033 from 47,000 tons milled and $9.62 recovery in April).

* * *

GOVERNOR GOLD MINES advises that drilling has started on its Rabbit Island claims in Missinabi district, Ont. Drills are testing mineralized shear reported traced for 2,500-ft. length across 14 to 16 in. Previous grab samples were reported to have shown values up to $22.

* * *

TECK HUGHES GOLD MINES reports estimated net profit of $150,274, or three cents a share in four months ended April 30 ($322,341, or 6.7 cents same period 1944). Bullion production totalled $316,745 from 36,425 tons milled ($348,658 from 33,775 tons in 1944 period).

HOMESTEAD OIL & GAS advises that Owen Investors has underwritten 200,000 shares at five and six cents and has optioned 300,000 shares at seven, eight and nine cents. Upon issue of first block of underwritten shares, outstanding capital will be 3,595,650 shares.

BARBARY
GOLD MINES, Limited
(NO PERSONAL LIABILITY)
Exploratory Work and Deep Drilling Getting Underway Immediately

With $57,500.00 already paid into the treasury—and finances arranged by way of options which, if exercised, will adequately finance this development undertaking—BARBARY GOLD MINES LIMITED (No Personal Liability) is embarking immediately on a program of surface exploration on its property in Tyrell Township, in the Porcupine-Shining Tree area of Ontario.

Acting on recommendations of the Company's consulting engineer, E. K. Fockler, E.M., a campaign of mapping, trenching and channel sampling will be carried on to July 1st, 1946. This will be followed by diamond drilling throughout the summer and winter months.

Mr. Fockler recommends a series of drill holes, with objectives set for a depth of 1,400 feet, the Company holds a second property in Chibougamau but will centre its plans on the Tyrell Township group for the present.

• Write for engineer's reports, etc.

G. C. McMacken & Co.
100 ADELAIDE STREET WEST
TORONTO 1 ADelaide 1953 ONTARIO

Dom. Magnesium Sales Doubled

A progressive improvement in sales has been experienced by Dominion Magnesium with April sales double those of the war contract cancellation low of last November, J. D. Barrington, vice-president and general manager, reports.

Magnesium alloys are being adopted for components in a growing range of machinery and manufactured articles.

Sales volume of the company's other product, calcium, is also on the uptrend. Calcium is used as a deoxidizer in melting and refining various metals and in reduction of certain rare elements.

Renabie Works On Mill Unit

May Mill About End of 1946 — Putting Down New Shaft

A mill of 300 tons daily capacity is now being installed at the property of Renabie Mines and present indications are that the company is likely to prove one of the first of Canada's new postwar gold producers.

It is expected that production by this company (in which Macassa has a 78% interest) will start about the end of 1946. Funds for mill installation and reaching production are being supplied by Macassa Mines.

With 314,000 tons of ore averaging 0.284 oz. gold estimated before operations were discontinued due to war conditions, it appears that annual production should exceed a million dollars when the mill really gets going.

Has Depth Continuity

Ore is estimated only to a depth of 275 ft. but diamond drilling has indicated continuity to a depth of 750 ft. (on the dip of the vein). Widths and grade are such that low operating costs are anticipated.

A new shaft has been started. Sources close to the company believe that the shaft collar has now been poured although confirmation has not yet been received at head office. This opening which will provide better access to the ore bodies considering rake, topography, etc., will be put down to a depth of 375 ft. and will permit the underground testing of the ore body at a greater depth than undertaken from the present workings.

Authorized capital of the company is 1.5 million shares of which 1,037,505 shares are issued. Macassa holds 800,000 shares and Mining Corp. 30,000 shares.

CENTRAL PATRICIA GOLD MINES has declared a dividend of 3 cents a share payable June 28 to shareholders of record May 31.

Shifting into High?..

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HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL, QUE. • BRANCH OFFICE: TORONTO, ONT. • MILLS AT ST. JEROME, QUE. AND AT MONT ROLLAND, QUE.

Quebec Gold Output Off in Four Months

Quebec gold production was 59,282 oz. in April and 225,780 oz. in first four months 1946 (62,327 oz. and 240,194 oz. in same periods of 1945). Silver output totalled 117,743 oz. in April and 568,826 oz. in first four months of 1946 (189,693 oz. and 768,008 oz., respectively, 1945).

Asbestos production jumped to 47,601 tons in April (43,267 in same month of 1945). Output in first four months was 150,031 tons (162,430 tons same period of 1945).

ELDERIDGE GOLD MINES has secured two sections in hole 41; $5.39 across 11.4 ft at footage 217.7 and 227.1 and $7.31 in an 8.7-ft. section. Hole 42 is being drilled 200 ft. northeast of 41.

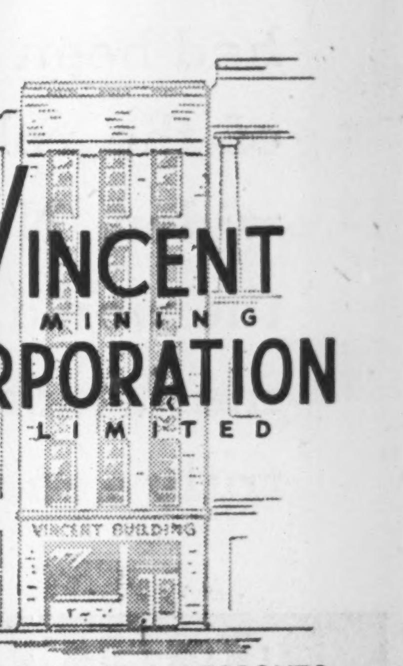
PANDORA CADILLAC GOLD MINES reports that cross-cutting on recently established 825-ft. level from No. 3 shaft has encountered a vertical gold-bearing structure 15 ft. wide, showing visible gold. This is indicated as an extension of ore cut in surface diamond drill hole 92, which returned $12.70 a ton across a core width of 12.7 ft., it is reported. Drill intersection lies 60 ft. east of the crosscut. Drilling is continuing from the 375-ft. level.

TRANSPORT MIRACLE

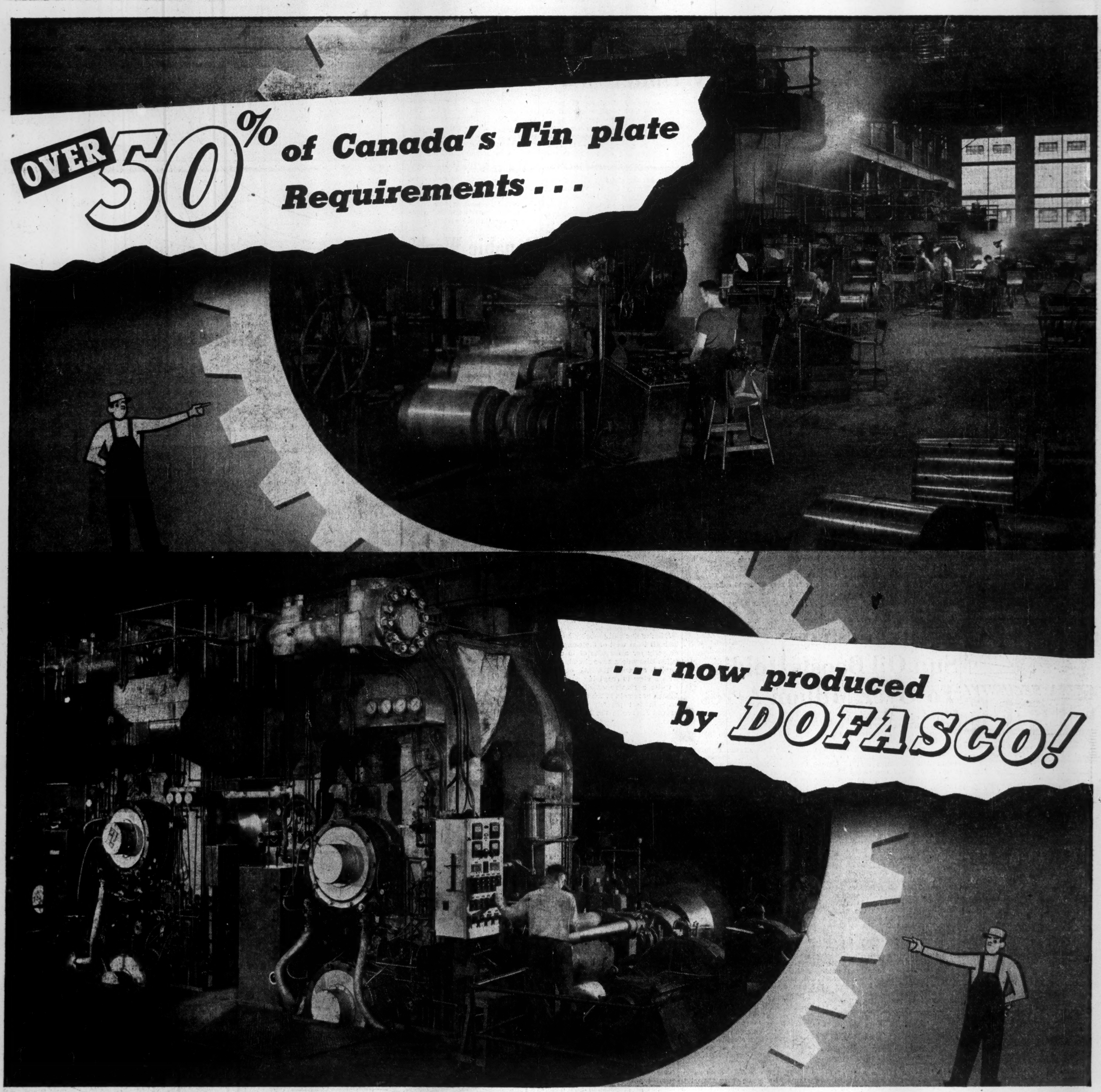
A few short years ago many promising sections of Canada remained isolated, unexplored and undeveloped, due to inadequate transportation and communication. Untold millions in natural wealth remained locked in Canada's vast treasure chest. One of the keys of this chest has been forged by the courage and ingenuity of Canadian Aviation. The miracle of air transport now brings the remotest sections within easy reach. Teamed with Canada's ample rail and shipping facilities it will play an increasingly major role in the development of Canadian business and industry.

Because of its diversified holdings in a large number of business, mining, and industrial enterprises, the Vincent Corporation is vitally interested in new discoveries and developments of a national character.

The Corporation's Annual Report will be mailed upon request.



VINCENT MINING CORPORATION LIMITED
226 BAY STREET TORONTO
VC4



Ten years ago the manufacture of Canadian tin plate—a venture that had never before been successful—was in its infancy at Dofasco. Previously all tin plate used in Canada had been imported from either Great Britain or the United States. With the introduction of the rolling of tin plate by Dofasco, Canadian industrial frontiers were opened still wider. Now, with the installation of equipment equal to any in the world, Dofasco, the sole producer of Canadian tin plate, is manufacturing over 50 per cent of the nations requirements . . . truly a record achievement in the annals of Canadian Industry.

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